Congressional Budget Justification

Foreign Operations

Appendix 3

FISCAL YEAR 2016

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Europe and Eurasia Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance supports the fundamental U.S. vision of a Europe whole, free, and at peace. Russia's ongoing violations of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as its destabilizing actions in other countries in the region, underscore the serious threats to U.S. national interests in Europe and highlight the work that remains. The majority of assistance funding requested for the region will be targeted to support Ukraine's reform agenda and economic resilience; help Eurasian and Western Balkan countries integrate into European and Euro-Atlantic institutions; and reduce these countries' vulnerabilities to external pressure. Security assistance resources for Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia will address increased, long-term security threats. Assistance throughout the region will continue to promote military modernization and interoperability with U.S. and coalition forces to counter threats in Europe and lessen the burden on U.S. troops.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**526,916**	*****	**953,250**	**426,334**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**-**	*****	**350,000**	**350,000**
Economic Support Fund	-	*	275,000	275,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	75,000	75,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**526,916**	*****	**603,250**	**76,334**
Economic Support Fund	324,567	*	435,205	110,638
Foreign Military Financing	88,502	*	51,100	-37,402
Global Health Programs - State	12,015	*	25,515	13,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	7,100	-1,900
International Military Education and Training	29,819	*	31,300	1,481
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	43,798	*	34,900	-8,898
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,215	*	18,130	-1,085

Detailed Overview

Russia's destabilizing acts against Ukraine, Moldova, and Georgia directly threaten their historic opportunities for European integration, a key element of the U.S. goal of securing a Europe whole, free, and at peace. U.S. assistance to these countries will be targeted to support democratic, economic, justice-sector, and other reforms that strengthen institutions while advancing implementation of these countries' European Union (EU) Association Agreements. It also will enhance energy security, diversify trade, reduce corruption, build defense capabilities, strengthen border security, and support other measures needed to reduce their vulnerabilities to external pressure. Assistance to other countries in Eurasia will emphasize support for fundamental freedoms, democratization, sustainable economic growth, and security-sector reforms.

In the Western Balkans, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on the reforms needed to advance accession to the EU, implementation of the normalization agreements between Serbia and Kosovo, and the new EU reform initiative for Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), which is intended to revive the EU accession process in BiH and lead to progress on socioeconomic and government-functionality reforms. The U.S. government has been a leading donor in the Balkans in helping to put in place key institutions, laws, and regulations, and in establishing sound fiscal and financial systems. U.S. assistance will continue to support critical rule of law reforms, counter corruption, and support a business-enabling environment, all of which are central to stabilization and integration efforts. All of these efforts will enable partner countries to better resist external pressures in the region.

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

Albania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In the past twenty years, following the collapse of the post-war communist regime, Albania has developed democratic institutions and the means to support its population's basic needs. However, its progress has been impeded by severe challenges, including weak democratic institutions, particularly the judiciary; pervasive corruption; and poor infrastructure. The primary goal of U.S. assistance to Albania is to continue fostering its growth as a democratic and stable partner that is fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community. FY 2016 assistance will focus on promoting the rule of law by strengthening the justice sector, supporting good governance and democratic institutions, and building the capacity of Albania's security forces and law enforcement agencies to contribute to international security and domestic stability. In addition to the bilateral funding requested herein, Albania will also benefit from resources in the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget seeking to improve the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**16,562**	*****	**14,120**	**-2,442**
Economic Support Fund	6,079	*	6,000	-79
Foreign Military Financing	2,600	*	2,400	-200
International Military Education and Training	1,063	*	1,000	-63
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,450	*	2,650	-1,800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,370	*	2,070	-300

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will focus on improving democratic institutions and processes, particularly in the core areas of the judiciary and health sectors, and supporting the devolution of authorities and responsibilities to local government. Programming aims to reduce corruption by developing Albania's civil society, strengthening the rule of law, and addressing ineffective administrative and service delivery institutions.

Strengthened Rule of Law and Improved Governance

Key Interventions:

- USAID will focus on strengthening rule of law and supporting effective, accountable democratic institutions. USAID will support central and local government efforts to provide key government services in a transparent, equitable, and accountable manner as well as continue to work with the Ministry of Justice and courts on transparent and equitable service delivery.
- The U.S. Embassy's Public Affairs Section will use its Democracy Commission Small Grants Program to improve government transparency by increasing the capacity of NGOs in government and encourage participation in government decision-making at the local level.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

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

Continued Euro-Atlantic Integration Through Defense Reform While Supporting a Larger NATO Transformation Effort

Key Intervention:

- Assistance will be used for the preparation, training, and commissioning of Albania's junior officers at the New Jersey National Guard Officer Candidate School; to provide mobile training teams for defense reform follow-on efforts and battalion-level interoperability training; and for the purchasing of new unit and individual equipment to support Albania's meeting its NATO obligations.

Albania Continues to Advance Out-of-Area Operations While Supporting Regional Stability and Providing for Its Own Security

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 FMF funding will continue to focus on developing Albania as a fully integrated NATO partner and helping the country achieve its declared NATO capability targets. FMF funding will provide assistance to the development of Albania's priority units – the Motorized Infantry Battle Group (battalion plus) and the Special Operations Land Task Group. These two units are to be fully interoperable with U.S./NATO forces and used in out-of-area operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Continued Euro-Atlantic Integration Through Defense Reform While Supporting a Larger NATO Transformation Effort

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support professional military education from the junior- and non-commissioned officer (NCO) levels to the mid- and senior officer levels. Albanian officers and NCOs will return from the U.S. to the Albanian Armed Forces where they can implement needed reforms, be the force of generational change, and perpetuate these changes from the operational unit level to the Defense Ministry's higher-level positions.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Albanian organized crime and corruption are a threat to stability in the region and have direct links to criminal organizations in the United States. U.S. assistance will support key reforms by empowering police, prosecutors, judges, and other members of the criminal justice sector to more effectively perform their duties.

Albania's Ability to Fight Organized Crime, Corruption, and Other Forms of Criminal Activity Improved

Key Intervention:

- INCLE funds will help strengthen Albanian law enforcement's capacity to combat transnational crime, focusing on police operational capacities, investigative capacities, domestic violence, and police accountability. Programs will also provide technical assistance to strengthen the ability of the Serious Crimes Prosecution Office and Joint Investigative Units to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate cases involving complex crimes, organized crime, human trafficking, corruption, and terrorism.

Criminal Justice System Developed Through Improved Legislation

Key Intervention:

- INCLE funding will also be used to provide legislative drafting assistance to the parliament and Ministry of Justice, especially on reforms to improve its criminal justice system; increase the capacity to deal with complex crimes, organized crime, corruption, and terrorism; improve the rights of crime victims; and meet European and international standards. Funds will also help civil society stimulate public demand for the rule of law, raise public awareness against corruption, and prepare law enforcement to anticipate and meet those demands.

Institutional Capacity of Albanian Criminal Justice Actors Developed

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will be used to provide assistance and training to senior Ministry of Internal Affairs and Albanian State Police executive managers in the formulation of strategic policy, the organizational structure, and performance assessments. It also will be used to build the capacity of mid-level police managers to implement policy and assess operational results based on objective, transparent data. Focus will be on human resource and training management as well as sustaining critical infrastructure.
- Funds also will be used to improve the School of Magistrates' ability to educate and train judges and prosecutors on their ethical duties and prosecutorial and adjudication skills, and to support a transparent legal system that discourages corruption.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

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

Albania Advances Internal Stability and Security

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $0.6 million in EXBS funding will continue to support Albania's development of an effective strategic trade control system that meets international requirements and enhance its radiation detection/response capacity as well as the capacity to control its own land, air, and water borders.

- A total of $1.5 million in CWD funding will be used to clear the last remaining UXO "hot spots" on Albanian territory, destroy a modest amount of additional munitions that will expire annually from the Ministry of Defense's stocks, and support modest survivor assistance projects.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- USAID is planning an evaluation of local solution awards to identify lessons learned that can be applied in future project designs.
- The EXBS team in Albania is completing annual end-use monitoring of donated equipment at ports of entry around the country and will conduct an upcoming assessment of Albania's strategic trade control system.
- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

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

- The Mission's rule of law assessment identified priority areas and best practices that have and will continue to inform future programming. For instance, the assessment confirmed the effectiveness of the pilot court intervention, which reduced case processing time by eight to ten times. The court intervention is being expanded nationwide.
- USAID Mission has also adjusted its programming to address key priorities of Albania's new government in the areas of territorial planning and governance issues. The budget reflects the realignment with the new government's priorities in good governance.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- The EXBS Program's end-use monitoring has determined the need for more and better training on donated equipment. In order to respond to this identified need, EXBS will deliver increased equipment training at key ports of entry in Albania.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Strengthened Rule of Law and Improved Governance: Despite notable improvements in the past twenty years, Albania has not sustained the momentum required to introduce strong and sustainable democratic institutions. Albania received European Union (EU) candidate status in June 2014, but stalled government reforms could compromise its prospects of EU accession. U.S. assistance will support institutional reforms that meet EU requirements.

Albania's Ability to Fight Organized Crime, Corruption, and Other Forms of Criminal Activity Improved: Albania's location on the Adriatic coast makes it a prime transit point for international crime, such as trafficking, smuggling, and the related crimes of witness intimidation, document fraud, money laundering, and corruption of public officials. Organized crime and corruption remain the greatest obstacles to the development of Albanian civil society and economy. Government agencies have made some progress to improve their ability to investigate and fight crime, but require continued U.S. government and international support to ensure sustained success.

Criminal Justice System Developed Through Improved Legislation: Shortcomings in legislation hinder successful investigation, prosecution, trial, and conviction in the criminal justice system, directly facilitating criminal activity by lawmakers, members of the judiciary, and other high government officials. U.S. assistance will bolster Albania's Euro-Atlantic aspirations by supporting key reforms, including laws and regulations that meet European standards.

Institutional Capacity of Albanian Criminal Justice Actors Developed: Rule of law and judicial effectiveness are keys to Albania's economic, social, and political development, which is constantly threatened by endemic corruption. To stem corruption, U.S. assistance will support Albania in improving its law enforcement institutions, legal education, and police training.

Albania Advances Internal Stability and Security: U.S. assistance will help Albania secure its own borders by helping to remediate UXO and destroy aging munitions, and will enhance regional security by improving strategic trade controls to stem the flow of WMD-related materials and other illicit items.

Continued Euro-Atlantic Integration Through Defense Reform While Supporting a Larger NATO Transformation Effort: Albania is a strategic Ally and became a NATO member in April 2009 with significant U.S. support. U.S. assistance with defense reform will help Albania meet NATO standards and play a greater role in regional security, which will make it a more effective partner.

Albania Continues to Advance Out-of-Area Operations While Supporting Regional Stability and Providing for Its Own Security: In light of Albania's small defense budget, U.S. support for Albania's defense reform and continued military modernization will help it to increase security within its own borders, while also contributing to regional stability.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**14,120**
Strengthened Rule of Law and Improved Governance	**6,000**
Economic Support Fund	**6,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,724
2.2 Good Governance	3,721
2.4 Civil Society	555
Albania's Ability to Fight Organized Crime, Corruption, and Other Forms of Criminal Activity Improved	**1,346**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**1,346**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	710
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	636
Criminal Justice System Developed Through Improved Legislation	**180**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**180**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	180
Institutional Capacity of Albanian Criminal Justice Actors Developed	**1,124**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**1,124**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	740

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	384
Albania advances internal stability and security	**2,070**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**2,070**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	570
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
Continued Euro-Atlantic integration through defense reform while supporting a larger NATO transformation effort	**2,750**
Foreign Military Financing	**1,750**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,750
International Military Education and Training	**1,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Albania continues to advance out-of-area operations while supporting regional stability and providing for its own security	**650**
Foreign Military Financing	**650**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650

Armenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Armenia will continue to support efforts to normalize relations with its neighbors, integrate into the regional economy, develop democratic institutions, and create an environment for sustainable economic development and social protection where benefits are shared throughout society. U.S. assistance complements U.S. diplomatic efforts to resolve peacefully Armenia's long-running conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh and to normalize Armenia's relations with Azerbaijan and Turkey.

U.S. assistance to Armenia in FY 2016 will encourage the development of a democratic and prosperous Armenia integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community. U.S. assistance will support governance and rule of law programs aimed at stemming authoritarian backsliding, increasing transparency, and promoting judicial reform, while other U.S. programs will promote the development of a robust civil society and independent media. U.S. economic assistance will contribute to regional integration, encourage entrepreneurship, improve the investment climate, battle corruption, promote U.S. exports, and encourage the exchange of economic and agricultural expertise. Assistance will enhance regional security by supporting safety enhancements and capacity building at Armenia's aging nuclear power plant and supporting confidence-building measures designed to build business and civil society linkages with Turkey and Azerbaijan.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**27,550**	*	**23,100**	**-4,450**
Economic Support Fund	20,700	*	18,360	-2,340
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	*	1,700	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	586	*	600	14
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,824	*	1,700	-1,124
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	740	*	740	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF funding will support programs to strengthen Armenia's democratic institutions and encourage increasingly diverse and deepening economic relations with the West. Governance and rule of law programs will focus on stemming democratic backsliding, increasing transparency, promoting judicial reform, strengthening anti-corruption efforts, and fostering the development of a robust civil society and independent media. U.S. assistance targeting the economic sector will work to improve the business-enabling environment through regulatory reform and will support private-sector competitiveness through the development of small- and medium-sized enterprise (SME) markets. In addition, assistance will promote U.S. exports, and encourage an exchange of economic and agricultural expertise, while also addressing safety concerns with respect to the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant.

Armenia Takes Meaningful Steps toward Reconciliation with Turkey and a Lasting Peace with Azerbaijan

Key Intervention:

- Requested funding will support research and grants to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for conflict-mitigation projects, people-to-people programs, and international visitor exchanges to promote mutual understanding between neighboring countries.

U.S. Assistance Helps Armenia Achieve Broad-Based Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance programs will work to increase broad-based economic growth that generates productive employment and promotes equality of opportunity that can be sustained over the long term through support for a diversified mix of competitive industries, with a special emphasis on rural areas.
- Targeted workforce development partnerships will help produce a workforce that is better equipped to meet the demands of the labor market and help advance Armenia's competitiveness, both regionally and internationally.
- Programs will facilitate innovation, enhance workforce skills, accelerate new enterprise formation, and create a better environment for economic growth.
- Funds will continue to strengthen Armenia's agricultural trade capacity, specifically in the areas of animal health and food safety. Training programs will work to enhance the development and implementation of policies and practices that are science-based and in accordance with international standards.
- U.S. assistance will promote regional energy systems integration, support increased production from renewable sources, and improve efficiency and transparency within the energy sector.
- Programs will work with the private sector to encourage investments for employing efficient water management systems, and will support environmentally friendly fish-farming practices.
- Armenia's science, technology, innovation, and partnerships strategy is multifaceted, with a focus on acute groundwater issues in the Ararat Valley (a major agricultural area) and regional energy integration. It will subsequently expand to create lasting changes to water and energy policy and practice, thus enhancing energy security and pursuing conservation technologies and renewables.

Armenia's Business Environment Provides a Fair and Level Playing Field for All Armenian and International Businesses

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide technical assistance and training on customs valuation and classification and on developing a regulatory public procurement framework in compliance with international standards in order to promote economic growth and investment.
- Approximately $0.5 million will improve access to finance for SMEs, especially in underserved rural areas, and will strengthen the financial sector's capacity to meet the needs of a growing economy. U.S. assistance also will focus on supporting policy and regulatory reforms and stimulating innovation, research, and development in the financial sector.
- Approximately $1.4 million will promote rural prosperity through the support of sound local and regional economic governance, job creation, improved community infrastructure, and enhanced community capacity to address emergencies.
- Programs will seek to improve the business-enabling environment by removing policy, regulatory, and administrative barriers to doing business with a special focus on competition, customs, civil aviation, contract enforcement, and other targeted areas.

Commercial Opportunities for U.S. Businesses and Trade and Investment Increase

Key Intervention:

- The United States will utilize public-private partnerships to help build sustainable capacity within targeted sectors to produce a workforce that meets the demands of Armenian labor market.

With the Help of U.S. Assistance, the Armenian Government Embraces More Participatory, Effective, and Accountable Governance

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $3.0 million will be used to support decentralization and local governance reforms, including by strengthening municipal capacity to mobilize public and private resources for local development.
- Transparency and anti-corruption programs will strengthen the capacity of public-sector entities to serve as independent, transparent, and democratic institutions.
- U.S. assistance will support a consortia of local NGOs to mobilize citizens to advocate for and monitor targeted reforms, including decentralization and local governance, transparency and accountability, and social policies.
- Programs will help increase access to independent and reliable sources of information by strengthening the media's capacity to meet professional standards and by fostering media independence.

The Government Implements Reforms to Make Progress toward a Just, Inclusive, and Pluralistic Society that Respects and Protects Individual and Minority Rights

Key Interventions:

- Programs will strengthen NGOs and independent media, increase access to information, and improve the professionalism and quality of journalism.
- Approximately $1.0 million will support the government's national child-welfare reforms to stop the flow of children into institutions and reduce the number of children in institutional care. De-institutionalization will parallel the creation of alternative community-based services, an enhanced network of community social workers, and the incorporation of child protection into the integrated social services package.
- The United States will continue to support pension reform implementation and integrated social services development. Programs will work with selected government agencies and the private sector to develop adequate and affordable social protection models and social safety nets.

Armenia Enhances Capability in Cooperative Biological Engagement, Border Security, Non-Proliferation, and Counter-Terrorism Efforts by Increasing Capacity to Deter, Detect, Disrupt and Dismantle the Smuggling of Humans, Weapons, Drugs, WMD, and Other Contraband and Improving Capabilities to Combat Cross-Border Transnational Crime

Key Intervention:

- Approximately $2.5 million will provide operational support and maintenance to the aging Armenian Nuclear Power Plant to enhance energy security.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

As Armenia advances its defense reforms and aims to increase its capabilities to contribute to regional and global security, FMF will support these efforts along with the modernization and professionalization of the country's military. Through FMF, the United States will support the development of capabilities

that allow Armenia's military to participate in international peacekeeping operations and exercises, including the capacity to operate in conjunction with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces.

The Armenian Government Advances Defense Reform, Strengthens Armenia's Western Orientation, and Increases its Capabilities to Contribute to Regional and Global Security

Key Intervention:

- Requested funding will support continued defense reform and strengthened peacekeeping capabilities by supporting Armenia's Peacekeeping Brigade and continuing coordination with the Ministry of Emergency Situations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

The Armenian Government Advances Defense Reform, Strengthens Armenia's Western Orientation, and Increases its Capabilities to Contribute to Regional and Global Security

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Armenia has a highly centralized and dominant executive branch, which can result in laws and reforms that are well developed but poorly implemented. Delays in instituting reforms in the law enforcement and criminal-justice sectors limit the systematic and transparent application of the rule of law. Requested INCLE funding will support the government's efforts to modernize its security sector, curb corruption, and improve respect for human rights and the rule of law. INCLE-funded assistance will support security sector restructuring and reform designed to assist the police, other law enforcement bodies, and corrections and probation officers to continue adopting more modern, reliable, and professional practices. Requested INCLE funds will also support programs to combat transnational crime—including Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and ongoing technical assistance to promote the rule of law, including training and material support to strengthen the justice system in the areas of criminal procedure, respect for the rule of law among youth, and expanding access to justice. INCLE-funded justice-sector programs will expand access to capable and professional legal representation.

Independent, Accountable, and Effective Law Enforcement and Judicial Bodies Respect Civil and Human Rights, Promote the Rule of Law, and Target Transnational Crime

Key Interventions:

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

community.

- Technical training and equipment will help improve the management of prisons and help develop a probation service.
- Training for judges, prosecutors, police, border guards, and others will help increase awareness of TIP, better identify and assist TIP victims, and detect and prosecute traffickers in order to strengthen the government's response to TIP.
- Funds will provide training and material support to strengthen the justice system, including implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code; improve legal education; promote judicial independence; improve respect for the rule of law and human rights; ensure compliance with the government's international obligations; promote anti-corruption reforms; and expand access to capable and professional legal representation.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

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

Armenia Enhances Capability in Cooperative Biological Engagement, Border Security, Non-Proliferation, and Counter-Terrorism Efforts by Increasing Capacity to Deter, Detect, Disrupt and Dismantle the Smuggling of Humans, Weapons, Drugs, WMD, and Other Contraband and Improving Capabilities to Combat Cross-Border Transnational Crime

Key Intervention:

- The United States will use approximately $0.7 million to: 1) work with government officials to begin the process of amending its Strategic Trade Control laws; 2) increase transparency of government export licensing procedures through increased automation and sustained outreach to industry; 3) provide in-field enforcement training to border officials; and 4) expose leadership to international best practices. As part of the international donor group supporting renovation of Armenia's northern border points with Georgia, the United States will provide funding for WMD-related equipment as needed.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- In FY 2014, USAID completed a mid-term performance evaluation of its Entrepreneurship and Civic Activism for Young People program, implemented by the Junior Achievement of Armenia. The evaluation's findings confirmed that the project had sufficiently ambitious goals and broad coverage, and was well positioned to become financially sustainable beyond USAID assistance.
- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) with the government were routinely monitored and evaluated by Washington- and Armenia-based staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviews performance indicators with the government as part of the annual process of negotiating and finalizing a Letter of Agreement that obligates funds used for assistance. The Bureau also reviews data and performance across the entire INL country program, and within individual programs on a regular basis. These activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting; site visits; and reviews.

- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- The EXBS Program introduced three-year strategic plans for each of its partner countries. These plans provide a visible link between EXBS planned activities and core objectives to build a robust strategic trade control system and include a series of program indicators to help measure progress made with foreign partners. EXBS conducts yearly end-use monitoring checks of donated equipment.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following programmatic and budget decisions:

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

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Armenia Takes Meaningful Steps toward Reconciliation with Turkey and a Lasting Peace with Azerbaijan: Armenia's strained diplomatic relations with Turkey and Azerbaijan continue to compromise regional security and limit Armenia's economic potential due to closed borders. U.S. assistance programs support confidence-building measures in order to build and strengthen business and civil-society linkages with Turkey and Azerbaijan, and eventually lead to normalized diplomatic relations.

U.S. Assistance Helps Armenia Achieve Broad-Based Economic Growth: Armenia's economy continues to recover slowly from the devastating effects of the global financial crisis. Closed borders with Turkey and Azerbaijan hamper the pace of growth, which may be further negatively affected by Armenia's accession to the Eurasian Economic Union. U.S. assistance will support Armenia's efforts to sustain and accelerate long-term economic growth as well as develop a more open and transparent business environment by removing policy, regulatory and administrative barriers to doing business in Armenia with a special focus on competition, customs, civil aviation, contract enforcement, and other targeted areas. Targeted assistance in the tax reform sector will also help develop effective tax revenue formulation and tax administration policies and procedures that will appeal to Western markets; enhance the quality and efficiency of taxpayer services; and improve public-private discourse on tax policy. With Armenia's strong energy reliance on Russia, U.S. assistance efforts will continue to focus on promoting regional energy systems integration; help develop regional energy markets; support increased production from renewable sources; and improve efficiency and transparency within the sector. Together, these efforts will broaden access to economic opportunity, thereby contributing to political stability, democratic reform, and anti-corruption efforts.

Armenia's Business Environment Provides a Fair and Level Playing Field for All Armenian and International Businesses: Support to improve the business-enabling environment will address policy, regulatory, and administrative barriers to business and trade. Specific areas of concern include new competition, customs, civil aviation, contract enforcement, competitiveness, and business consultations. U.S. assistance programs will help the Armenian government develop policies and reforms that meet international best practices and address these issues.

Commercial Opportunities for U.S. Businesses and Trade and Investment Increase: In addition to working with traditional partners, U.S. assistance programs will reach out to non-traditional resource partners such as local and international businesses and the Armenian Diaspora through public-private partnerships to increase investments in sustainable development. This helps in leveraging development funds, bringing in new expertise and fresh perspectives, and introducing third-party ownership of activities.

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

The Government Implements Reforms to Make Progress toward a Just, Inclusive, and Pluralistic Society that Respects and Protects Individual and Minority Rights: U.S. assistance will work to encourage policy reforms that strengthen the rule of law and improve the operating environment for civil society, while also building civil society's capacity to engage more productively in policymaking and reform implementation, and to monitor the government's effectiveness and transparency.

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

Independent, Accountable, and Effective Law-Enforcement and Judicial Bodies Respect Civil and Human Rights, Promote the Rule of Law, and Target Transnational Crime: Assistance priorities and Armenians' own reform strategies will promote judicial independence and increased judicial capacity through training on judicial ethics and opinion writing for members of the judiciary, reform of the Criminal Procedure Code in line with international standards (including Armenia's treaty obligations) and best practices, prosecutorial and investigative capacity building, combating corruption consistent with international standards (including Armenia's treaty obligations) and best practices, and the modernization of legal education in Armenia.

Armenia Enhances Capability in Cooperative Biological Engagement, Border Security, Non-Proliferation, and Counter-Terrorism Efforts by Increasing Capacity to Deter, Detect, Disrupt and Dismantle the Smuggling of Humans, Weapons, Drugs, WMD, and Other Contraband and Improving Capabilities to Combat Cross-Border Transnational Crime: Armenia's reliance on a Soviet-era nuclear power plant as its principal source of energy means that it could be a source country for dual-use items and nuclear materials. Moreover, chemical companies, precision tool manufacturers, information technology firms, and freight forwarders/transportation entities in Armenia present a concern for illicit and irresponsible transfers of dual-use items. U.S. assistance will seek to address each of these areas.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**23,100**
Armenia takes meaningful steps toward reconciliation with Turkey and a lasting peace with Azerbaijan.	**128**
Economic Support Fund	**128**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	128
The Armenian government advances defense reform, strengthens Armenia's Western orientation and increases its capabilities to contribute to regional and global security.	**2,300**
Foreign Military Financing	**1,700**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700
International Military Education and Training	**600**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600
Armenia enhances capability in cooperative biological engagement, border security, non-proliferation, and counter-terrorism efforts by increasing capacity to deter, detect, disrupt, and dismantle the smuggling of humans, weapons, drugs, WMD, and other contraband and improving capabilities to combat cross-border transnational crime.	**3,840**
Economic Support Fund	**3,100**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**740**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	740
U.S. assistance helps Armenia achieve broad based economic growth.	**5,000**
Economic Support Fund	**5,000**
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,000
Armenia's business environment provides a fair and level playing field for all Armenian and international businesses.	**1,950**
Economic Support Fund	**1,950**
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,950
Commercial opportunities for U.S. businesses and trade and investment increase.	**450**
Economic Support Fund	**450**
4.2 Trade and Investment	400
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	50
With the help of USG assistance, the Armenian government embraces more participatory, effective, and accountable governance.	**5,950**
Economic Support Fund	**5,950**
2.2 Good Governance	4,500
2.4 Civil Society	1,450
The government implements reforms to make progress towards a just, inclusive, and pluralistic society that respects and protects individual and minority rights.	**1,782**
Economic Support Fund	**1,782**
2.4 Civil Society	650

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,132
Independent, accountable, and effective law enforcement and judicial bodies respect civil and human rights, promote the rule of law, and target transnational crime.	**1,700**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**1,700**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	654
1.5 Transnational Crime	76
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	970

Azerbaijan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan will continue to support security cooperation, energy security, democratic development, and Azerbaijan's cooperation with the Euro-Atlantic community. FY 2016 programming will encourage reforms that promote regional security, the development of democratic institutions and processes, trade with the West, and broader-based economic prosperity. Programs will aim to advance democracy by increasing civic participation in public policymaking and oversight, promoting good governance, and fostering democratization. U.S. security assistance also will aim to increase Azerbaijan's ability to contribute more effectively to international efforts on peacekeeping, counterterrorism, counternarcotics, and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). It also will bolster Azerbaijan's border security, capacity to combat domestic and transnational crime, and ability to protect the maritime energy facilities on which its economy depends. Economic assistance will address critical policy and institutional constraints and promote stability and sustainable growth in the non-oil sectors of the economy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**14,273**	*****	**11,508**	**-2,765**
Economic Support Fund	9,000	*	7,978	-1,022
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	*	1,700	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	592	*	600	8
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,226	*	800	-426
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	755	*	430	-325

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The widely noted 2014 crackdown on civil society and the media is a troubling development that highlights the country's need for progress on democracy and human rights. Given the restrictive operating environment for human rights and democracy activists, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other independent voices, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on expanding the role of civil society in governance, increasing access to objective information, and developing independent media. U.S. assistance also will continue to promote government transparency and accountability, citizen participation in political processes, the rule of law, and the protection of human rights. In addition, U.S. assistance will aim to develop a business-enabling environment that will strengthen investor confidence and lead to greater prosperity and widespread growth, particularly in the non-energy sectors of the economy. The agriculture sector will remain a focus of U.S. efforts to increase private sector competitiveness and trade. U.S. assistance also will support reforms that encourage competitive practices in Azerbaijan while fostering more robust trade with the West.

<u>Effective participation of diverse actors and institutions in the democratic development of Azerbaijan</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:

- U.S. assistance will improve the effectiveness of NGOs as a way for citizens to advance their interests

and increase public awareness of the rights of women and persons with disabilities.

- U.S. funding will strengthen the role of NGOs in the fight against corruption, advance rule of law, and promote increased government responsiveness to public demands for transparency, accountability, and integrity.
- U.S. assistance will support activities to strengthen civic skills, especially among youth and women; help NGOs engage effectively with their constituents; and foster informed citizen engagement.
- U.S. programs will support women's inclusion and empowerment, through activities such as increasing women's participation in civic organizations and political processes, fostering women's leadership, countering trafficking in persons, and combating domestic violence.

Improved Investment Climate in Azerbaijan

Key Interventions:

- Requested funding will support assistance to improve the economic policy and regulatory environment and will help increase prosperity and the benefits of independent economic growth. U.S.-funded programs also will support the development of more transparent regulatory regimes by removing administrative barriers that inhibit competition, distort investment, constrain trade, and limit progress in Azerbaijan's integration into the global economy as well as regional trade and transportation networks.
- U.S. funding will support technical assistance to both medium- and large-sized farms and agro-processors, and strengthen business development and farm advisory services in the private sector to increase the competitiveness and market orientation of the agriculture sector while promoting gender sensitivity.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

To support Azerbaijan's aspirations to achieve Euro-Atlantic standards and draw closer to Euro-Atlantic institutions, FMF assistance will support defense reform as outlined in Azerbaijan's North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP), including military professionalization and interoperability with NATO and coalition partners in multinational operations. It also will support increased maritime domain awareness for border and critical energy infrastructure protection.

Azerbaijan's Security Forces have the Capacity to Secure the Country's Borders, Detect and Counteract Terrorist Operations, Counter WMD Proliferation, and Respond to Crises

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will develop Azerbaijan's capacity for maritime counterterrorism operations through training, equipment upgrades, and fostering internal maintenance and sustainability.
- Funds will assist Azerbaijan's maritime forces to accomplish multiple missions in support of U.S. and Azerbaijani strategic objectives.

Azerbaijan is a Willing and Capable Partner Supporting Coalition Operations, and its Security Forces Continue to Become Interoperable with U.S. and NATO Forces

Key Interventions:

- Funding will support efforts to sustain and sharpen Azerbaijan's NATO interoperable military forces to increase their capability to prepare, deploy, and sustain a rotational peacekeeping element in support of coalition operations and to strengthen Azerbaijan's expeditionary capabilities.
- Requested funding will support Azerbaijan's defense reform initiatives through enhanced educational opportunities for service members, including English language training, and by implementing critical pilot maintenance and sustainment programs.

Azerbaijan Increases its Capability to Protect its Critical Energy Infrastructure through Better Coordination among Stakeholders and Strategic Investments

Key Interventions:

- Funds will provide training and equipment to build the capacity of Azerbaijan's Navy and Coast Guard Special Operations Forces to counter threats to maritime critical energy infrastructure, with a particular focus on counterterrorism.
- Activities will improve the capacity of Azerbaijan's Navy and Coast Guard to maintain maritime domain awareness and detect, deter, and interdict threats to maritime critical energy infrastructure.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Azerbaijan's Security Forces have the Capacity to Secure the Country's Borders, Detect and Counteract Terrorist Operations, Counter WMD Proliferation, and Respond to Crises

Key Intervention:

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

Azerbaijan is a Willing and Capable Partner Supporting Coalition Operations, and its Security Forces Continue to Become Interoperable with U.S. and NATO Forces

Key Intervention:

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

Azerbaijan Increases its Capability to Protect its Critical Energy Infrastructure through Better Coordination among Stakeholders and Strategic Investments

Key Intervention:

- Funds will support military education to include maintaining maritime domain awareness and countering threats to maritime critical energy infrastructure.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Requested INCLE funding will support activities that improve access to justice and strengthen the justice sector by building judicial independence and training justice sector officials. INCLE-funded activities also will raise awareness among the local population and migrants on the risks of irregular migration and the dangers of trafficking and will provide direct assistance to migrants and victims and potential victims of trafficking who need legal, medical, voluntary return and reintegration assistance, and other forms of support. U.S. assistance will help the Azerbaijani government and local communities address sex- and labor-related trafficking in persons, an issue that continues to challenge Azerbaijani law enforcement and social service providers. The program also will continue to promote the development of a vibrant continuing judicial education program for new and experienced judges.

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

Key Interventions:

- Programs will focus on reforming the criminal justice system and supporting the development of key democratic institutions of government and civil society to promote public participation, combat corruption, and strengthen the rule of law by training the Azerbaijani judiciary and prosecutors' offices.
- Funds will assist Azerbaijan in appropriately applying its Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, enforcing its administrative procedures, and helping to build the capacity of the defense bar.
- Activities will build Azerbaijan's capacity to prevent trafficking in persons and protect trafficking victims.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

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

Azerbaijan's Security Forces have the Capacity to Secure the Country's Borders, Detect and Counteract Terrorist Operations, Counter WMD Proliferation, and Respond to Crises

Key Intervention:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- To assess progress in achieving objectives, USAID conducts regular monitoring site visits, semi-annual portfolio reviews, and various assessments and evaluations.
- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) are routinely monitored and evaluated by domestic and overseas staff tasked with managing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviews performance indicators during the Annual Budget Review (ABR) period in the fall and during negotiations with Post and/or implementers on future activities and performance indicators every spring/summer prior to the obligation of funds. Monitoring activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting; site visits; reviews; and assessments.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held ABRs in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

- During FY 2014, the EXBS program advisor in Azerbaijan conducted extensive end-use monitoring of previously donated EXBS-funded equipment in use at border crossings throughout the country. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using a standardized methodology; the last assessment of Azerbaijan's system was conducted in FY 2014. EXBS will use the assessment's results to address areas in Azerbaijan's strategic trade control system that could be raised to international standards, including updating its control lists of strategic goods.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions:

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

Detailed Objective Descriptions

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

Improved Investment Climate in Azerbaijan: Azerbaijan's economy is chiefly powered by its substantial natural oil resources; however, its long-term prosperity requires diversification. The non-oil sector comprises a growing portion of the country's economy. U.S. programs aimed at improving the investment climate will enable economic growth, particularly in the agricultural sector. Assistance will also focus on improving the policy enabling environment (e.g., civil society advocacy in areas affecting business development), access to finance, and the competitiveness of private-sector businesses.

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

Azerbaijan is a Willing and Capable Partner Supporting Coalition Operations, and its Security Forces Continue to Become Interoperable with U.S. and NATO Forces: U.S. assistance will allow Azerbaijan to continue its progress in support of its NATO IPAP goals and also facilitate Azerbaijan's broader goals of defense sector reform.

Azerbaijan Increases its Capability to Protect its Critical Energy Infrastructure through Better Coordination among Stakeholders and Strategic Investments: U.S. assistance will support the implementation of Azerbaijan's National Maritime Strategy, including expanding the capabilities of individual agencies to carry out their assigned roles in the protection of critical energy infrastructure.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**11,508**
Azerbaijan's security forces have the capacity to secure the country's borders, detect and counteract terrorist operations, counter WMD proliferation, and respond to crises	**796**
Foreign Military Financing	**166**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	166
International Military Education and Training	**200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**430**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	430
Azerbaijan is a willing and capable partner, supporting coalition operations, and its security forces continue to become interoperable with U.S. and NATO forces	**734**
Foreign Military Financing	**534**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	534
International Military Education and Training	**200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200
Effective participation of diverse actors and institutions in the democratic development of Azerbaijan increased	**5,770**
Economic Support Fund	**4,970**
1.5 Transnational Crime	195
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	532
2.2 Good Governance	300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	830
2.4 Civil Society	3,113
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**800**
1.5 Transnational Crime	136
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	664
Improved investment climate in Azerbaijan	**3,008**
Economic Support Fund	**3,008**
4.2 Trade and Investment	936
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,072
Azerbaijan increases its capability to protect its critical energy infrastructure through better coordination among stakeholders and strategic investments	**1,200**
Foreign Military Financing	**1,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Military Education and Training	**200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200

Belarus

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Belarus will continue to support the Belarusian people's efforts to encourage a government that respects their democratic rights and fundamental freedoms in FY 2016. In the context of Belarus's restrictive environment, U.S. assistance will continue to create space for free expression of political views, respect of human rights, development of a stronger, more active civil society, and freedom of the media. By helping to expand the private sector, U.S. assistance will reduce the number of Belarusian citizens who are dependent on the state for employment (currently up to 80 percent of the workforce), thereby increasing their self-reliance and independence. U.S. assistance also will help integrate vulnerable populations into society, such as people with disabilities, vulnerable children, and victims of trafficking, while building the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide services to them.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**11,000**	*****	**9,000**	**-2,000**
Economic Support Fund	11,000	*	9,000	-2,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2016 U.S. assistance will expand awareness of democratic models, institutions, and public discourse with the aim of promoting human rights and increasing informed participation in civic and political processes. U.S. assistance will support NGOs that seek to address civic challenges and will empower Belarusians to push for systemic reforms and respect for human rights. U.S. support for think tanks and independent media will increase access to objective and diverse forms of information and promote public policy debate. U.S.-funded professional exchange programs will strengthen people-to-people relations between Belarus and the United States, promote the understanding of democratic principles, and seek to bring international best practices and standards to Belarus. The United States will continue to collaborate closely with other European countries, especially emerging regional donors, interested in promoting democracy in Belarus and exposing Belarusians to open societies. With the aim of increasing private-sector competitiveness and expanding the role of the private sector in Belarusian society, U.S. assistance will further improve the enabling environment for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), provide start-up support to entrepreneurs and small businesses, strengthen the management and operational capacity of SMEs, and increase access to finance, especially for small, rural businesses. U.S. assistance to vulnerable groups and people with disabilities will promote greater economic independence, teach life skills, and foster integration into social and economic life. U.S.-funded activities to combat trafficking in persons (TIP) will address poverty and unemployment, especially in border areas and economically depressed regions, and will provide direct assistance to TIP victims.

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

Key Interventions:

- The United States will support a broad array of civic organizations, ranging from advocacy and human rights groups to private business associations. These efforts will increase civic engagement,

enhance the capacity of civil society to advocate for greater government transparency and on behalf of fundamental human rights and freedoms, and empower civic groups to play a more active role in addressing issues of public concern.

- U.S. assistance will facilitate policy forums, conferences, and workshops to create dialogue among political, civic, and local government leaders.
- Programs will support independent print and electronic media outlets working to increase public access to objective and diverse sources of information.
- U.S. programs will strengthen people-to-people relations and promote the understanding of democratic principles.

Increased Share and Competitiveness of the Private Sector in the Economy of Belarus

Key Interventions:

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

Vulnerable Groups are Better Served and Better Integrated into Productive Social and Economic Activities

Key Interventions:

- U.S. programs will train and provide technical assistance to solidify local NGOs' and government experts' knowledge of international best practices in the area of prevention of social orphanhood, responsible parenthood, and principles and practices of inclusive education. To ensure skills transfer and local capacity building, the United States will promote partnership agreements with the national training institutes for educators and social workers.
- U.S. programs supporting people with disabilities will promote non-discriminatory attitudes, overcoming stigma and discrimination, and a barrier-free environment with the goal to eliminate existing physical, social, and economic barriers to full inclusion of people with disabilities in social life.
- The United States will support TIP preventive measures through skills training and internships to increase the employment potential of vulnerable populations. U.S. programs will build skills of NGOs in providing reintegration support to victims of trafficking in persons, including medical, psychological, and legal assistance.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- In FY 2014, USAID analyzed private sector competitiveness in Belarus, focusing on SMEs, and conducted a detailed evaluation of USAID's and other donors' efforts to date in this area. Based on findings from these analyses, USAID will focus on achieving three key results: 1) improved enabling environment; 2) improved management and operational capacity of SMEs; and 3) increased access to finance, especially in rural areas.
- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) holds Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF resources for programs in Belarus. These reviews look at results achieved in the previous year and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- In the field, USAID conducts an annual portfolio review for Belarus. This review takes a detailed look at strategic and activity-level progress over the past year, determines whether or not USAID's development hypothesis still holds, and identifies any adjustments that are needed moving forward in order to maximize development results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions:

- USAID's analysis of private sector competitiveness in Belarus and detailed programmatic evaluation were used to refine the strategic focus of USAID's interventions. As a result, USAID will focus on continuing to improve the business enabling environment, improving the management and operational capacity of SMEs, and increasing access to finance for SMEs.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during the ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- Findings from USAID's annual portfolio reviews were used to inform programmatic choices and budget requests.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Promotion of a Stronger, More Active Civil Society, Democratic Values, and Enhanced Access to Information for the People of Belarus: U.S. resources will strengthen the capacity of civil society and independent media to engage a growing share of the population, with the goal of promoting human rights and increasing informed participation in civic and political processes. Assistance programs will increase the capacity of formal and informal civic groups, as well as individuals, to address issues of public concern at the local and national levels and to strengthen the culture of civic participation.
U.S. programs will continue to help many Belarusian NGOs use information technology tools to carry out their work; as a result of efforts to date, Belarusian civil society has significantly increased its presence in social media and its public following. U.S. assistance also will improve democratic political parties' analytical capacity, linkages with think tanks and research experts, and internal training capacity.

Increased Share and Competitiveness of the Private Sector in the Economy of Belarus: U.S. assistance will encourage Belarus's transition to a market economy by improving the business and investment climate for the country's private sector and by developing a more competitive private sector with greater integration into international markets. The United States will support intensive training of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in management, finance, marketing, and related areas. Resources will facilitate the open exchange of ideas and best practices with U.S. and international counterparts, as well as promote access to higher education in business management through exchange

and visiting speaker program. The United States will build on its previous investment in strengthening the advocacy capacity of business associations and unions, to enable them to continue developing a National Business Platform to encourage policy reforms.

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

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**9,000**
Promotion of a stronger, more active civil society, democratic values and enhanced access to information for the people of Belarus	**5,900**
Economic Support Fund	**5,900**
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,300
2.4 Civil Society	4,600
Increased share and competitiveness of the private sector in the economy of Belarus	**2,200**
Economic Support Fund	**2,200**
2.4 Civil Society	700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500
Vulnerable groups are better served and better integrated into productive social and economic activities	**900**
Economic Support Fund	**900**
1.5 Transnational Crime	400
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	500

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH) advancement toward Euro-Atlantic integration – and the democratic, economic, and security commitments such integration entails – is essential to the broader stability of the Western Balkans and the shared objective of a Europe whole, free, and at peace. However, BiH remains ethnically fractured and politically unstable, with a limited capacity to administer itself efficiently. BiH continues to lag behind most of its neighbors on implementing the economic and political reforms needed to integrate into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union (EU).
U.S. assistance will help BiH regain momentum toward Euro-Atlantic integration and improve its uneven progress on reform. It will also reinforce reforms that remain vulnerable to backsliding or have stalled, which contributed to civil unrest in 2014 and popular demands for increased government accountability. U.S. programs seek to bolster and irreversibly entrench a multi-ethnic democracy that safeguards the rights of all citizens, values tolerance and diversity, and enables women, youth, and minorities to flourish. U.S. assistance will also support government institutions and civil society that enable active citizen involvement and combat corruption; effective and accountable law enforcement, judicial, and prosecutorial systems that uphold the rule of law; an integrated military that meets security needs and NATO membership goals; and an economic space that fosters private-sector development and provides opportunity for all citizens. Continued U.S. assistance and active engagement will be crucial in order for BiH to achieve its integration goals and to ensure stability in the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**41,991**	*****	**37,220**	**-4,771**
Economic Support Fund	25,554	*	24,300	-1,254
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	*	4,000	-500
International Military Education and Training	982	*	1,000	18
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,735	*	3,800	-2,935
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,220	*	4,120	-100

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF resources will promote democratic and economic reforms, support Euro-Atlantic integration, and bridge persistent ethnic and religious divides, helping to reduce the risk of future conflict. ESF funds will also advance economic and constitutional reforms, support democracy, public diplomacy, justice sector, and conflict mitigation programs that emphasize the role of civil society, promote institutional capacity building, and foster interethnic reconciliation.

The United States will support the new EU reform initiative for BiH, which is intended to revive the EU accession process in BiH and lead to progress on socio-economic and functionality reforms. The initial socio-economic reform agenda is based on the EU's "Compact for Growth," which received strong political support from the United States and EU member states.

Bosnian Institutions at All Levels Function to Create a Stable and Fully Self-Governing BiH
Key Intervention:

- ESF funding will continue to support the Office of the High Representative as the guarantor of the civilian aspects of the Dayton Peace Accords.

BiH Achieves Macroeconomic and Fiscal Stability

Key Intervention:

- ESF small grants will support youth employment; science, technology, engineering, and mathematics projects; and social entrepreneurship projects designed to enable young people to contribute to BIH's economy. In addition, the U.S. Embassy's Public Affairs Section will also develop a strategic messaging campaign focusing on the Republika Srpska to further explain the benefits of economic reform and why they are critical to BiH's success.

BiH Creates Conditions for Resilient Economic Development and Growth throughout the Country

Key Intervention:

- Funds will be used to train judges on international commercial dispute topics, including intellectual property, international sales contracts, enforcement of foreign arbitral awards and foreign court decisions, international partnerships, financial transactions, and insolvency/bankruptcy. Funds will also be used to improve international commercial law and arbitration curricula in BiH's universities and to help improve the enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR) in BiH by working with the judiciary and other IPR enforcement agencies. Training will also be provided in the areas of investment/export promotion, international trade law, World Trade Organization agreements and trade regimes, international business transactions, promoting relationships with and engaging potential foreign investors, and free-trade and joint-venture agreements.

A Competitive, Market-Oriented Economy Providing Better Economic Opportunities for All Its Citizens

Key Interventions:

- USAID will help public-sector institutions, including regulatory authorities, to introduce and implement policies and regulations that facilitate trade, investment, access to finance, and private-sector growth. With approximately $1.9 million, programs will focus on the financial and energy sectors, leveraging diaspora resources, supporting public financial management, and anti-corruption efforts.
- USAID will help select public-sector institutions to adopt EU-compliant policies and regulations, including requisite EU-destined export accreditations, which will help foster a single economic space in BiH, facilitate trade, and enable growth of private enterprises.
- With approximately $2.0 million, USAID will help build the capacity of local communities in strategic planning, local economic development, attracting investment, supporting entrepreneurship, and promoting the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). This will lead to new investment and the creation and sustainment of new jobs – a critical priority for BiH.
- In support of USAID Forward, approximately $1.3 million in requested funding will implement government-to-government partnerships with institutions at the national/entity and local levels to advance economic-growth priorities. USAID will support innovative partnerships by facilitating the sharing of best practices, the introduction of new technologies, and public-private partnerships that foster private-sector growth.
- USAID will use approximately $1.0 million to provide assistance to SMEs in key industries, such as wood processing, metal processing, tourism, and agriculture/food processing, to improve competitiveness, increase sales, and generate jobs.

- USAID will help BiH advance the implementation of the EU Stabilization and Association Agreement, which has not yet entered into force, by helping SMEs in key industries and value chains utilize innovative technologies to improve productivity and product quality in order to meet international standards. USAID will also provide youth workforce development and entrepreneurship activities to address the very high unemployment rates among the youth and the private sector's need for a qualified and skilled workforce. USAID will support fiscal coordination and direct taxation efforts to strengthen tax compliance and expenditure management. With $1.0 million, USAID will help mitigate tax evasion, rationalize the use of para-fiscal taxes, and support improvements in online fiscal registration to enhance the business-enabling environment.
- USAID will use $0.5 million for renewed and intensified discussions on constitutional reform at both the State- and Federation-entity levels. This intervention will support a BiH-led initiative to reform the Federation Entity constitution. Reform of the Federation is important to sustaining the Mission's overall objective of BiH's integration into the Euro-Atlantic institutions. Activities tailored to encourage a Bosnian-led process will be closely linked to civic, advocacy, and economic growth activities.

Strong Rule of Law: More Effective and Coordinated Judicial and Law Enforcement Sector Capabilities

Key Interventions:
- Rule of law programs will support efforts to advance reforms required for EU accession after the October 2014 elections, in particular through increased public outreach and technical assistance.
- ESF small grants will encourage civic activism to increase accountability of judicial, legislative and executive powers in BiH. ESF-funded small grants and speaker programs will highlight anti-corruption activities, provide training for State institutions combating corruption, introduce BiH civil society to best practices, and promote civic responsibility and engagement among youth.

Promote a Multi-Ethnic and Tolerant Society

Key Interventions:
- Funds will also support interethnic reconciliation programs that will work to address the root causes of conflict and increase communication and mutual trust among citizens of all ethnic groups. Activities will contribute to constructive dialogue between different ethnic groups on the most pressing socio-economic issues that BiH citizens struggle with on a daily basis.
- ESF funds will support small grants, exchanges, and other programs designed to strengthen the capacity and sustainability of civil society, with a particular focus on women's empowerment, youth, advocacy, education, democratic values and norms, and the promotion of human rights.

More Functional and Accountable Institutions and Actors That Meet Citizens' Needs

Key Interventions:
- USAID will use approximately $2.0 million to focus on the delivery of justice by improving the status and performance of prosecutors, improving enforcement of judicial decisions, and strengthening justice sector institutions to uphold public integrity and combat corruption. Activities will lead to a more accountable and professional justice system in BiH, an increase in prosecution of high-level corruption cases, and a decrease in the case backlog in courts throughout BiH.
- Approximately $1.3 million will support ongoing activities under USAID's Strengthening Governing Institutions, Systems, and Processes activity, which is building the capacity of the State and Federation governments to adopt and implement more effective policies, laws, and budgets that address critical issues related to EU accession.
- USAID will use approximately $1.5 million to continue a new anti-corruption program launched in

2015 that will focus on both prevention and enforcement with the judiciary, parliaments, local governments, government institutions, political parties, and citizens, resulting in a strengthened institutional capacity to fight corruption across all sectors. Another $0.5 million will be used to continue bringing together civil society organizations (CSOs) and media outlets involved in and devoted to anti-corruption work around five thematic areas: health care, education, economy, judiciary, and government.

- Approximately $2.0 million will fund activities under USAID's Civil Society Sustainability Project, which will focus on building the sustainability and financial viability of CSOs, supporting citizen engagement in government oversight and advocacy for needed reforms, and developing better cooperation between civil society and media.
- USAID will use approximately $1.8 million to continue its efforts to build interethnic trust on ongoing initiatives aimed at facing the past, increasing interethnic dialogue and trust-building, and implementing structural reforms that promote reconciliation through civil society groups and society at large.
- USAID will use approximately $0.4 million to support cross-party, multi-ethnic groups in Parliament, strengthen caucuses for women parliamentarians, and reinforce the governing skills of newly elected parties. Activities will seize a critical opening after the 2014 elections in BiH with activities to reinvigorate the legislative branch to become a more accountable, diverse, and effective government, and will also build on the successes accomplished in previous years with cross-party and women's caucuses.
- USAID will use nearly $0.4 million to support six areas identified in the EU's "Compact for Growth" reform agenda. Activities will focus on cutting employment taxes from their current levels, removing specific barriers to hiring new workers, slashing the administrative barriers to investments, undertaking enterprise reforms, adopting a plan to improve the corporate culture, tackling corruption, and targeting social welfare to help those most in need of help.

Promote Human Rights, Religious Freedom, and Right of Return

Key Interventions:

- ESF will also promote peace and reconciliation by providing evidentiary support and technical assistance to the BiH government in resolving its missing persons issues.
- ESF small grants will encourage civic initiatives to promote equal rights of all citizens, political and economic empowerment of women, elimination of gender-based violence, and protection of human rights of disabled, minorities, and other disadvantaged groups.

Return Bosnia and Herzegovina to Tier One Ranking in Its Struggle against Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

Key Intervention:

- ESF small grants will support cooperation between nongovernmental organizations working on TIP issues and the Office of the TIP State Coordinator, BiH Ministry of Security, and BiH Ministry of Justice.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

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

Defense Reform Progresses as Bosnia Actively Participates in the NATO Membership Action Plan in Preparation for NATO Membership

Key Interventions:

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

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Defense Reform Progresses as Bosnia Actively Participates in the NATO Membership Action Plan in Preparation for NATO Membership

Key Interventions:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

BiH is a strategic partner in fighting transnational criminal organizations and terrorism. INCLE-funded programs will continue efforts to strengthen BiH's state- and entity-level institutions in order to enable them to successfully deal with complex cases in organized crime, terrorism, corruption, and war crimes.

Bosnia Submits a Credible Application for European Union Membership

Key Interventions:

- INCLE assistance will continue to support efforts to streamline and build the capacity of BiH's law enforcement agencies to address transnational crime and corruption, with an emphasis on police-prosecutor cooperation, collaboration between law enforcement agencies, police academies, and merit-based promotions. The U.S. government will support law enforcement reform in BiH through mentoring and technical assistance.
- Other critical areas of support include assisting law enforcement institutions at every level to improve police coordination for emergency response and incident management; transnational terrorism and "foreign fighters" coordination and development among BiH law enforcement agencies at the national and international levels; assisting with the prevention, investigation and prosecution of trafficking in persons; and continued and expanded anti-corruption efforts with law enforcement and prosecutors.

Progress on National Strategy to Process War Crimes Cases

Key Intervention:

- War-crimes assistance will continue in the form of technical assistance and mentoring to increase the capacity of investigators, prosecutors, and judges to bring investigations and prosecutions to a close. It also will include assistance in the discovery and recovery of evidence needed for successful prosecutions. Rule of law assistance more broadly will support efforts to increase the capacity of BiH's legal professionals to investigate, prosecute, adjudicate and defend complex crimes, including transnational organized crime, war crimes, corruption, financial crimes, foreign fighter, and terrorism cases. The program will also support victim-witness coordination, sentencing harmonization, and the High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-funded activities will continue to reduce BiH's vulnerability to terrorism, help the country secure its borders; help dispose of conventional weapons stockpiles; and bolster the government's ability to identify, interdict, and control weapons of mass destruction-related materials before these threats reach U.S. borders. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will continue assisting BiH in consolidating its arms and munitions depots, and clearing areas contaminated with of landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will continue to help BiH develop an effective strategic trade control system that meets international standards and will help institutionalize the capability of border control agencies to interdict trafficking in items of proliferation concern and other contraband.

Bosnian Institutions Effectively Deal with Remnants of the War

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2016, CWD-funded assistance for ERW clearance and stockpile reduction will be split evenly between clearance and stockpile reduction. The CWD Program will use $3.5 million to help BiH continue to consolidate its arms and munitions depots and facilitate clearance of landmines and other ERWs.
- Stockpile reduction assistance will help the Armed Forces of BiH consolidate the number of depots at which it stores conventional munitions, freeing up military personnel for other duties and cutting security/upkeep costs.

Bosnian Institutions at All Levels Function to Create a Stable and Fully Self-Governing BiH

Key Intervention:

- The EXBS Program will use $0.6 million to continue to help BiH develop an effective strategic trade control system that meets international standards and institutionalize the capability of border control agencies to interdict trafficking in items of proliferation concern and other contraband.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive foreign assistance resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- Programs administered by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) are routinely monitored and evaluated by domestic and overseas staff tasked with managing and

overseeing program implementation and performance. INL reviews performance indicators during the ABR period in the fall and during negotiations with the U.S. Embassy and/or implementing partners on future activities and performance indicators in the spring/summer prior to commencing obligations. INL monitoring activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting, site visits, reviews, and assessments.

- The EXBS team is completing annual end-use monitoring of donated equipment at ports of entry in BiH and will conduct an upcoming assessment of BiH's strategic trade control system.
- The U.S. Embassy's Public Affairs Section (PAS) monitors its rigorous grants program through extensive site visits and spot reporting. A review of existing themes for grants programs was reviewed and revised to better align with Mission priorities and those outlined in the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review.
- PAS will conduct an upcoming evaluation of its civic participation program to help gauge the program's impact and determine whether any modifications should be made.

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

- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- USAID's new mission-wide monitoring and evaluation contract and more rigorous impact evaluations are expected to greatly enhance its ability to understand the impact of its interventions and to make ongoing programming decisions in a way that further improves program effectiveness.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Bosnia Submits a Credible Application for European Union Membership: Becoming a full member of both the EU and NATO will ensure a democratic and prosperous future.

Bosnian Institutions at All Levels Function to Create a Stable and Fully Self-Governing BiH: As Bosnian institutions become more functional and accountable they will be able to fully meet the citizens' needs.

BiH Achieves Macroeconomic and Fiscal Stability: This will lead to manageable sovereign debt levels that are serviced on time, improved credit ratings, and eventual accession to the EU.

BiH Creates Conditions for Resilient Economic Development and Growth Throughout the Country: This will lead to sustainable, broad-based economic growth, including job growth, lower unemployment, improved foreign investment, and eventual EU membership.

A Competitive, Market-Oriented Economy Providing Better Economic Opportunities for All Its Citizens: A competitive economy based on market forces will result in new and better enterprises and ideas that lead to more jobs and opportunities. Economic growth provides the material basis for progress in all other dimensions of development and long-term stability.

Strong Rule of Law: More Effective and Coordinated Judicial and Law Enforcement Sector Capabilities: This will lead to improved transparency and accountability, allow BiH to move forward with EU and NATO integration, and create a better economic environment.

Promote a Multi-Ethnic and Tolerant Society: This will lead to a society that respects and honors all of its citizens and their rights and promotes reconciliation of the different ethnic groups.

More Functional and Accountable Institutions and Actors That Meet Citizens' Needs: Effective government at all levels, coupled with an engaged citizenry and operating in an environment that respects the rule of law, will result in functional and accountable institutions and actors that meet citizens' needs in a transparent manner while seeking to end corrupt practices.

Promote Human Rights, Religious Freedom, and Right of Return: Deep-seated ethnic divisions and pervasive corruption continue to foster widespread discrimination in most aspects of daily life, undermine the rule of law, and obstruct the return of persons who were displaced during the 1992-95 conflict. This will help foster peace and reconciliation.

Return Bosnia and Herzegovina to Tier One Ranking in Its Struggle Against Trafficking in Persons (TIP): This will lead to improvements in its prosecution and protection efforts, and the eventual elimination of trafficking in persons.

Defense Reform Progresses as Bosnia Actively Participates in the NATO Membership Action Plan in Preparation for NATO Membership: NATO membership is the best way to provide security, stability, and prosperity for all BiH citizens and ensure that BiH does not again become a source of instability in the region.

Progress on National Strategy to Process War Crimes Cases: The National Strategy to Process War Crimes Cases will deliver justice to perpetrators and victims and allow for reconciliation in the country.

Bosnian Institutions Effectively Deal with Remnants of the War: This will improve the safety and security of BiH citizens by reducing the number of people killed in mine accidents and the deteriorating condition of the ammunition stocks and increasing the return of displaced persons to their homes.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**37,220**
Bosnia submits a credible application for European Union membership.	**2,106**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**2,106**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,106
Bosnian institutions at all levels function to create a stable and fully self-governing BiH.	**2,420**
Economic Support Fund	**1,800**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**620**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	620
Defense reform progresses as Bosnia actively participates in the NATO Membership Action Plan in preparation for NATO membership.	**5,000**
Foreign Military Financing	**4,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000
International Military Education and Training	**1,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Bosnian institutions effectively deal with remnants of the war.	**3,500**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**3,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500
Bosnia achieves macroeconomic and fiscal stability.	**200**
Economic Support Fund	**200**
2.4 Civil Society	200
BiH creates conditions for resilient economic development and growth throughout the country.	**600**
Economic Support Fund	**600**
4.2 Trade and Investment	600
A competitive, market-oriented economy providing better economic opportunities for all its citizens.	**8,300**
Economic Support Fund	**8,300**
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,300
Strong Rule of Law: More Effective and Coordinated Judicial and Law Enforcement Sector Capabilities.	**2,637**
Economic Support Fund	**2,637**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,337
2.4 Civil Society	300
Progress on National Strategy to Process War Crimes Cases.	**1,694**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**1,694**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,694
Promote a multi-ethnic and tolerant society.	**2,213**
Economic Support Fund	**2,213**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,213
2.4 Civil Society	1,000
More functional and accountable institutions and actors that meet citizens' needs.	**7,340**
Economic Support Fund	**7,340**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
2.2 Good Governance	3,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	400
2.4 Civil Society	3,140
Promote Human Rights, Religious Freedom, and Right of Return.	**1,160**
Economic Support Fund	**1,160**
2.4 Civil Society	1,160
Return Bosnia and Herzegovina to Tier One ranking in its struggle against trafficking in persons (TIP).	**50**
Economic Support Fund	**50**
2.4 Civil Society	50

Bulgaria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bulgaria actively participates in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union operations, and is a reliable U.S. ally in a region of strategic importance to the United States. Despite political instability and a shrinking defense budget, Bulgaria's Ministry of Defense remains committed to the transformation of its military from a large, static force focused on territorial defense to a more expeditionary military capable of deploying with its NATO partners to face the security challenges of the 21st century. Further U.S. investment in training and modernizing Bulgaria's military will continue to pay dividends by creating a more efficient, expeditionary, NATO-interoperable force within Bulgaria, with units capable of deploying alongside U.S. forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**9,313**	*****	**7,000**	**-2,313**
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	*	5,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	2,063	*	2,000	-63
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	*	-	-250

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

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

Bulgaria Continues Its Military Transformation and Modernization Efforts

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support interoperability with the United States and other NATO Allies by providing training, supporting modernization and integration of systems including for maritime forces, and enhancing Bulgaria's logistics capability.
- FMF funds will help Bulgaria develop the expeditionary capabilities of its forces, including on deployments to Afghanistan and Kosovo, and on other international coalition operations.
- FMF funds will assist the Bulgarian Air Force to develop tactical airlift capabilities – a niche capability valued by NATO.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Bulgaria Continues Its Military Transformation and Modernization Efforts

Key Interventions:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

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

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

- The EUCOM IG's inspection of the EUM program did not result in any negative findings. The program was judged to be in full compliance with all regulations and guidelines.
- The Bulgarian Ministry of Defense continued to demonstrate an excellent track record of implementing projects as intended.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Bulgaria Continues Its Military Transformation and Modernization Efforts: U.S. assistance will help advance the modernization and professionalization of the Bulgarian Armed Forces, in order to improve interoperability with NATO forces and help Bulgaria fulfill its NATO requirements.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**7,000**
Bulgaria continues its military transformation and modernization efforts.	**7,000**
Foreign Military Financing	**5,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000
International Military Education and Training	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000

Croatia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Croatia has made great strides on Euro-Atlantic integration, having joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 2009 and the European Union in July 2013. U.S. assistance has played an important role in helping Croatia become a leading partner in Southeast Europe and a model for its neighbors, including by joining forces with the United States to address regional and global challenges. Croatia's mentoring of neighboring countries under NATO's Partnership for Peace and the Adriatic Charter has helped those NATO aspirants advance on their paths to membership by initiating defense reforms and contributing to Alliance operations. Continued U.S. assistance will help the Croatian military meet its NATO commitments on modernization, interoperability, and expeditionary capability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**4,535**	*****	**3,600**	**-935**
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	*	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	1,135	*	1,100	-35
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	900	*	-	-900

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will help the Croatian Armed Forces (CAF) continue to develop into an interoperable force for NATO and the United Nations (UN), and will promote defense reform and modernization and enhance Croatia's ability to be a role model for its neighbors. FMF will provide equipment consistent with the CAF's Long-Term Development Plan and its commitments to NATO.

Croatia Meets NATO Requirements for Participation in International Operations While Assisting Its Neighbors to Do the Same

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide equipment that is essential to the CAF's ability to operate effectively within NATO or other multinational operations.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Croatia Meets NATO Requirements for Participation in International Operations While Assisting Its Neighbors to Do the Same

Key Intervention:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

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

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

- In cooperation with the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM), the U.S. Embassy's Political Section oversaw the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program, which will be funded through FY 2015 through the bilateral Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) budget for Croatia. Evaluations conducted by the PM Bureau, the Croatian government, and independent organizations have shown that Croatia has made excellent progress in demining and battlefield clearance efforts, which led to a decision to focus CWD assistance exclusively on conventional weapons stockpile management efforts starting in FY 2012. While challenges remain in this area, the U.S. Embassy's assessment that the CAF are fundamentally more capable of addressing their own stockpile management requirements than other countries in the region led to the decision not to request any NADR/CWD funding for Croatia in FY 2016.
- Through its monitoring and evaluation activities, the U.S. Embassy found that FMF is a valuable tool for the U.S.-Croatia bilateral security sector relationship, given its flexibility in providing the CAF with the equipment that it needs to train and sustain personnel for deployment in support of multinational missions such as in Afghanistan and with Kosovo Force. The U.S. Embassy's evaluation also confirmed that IMET remains a highly effective means of providing training and other professional military education courses to CAF personnel, its value is demonstrated by the number of current senior Croatian military leaders that are former IMET participants, including the Chief of Defense and the Army and Air Force Commanders.
- Ongoing U.S. monitoring has revealed that the Croatian military does not have sufficient numbers of bilingual personnel nor staff officers sufficiently trained to fulfill its NATO obligations. IMET will continue to help address this gap, thereby improving Croatia's ability to fulfill its NATO obligations without having a negative impact on its participation in other peacekeeping missions.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Croatia Meets NATO Requirements for Participation in International Operations While Assisting Its Neighbors to Do the Same: Croatia is a willing partner in NATO and UN missions, and U.S. assistance will allow Croatia to continue to participate in international operations while helping to expand its capability to play a leading role in promoting regional security, increasing NATO's influence in the region, and mentoring aspirant NATO member states. U.S. assistance will continue to develop the CAF into an active, integrated, and increasingly professional partner. Courses focused on regional and international security will help prepare Croatian military personnel to serve as regional leaders.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**3,600**
Croatia Meets NATO Requirements for Participation in International Operations While Assisting its Neighbors to Do the Same	**3,600**
Foreign Military Financing	**2,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500
International Military Education and Training	**1,100**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,100

Czech Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Czech Republic continues to show leadership in international affairs, not only through its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union, but independently and in other multilateral fora. The Czech Republic has proven to be an important and reliable ally in promoting U.S. interests and values, such as democracy, market reforms, antiterrorism, and nonproliferation. Despite the significant costs of supporting and participating in NATO and coalition military operations, the Czech Republic remains a steadfast Ally in NATO. Continued U.S. assistance will improve military coordination and interoperability and support further participation of the Czech Armed Forces (CAF) in coalition operations alongside the United States.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**4,800**	*****	**2,800**	**-2,000**
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	*	1,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,800	*	1,800	-

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance to the CAF enhances interoperability with coalition and NATO forces. U.S. assistance will continue to advance Czech efforts to develop niche capabilities including in rotary-wing aviation and Special Operations Force (SOF) capacity. FMF funds will help train and equip deployable military forces and bolster the CAF's ongoing defense modernization, thereby improving the country's defense planning capabilities and systems.

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

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide specialized equipment, including for compatible communication and command and control, to allow for seamless interoperability with NATO forces and to improve the effectiveness of the Czech Republic's SOF and support units deployed alongside coalition forces.
- U.S. assistance will further assist the Czech Military Police in building capacity in accordance with NATO Capability Targets.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

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

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will provide professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers

and mid- and senior-level officers, including courses on management and procurement training, as well as acquisition training and other specialty training not available in the Czech Republic.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The U.S. Embassy in Prague oversees and assesses the effectiveness of FMF and IMET programs through a weekly political-military working group.
- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation is responsible for the day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of these programs. Program assessments are based on the observations and evaluations by the Country Team and other elements of the U.S. government interacting with the Czech military. Effectiveness is gauged in terms of demonstrated Czech capabilities to train, equip, deploy, and sustain interoperable units participating in NATO operations.
- Performance indicators for FMF and IMET programs are regularly assessed in the context of U.S. government policies and programmatic goals. The Country Team identifies performance gaps, as well as new opportunities related to the evolving nature of operations in theaters such as Afghanistan. After a thorough review, the Country Team proposes measures to help reduce these performance gaps, which, if approved, are incorporated into future budget plans.

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

- In October 2014, the Czech government approved deployment of up to 310 soldiers in Afghanistan to train the local military and police, and to protect Allied forces. Twenty troops will protect the Czech mission in Kabul and another 20 will help the Afghans in the fight against the production and distribution of drugs. Given these decisions, the following FMF programmatic choices for FY 2016 support these deployment goals: train and equip Czech deployable military forces with a focus on improving and maintaining the level of interoperability gained after a decade deployed together in Afghanistan; enhance Czech SOF capacity; further develop Czech rotary-wing piloting and maintenance capabilities; and support viable defense reform with a special focus on reducing corruption, specifically with regard to defense procurement.
- As a result of its successful implementation, the U.S. government closed its FMF contract for the state-of-the-art NATO Joint Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Defense Center of Excellence, which is now fully operational.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Czech Republic Supports U.S. Efforts to Advance Global Security and Resolve International Crises: U.S. military assistance will help ensure that the Czech Republic remains capable of contributing effectively to NATO operations. U.S. assistance will continue to advance Czech efforts to develop niche capabilities such as rotary-wing aviation, and will bolster the CAF's ongoing defense modernization, thereby improving the country's defense planning capabilities and systems. In addition to building the capacity of Czech soldiers and Ministry of Defense officials in areas such as joint operations planning, medical, resource management, and acquisition strategy and reform, U.S.-funded training emphasizes the importance of interagency cooperation.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**2,800**
The Czech Republic supports U.S. efforts to advance global security and resolve international crises.	**2,800**
Foreign Military Financing	**1,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Military Education and Training	**1,800**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800

Estonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Estonia is an effective and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond. Estonia is a strong supporter of coalition operations despite the considerable financial and political costs. Estonia readily seeks to partner with the U.S. in multiple spheres, and it views strong transatlantic relations as essential to its security along the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) northeastern frontier. Estonia is one of the few allies to meet the NATO goal of committing two percent of GDP for defense. U.S. assistance to Estonia sustains and expands the partnership between the United States and Estonia, improves Estonia's interoperability with NATO, and supports Estonia's military commitments abroad, including in Afghanistan, Mali, and the NATO Response Force.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**3,611**	*****	**3,200**	**-411**
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	*	2,000	-400
International Military Education and Training	1,211	*	1,200	-11

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

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

Continued Cooperation with the Government of Estonia to Enhance Security for Estonia and NATO Allies

Key Interventions:

- FMF will help meet emerging needs, particularly in territorial defense and border security, while continuing to assist in cyber defense.
- The United States will provide equipment and training for Estonia's Special Operations Forces (SOF) in support of a Special Operations Task Group.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Continued Cooperation with the Government of Estonia to Enhance Security for Estonia and NATO Allies

Key Interventions:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation (ODC) completes comprehensive end-of-training reports for all IMET-trained students.
- The ODC conducts an alumni program, which provides an effective way of evaluating the impact of training and whether IMET is helping Estonia meet its long-term goals and improve its NATO interoperability.
- Before selecting and procuring complex equipment or systems with FMF, the Estonian Ministry of Defense (MOD), in coordination with the ODC, conducts research to determine if a particular platform or system will meet the needs and force development goals established by the Government of Estonia.
- The ODC conducts a quarterly meeting with the EDF and MOD to ensure that the FMF program meets Estonia's needs and U.S. goals for the program.
- Every five weeks, the U.S. Embassy in Tallinn convenes a meeting of its interagency Cyber Security and Military Working Group, which meets with the Ambassador and the Deputy Chief of Mission to assess progress in meeting U.S. priorities and support to Estonia's continued defense development and reform efforts.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed budget and programmatic choices as follows:

- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the results of security assistance has confirmed that no changes are currently needed in the FY 2016 security assistance portfolio. Two indicators used by the U.S. government to monitor effectiveness have shown strong results recently. For example, as a result of IMET resources, two Estonian SOF units were deployed to Afghanistan. Their success means that the expanded Estonian SOF teams continue to garner high levels of respect and serve as a model to smaller countries involved in other large-scale international operations. Similarly, FMF funds were used to provide an instructor at the Baltic Defense College and provide a rotating course director, thereby helping to train and equip officers from throughout the Eastern Partnership countries.
- Monitoring data regarding the number of Estonian IMET alumni who are placed in influential positions continues to show that the EDF and MOD are placing IMET alumni in influential positions upon their return to their duties. ODC has also seen gains from the EDF's efforts to create a train-the-trainer program; an increasing number of EDF soldiers with previous IMET-funded training are now able to train their peers and subordinates in-country. Estonia's leaders state publicly that they value this training and continue to demonstrate this fact by promoting alumni of IMET programs into key positions within the MOD and EDF.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Continued Cooperation with the Government of Estonia to Enhance Security for Estonia and NATO Allies: U.S. assistance will help meet emerging Estonian territorial defense and border security needs in addition to cyber defense. It will help develop a rapidly-deployable, expeditionary-focused defense structure, furthering Estonia's integration into NATO and its participation in international operations. Security assistance will also expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, and will help ensure a high degree of interoperability between American and Estonian units.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**3,200**
Continued cooperation with Government of Estonia to enhance security for Estonia and NATO Allies	**3,200**
Foreign Military Financing	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
International Military Education and Training	**1,200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200

Georgia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. strategic goals in Georgia include the consolidation of Georgia's democracy; its integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions; resilience against Russian pressure; progress toward a peacefully unified nation, secure in its borders; and inclusive, sustainable economic development. The recent crisis in Ukraine illustrates Georgia's continued vulnerability to Russian pressure, necessitating increased targeted U.S. assistance to strengthen the stamina of communities located along the administrative boundary lines (ABLs) with breakaway regions through support of small-scale infrastructure development and improvements in basic livelihoods for vulnerable households. Assistance programs in FY 2016 will promote Georgia's engagement with occupied territories, and increase the inclusion of target populations, including ethnic and religious minorities, women, vulnerable children, and other disadvantaged groups. U.S. assistance will also continue to lay the groundwork for a sustainable resolution of conflicts with the occupied territories that is based on Georgia's territorial integrity. Additionally, the United States will continue to support assistance projects that bolster democratic and participatory governance; develop policies and institutions that uphold and enforce the rule of law; promote integration with the European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); and increase regional cooperation. Expanded programs also will seek to increase competitiveness and opportunities for trade, including as part of Georgia's new Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement with the EU, and help Georgia achieve broad-based, sustainable, low-carbon-emissions economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**58,388**	*****	**77,152**	**18,764**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**-**	*****	**20,000**	**20,000**
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	20,000	20,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**58,388**	*****	**57,152**	**-1,236**
Economic Support Fund	39,400	*	50,552	11,152
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	*	-	-12,000
International Military Education and Training	1,791	*	2,200	409
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,947	*	3,500	-447
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	*	900	-350

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Increased U.S. assistance focuses on helping Georgia consolidate and advance democratic and economic reforms, while mitigating external threats, with the goal of anchoring Georgia firmly in the Euro-Atlantic community. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically for programming related towards countering Russian pressure. ESF assistance will help to strengthen institutional checks and balances and the rule of law, advance human rights and justice system reforms, reduce corruption by improving transparent and accountable governance at the national and local levels, develop a more vibrant civil society, promote political pluralism, and bolster independent media and access to information. Assistance will improve economic governance and leadership, strengthen private-sector competitiveness

and policy efforts leading toward EU integration, increase the competitiveness of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), revitalize agricultural production, improve animal health and the veterinary network, create a market-oriented workforce, and accelerate rural economic development. Increased assistance also will help Georgia mitigate the impacts of Russian "borderization" of the ABLs with Abkhazia and South Ossetia. U.S. assistance will support small-scale infrastructure improvements and assistance for income generation for vulnerable households along the ABL to improve basic livelihoods. It will increase the inclusion of minority and disadvantaged groups and individuals in Georgia through activities that integrate youth of diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds as well as through support to the Tolerance Center and the planned Anti-Discrimination Unit within the Office of the Public Defender. It will expand access to independent, reliable and balanced information to populations in the Occupied Territories in Abkhazia and South Ossetia. U.S. foreign assistance also will aim to support low-carbon-emissions development and improve management of solid waste and natural resources including watersheds and forests.

Democratic Checks and Balances and Accountable Governance Enhanced

Key Interventions:

- Programs will support more transparent and accountable governance by strengthening the executive and legislative branches, while also promoting public outreach, the availability of objective information about governance processes through independent media outlets, and civic activism. Activities will increase civic engagement, including outside of Tbilisi; improve access to independent, reliable, and balanced information; advance good governance; strengthen oversight of government institutions; strengthen policy development and law-making processes; and improve administrative and financial management of public institutions at all levels.
- Programs will help political parties better represent their constituents' interests, move towards platform-based campaigns, and promote the role of women in political parties and elected office. Activities also will improve electoral systems, including administration and oversight of electoral processes, prior to and during the 2016-2018 election cycles.
- Programs will advance the rule of law, due process guarantees, and the protection of human rights through improved governance and capacity of justice system institutions; a more effective legal framework for due process guarantees through technical assistance and civil society engagement; increased capacity of legal professionals, including through strengthened legal professional associations and improved legal education; and increased access to justice for marginalized populations.
- Programs also will advance science, technology, innovation, and partnerships.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide $3.0 million to work with the Government of Georgia to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. FTF assistance will accelerate inclusive growth and reduce persistent poverty by enhancing agricultural productivity; increasing access to input supplies, modern technologies, and mechanized services; expanding markets; improving animal health; and increasing economic resilience in the country's rural areas. This will be complemented by assistance to help the government improve the agricultural enabling environment, policy analysis, policy formulation, and extension services.
- Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) funding will help Georgia develop and implement national

action plans for low emission development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for public- and private- sector investment and clean growth. GCCI assistance of $2.5 million will be used to build an enabling environment for low emissions growth, including clean energy development, improvement of transmission planning and operating systems, promotion of green building standards, and supporting energy-efficiency upgrades to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

- Approximately $3.8 million will be used to improve economic governance and leadership to ensure a predictable and consistent business environment in which legal and regulatory frameworks are fair and transparent. Activities will support dialogue between the government and private enterprises to formulate and reform policies necessary to drive economic development; strengthen the analytical, communication, advocacy, and organizational capacities of private sector advocates; and assist the government in developing or implementing legal and regulatory reforms, particularly in the areas of the business-enabling environment, water resource management, and energy-trading policy.
- U.S. assistance will advance Georgia's democratic development and economic transition, complementing the objectives of the EU Association Agreement. This will include the harmonization of legislation, policies, and regulations with EU structures and institutional strengthening initiatives that align with EU goals.
- Programs will improve rural income and remove constraints in critical small-scale rural and community infrastructure that hinder economic development. Assistance also will improve access to financial services, workforce development, and skills to start and/or expand a business. This will include approximately $5.0 million to strengthen at least 40 vulnerable rural communities across Georgia, including those located along the ABL with breakaway regions. It will improve agricultural productivity; increase access to finance, markets, and agricultural and non-agricultural services; increase income sources and employment opportunities; strengthen micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises; and rehabilitate community-level infrastructure.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen and expand SMEs and their business networks to diversify sources of inputs and sales markets. Emphasis will be placed on the adoption and implementation of internationally recognized standards to support improvement in the delivery of quality products on a reliable and consistent basis. Activities will promote women's access to credit, employment, and/or income generation initiatives. Public-private partnerships, including Global Development Alliances, may be created to leverage private-sector resources in order to improve trade and investment opportunities for SMEs.
- U.S. assistance will improve the management of Georgia's natural resources and promote conservation of ecological systems critical to sustained economic growth. This will include support for policy reforms and institutional strengthening initiatives related to the sustainable use of resources; assistance to targeted municipalities on sustainably managed waste facilities and services; and the development of Georgia's recycling sector.

Increasingly Stable, Integrated, and Healthy Society

Key Interventions:

- The United States will support confidence-building activities between people living on both sides of the ABLs within the internationally recognized borders of Georgia. Assistance will promote engagement across the ABLs as a critical element in achieving and maintaining stability. The United States will help establish grassroots, people-to-people, and Track II (i.e., non-official) mechanisms through which communities and key actors across the ABLs can interact.
- Requested resources will work to integrate further Georgia's marginalized groups, including ethnic and religious minorities, people with disabilities, vulnerable children and vulnerable youth, in political, government, private-sector, and non-governmental organizations work.
- Assistance will promote gender equality, strengthening women's roles in decision-making processes,

the employment sphere, and politics, and will work to increase the role of women in conflict mitigation.

Strengthened People-to-People Ties between Georgia and the United States through Health Sector Partnerships, Public Diplomacy, and Volunteerism

Key Interventions:

- Media assistance will work to improve the public's access to independent, reliable, and balanced information and also target vulnerable communities in the relevant language.
- Activities will strengthen the capacity of professional media to serve as an unbiased conduit of information between citizens and their governing structures, as well as a means to encourage diverse views and debate on issues of public importance.
- Programming will support journalists' efforts to create media content that challenges pervasive stereotypes about gender and human rights issues.
- Assistance will continue providing technical assistance and small grants to schools and organizations to carry out grassroots activities.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Georgia is a committed partner in promoting global peace and security, including in coalition operations, and is notably the second largest troop contributor to the NATO Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan. U.S. support will strengthen Georgia's defense institutions and solidify an increasingly interoperable professional military service capable of operating effectively with U.S. and NATO Allies' armed forces. U.S. assistance will continue to support Georgian defense reforms, with a focus on developing, modernizing, and reforming the Georgian Armed Forces. FMF-OCO will significantly enhance training capacity to conduct territorial defense against regional pressure from Russia and support Georgia's ability to successfully deploy troops to coalition operations. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically for programming related towards countering Russian pressure. Programs will improve further the professionalism, training, and operational deployment capabilities of the Georgian Armed Forces, assist their continuing progress towards NATO interoperability, and enable Georgia to host future NATO exercises.

Georgia's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Professionalized and Capable

Key Interventions:

- FMF-OCO will help Georgia enhance its ability to provide for its own defense.
- The United States will strengthen interoperability of Georgian forces with the U.S. and NATO counterparts and promote defense reforms focused on professional military educational institutions.
- U.S. assistance will fund U.S. defense reform advisors to provide direct support to Georgia's Ministry of Defense.
- FMF will fund and promulgate direct U.S. support and assistance to the NATO Substantial Package to Georgia.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to support U.S. interests, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and craft lasting military-to-military relationships. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically for programming related towards countering Russian pressure. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are

attending courses.

Georgia's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Professionalized and Capable

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE assistance will strengthen Georgia's peace and security, law enforcement and criminal justice capacity, and the rule of law through practical skills training for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, and probation and corrections officers. INCLE-funded efforts also will focus on improving local capacity to respond to critical incidents to fight transnational crime, including human trafficking and narcotics trafficking. INCLE programs also will advance implementation of criminal procedure reforms needed to create a justice system that meets with international standards.

Georgia's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Professionalized and Capable

Key Interventions:

- Funding will provide training on senior management, critical incident management, strategic planning, tactical operations, forensics, domestic violence, anti-money laundering, counter-narcotics, and modern and humane practices in both the probationary and corrections systems. Activities will mentor, professionalize, and build the basic, specialized, and advanced skill set of all levels of law enforcement personnel. Through an annual regional "Women in Policing Conference" complimented by domestic violence courses, the United States will continue to support gender diversity in law enforcement.
- Programs will combat trafficking in persons (TIP) and domestic violence by training border personnel, investigators, police officers, and prosecutors. Assistance will encourage the use of task force and team approaches to combating TIP and domestic violence, particularly in high-risk regions.
- The United States will provide training and guidance to prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges as Georgia continues to expand the use of jury trials, reforms the plea bargaining system, and implements legislative amendments to the Criminal Code and Administrative Code. Programs will continue to work on further revisions to the new Criminal Procedure Code, including new voluntary witness interview rules and enhanced due process protections.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

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

Georgia's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Professionalized and Capable

Key Interventions:

- Requested funding will enable the United States to sustain assistance in implementing Georgia's new strategic trade control law, developed with U.S. assistance, including reforms of secondary legislation and training for its licensing officers.
- Funding also will complete major maritime infrastructure and training projects, in particular operationalizing the new Joint Maritime Operations Center; fund green border renovations in line with Georgia's new border security strategy; and support a second Container Control Program unit in Tbilisi.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

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

In addition, the following monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- USAID conducted several performance evaluations, including a mid-term evaluation of activities promoting minority integration; a mid-term evaluation on good governance activities; a final evaluation of a family planning and maternal and child health services project; and a final performance evaluation of USAID-funded rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure and durable housing for internally displaced persons.
- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) with the government were routinely monitored and evaluated by Washington- and Georgia-based staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviews performance indicators with the government as part of the annual process of negotiating and finalizing a Letter of Agreement which obligates funds used for assistance. The Bureau also reviews data and performance across the entire INL country program and within individual programs on a regular basis. These activities include formal and informal weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual reporting; site visits; and reviews.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual

Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the previous year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Recommendations from the ethnic minority integration evaluations have been instrumental in the design of a new Increased Inclusion of Target Populations activity, which will place an emphasis on facilitating increased interaction and sustainable linkages among local partner non-governmental organizations.
- USAID has utilized the results of the good governance project evaluation, both in adjusting the existing activities and in developing a new good governance project.
- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- In FY 2014, USAID also updated the "2011 Georgia Conflict Assessment" which outlines the needs and challenges within the "Occupied Territories." This document is used to inform how to design the most effective program engagement projects.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Democratic Checks and Balances and Accountable Governance Enhanced: The United States will strengthen governance, institutions, and processes, including the legislature, national and local governments, political parties, civil society, and media organizations.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support improved economic governance and leadership, increased trade opportunities, productivity, and employment generation in targeted sectors, including agriculture. Assistance will build capacity within the workforce to participate more fully in the market economy. In addition, assistance will promote the responsible management of Georgia's natural resources and the creation and implementation of low-emissions development strategies. Assistance will strengthen the veterinary sector and reduce incidences of the most harmful animal diseases. Georgia has a strong track record of legal and regulatory reforms and the Georgian government has committed to further improvements through the government's "Georgia 2020" strategy. U.S. assistance will provide pivotal support to help improve the trade and investment environment, including institutional strengthening and policy initiatives that advance Georgia's efforts toward EU integration, in line with the requirements of the Association Agreement.

Strengthened People-to-People Ties between Georgia and the United States through Health Sector Partnerships, Public Diplomacy, and Volunteerism: Public diplomacy is a critical element of the Mission's overall approach, and outreach and programs buttress the entire range of U.S. foreign policy goals. Continued innovative public engagement is necessary to inform Georgian citizens – particularly youth and Georgians from outside the capital – about U.S. foreign policy objectives and aspects of American culture and society. Given that the first goal of U.S. assistance is focused on democratic processes, much of the public diplomacy efforts in Georgia will focus on the role of media and civil

society in presenting the diversity of views found in a modern democracy.

Increasingly Stable, Integrated, and Healthy Society: Georgia's success in the areas of economic growth and democratic reform will depend, in part, on efforts to build a more cohesive and integrated country that is taking meaningful steps to move beyond a legacy of violent conflict and marginalization of ethnic minorities, women and girls, and other disadvantaged groups. Assistance will support an increasingly stable and integrated society through efforts to promote engagement with the occupied territories and inclusion of target populations.

Georgia's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Professionalized and Capable: Georgia's military, border security, law enforcement, and broader security apparatus is increasingly professionalized and capable. U.S. assistance will improve further the professionalism, training, and operational deployment capabilities of the Georgian Armed Forces; assist their continuing progress towards NATO interoperability; and enable Georgia to host future NATO exercises. Security assistance will continue to augment Georgia's current system and fill in gaps in training, focusing on civilian members of the Georgian Ministry of Defense as well as all service branches. Given Georgia's strategic position between the Middle East, Central Asia, and Europe, programs will strengthen Georgia's capacity in border security, non-proliferation, and cooperative threat reduction.

Fundamental issues such as limited or ineffective strategic planning, interagency cooperation, human resource management, senior and middle-managers, and execution of long-term investigations continue to plague law enforcement's broader development. U.S. assistance will provide continued training for senior leadership on critical incident management, as well as strategic planning and other trainings as necessary, to ensure the Ministry of Internal Affairs can effectively meet Euro-Atlantic law enforcement standards.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**77,152**
Democratic checks and balances and accountable governance enhanced	**16,686**
Economic Support Fund	**16,686**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,348
2.2 Good Governance	4,450
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,350
2.4 Civil Society	4,538
Inclusive and sustainable economic growth	**28,828**
Economic Support Fund	**28,828**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,676
4.2 Trade and Investment	418
4.4 Infrastructure	2,500
4.5 Agriculture	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,334

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
4.8 Environment	1,900
Strengthened people to people ties between Georgia and the U.S. through health sector partnerships, public diplomacy, and volunteerism	**2,620**
Economic Support Fund	**2,620**
2.4 Civil Society	2,620
Increasingly stable, integrated, and healthy society	**2,418**
Economic Support Fund	**2,418**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,324
2.4 Civil Society	894
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	200
Georgia's military, border security, law enforcement, and broader security apparatus increasingly professionalized and capable	**26,600**
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	**20,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000
International Military Education and Training	**2,200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**3,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,335
1.5 Transnational Crime	115
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**900**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	900

Greece

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Given its strategic location in the eastern Mediterranean on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) southeastern flank, Greece is an important strategic partner, with whom the United States shares deep and broad relations. Despite the economic challenges it faces, the Greek government has remained steadfastly committed to upholding shared security interests, particularly in its support for U.S. and Allied military operations, including NATO operations in Libya and Afghanistan, its contributions to NATO operations in Kosovo, and maritime counterterrorism and counterpiracy efforts. Greece's continued support of the U.S. Naval Support facility in Souda Bay, on the island of Crete, is of strategic importance to the United States as one of the largest deepwater ports in the Mediterranean. The strength of the U.S.-Greek military-to-military relationship, access to senior leadership, and Greek willingness to offer support to bilateral and NATO operations is directly supported by U.S. security assistance. U.S. assistance also reinforces the interoperability of Greek forces within NATO, helping focus Greek officers on the positive impact Greece can have within the wider Alliance, and assisting in countering anti-American attitudes still present in Greek society.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**97**	*****	**200**	**103**
International Military Education and Training	97	*	200	103

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IIMET-funded courses and training events directly enhance Greek military professionalism and interoperability, and orient officers and future military leaders toward the United States. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, promote democratic values, and forge lasting relationships between Greece's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts, which pays dividends in increased access to Greek military decision-makers.

Because of Greece's protracted economic crisis, the military has seen substantial cuts to its budget and a significant reduction in the number of military personnel it sends abroad for professional military education. As the Greek military considers IMET to be a critical factor in the development of its officer corps, it has prioritized limited funds available in its own budget to cover all per diem, transportation, and housing costs related to IMET in order to maximize the overall number of U.S.-trained officers.

Participation in Strengthening Regional and Global Security Becomes More Active

Key Intervention:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed budget and programmatic choices as follows:

- Routine monitoring of the participation of Hellenic Armed Forces in multinational operations, peacekeeping, Balkan stabilization efforts, and other cooperative programs with NATO Allies and partners has demonstrated the IMET program's effectiveness. Greece's IMET graduates continue to advance to senior positions and contribute to governmental policy decisions on support to U.S. and global operations, participation in multilateral operations, and defense procurement. Based on these findings, increased IMET funding is being requested for Greece.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Participation in Strengthening Regional and Global Security Becomes More Active: Educating officers in the United States is a proven way to tie U.S. and Greek militaries together; Greek officers trained with U.S. assistance often serve in the highest and most influential positions. Security assistance is critical to continuing to cultivate the bilateral relationship and strengthening Greece's commitment to NATO, which pays substantial dividends in increased cooperation and access.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**200**
Participation in strengthening regional and global security becomes more active.	**200**
International Military Education and Training	**200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200

Hungary

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Hungary is a strong ally in coalition operations, as demonstrated by its contribution of troops to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) missions. U.S. assistance to Hungary contributes to regional stability and helps maintain strong political support in Hungary for coalition operations, including a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and other resources for these operations. FY 2016 funds will promote the continued development of a flexible, sustainable, and NATO-interoperable Hungarian military capable of meeting NATO commitments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,602**	*****	**1,000**	**-602**
Foreign Military Financing	450	*	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	1,152	*	1,000	-152

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

The Bilateral Security Relationship Remains Strong and Results in Continued Significant Hungarian Engagement in NATO, EU, and UN Missions

Key Intervention:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed budget and programmatic choices as follows:

- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation confirmed that no significant changes to the FY 2016 IMET assistance request or the design of IMET activities are warranted. IMET will continue to be used to

develop mid-level leadership and critical skill sets, and support Hungary's participation in Operation Resolute Support in Afghanistan.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Bilateral Security Relationship Remains Strong and Results in Continued Significant Hungarian Engagement in NATO, EU, and UN Missions: U.S. assistance will support the continuing education of future Hungarian Defense Force (HDF) leaders by providing training across the entire spectrum of the officer and noncommissioned officer corps, giving the HDF access to operations and medical training not available in Hungary. This training is vital to improve the HDF capability to participate in deployments in a fully integrated way with NATO Allies.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**1,000**
The bilateral security relationship remains strong and results in continued significant Hungarian engagement in NATO, EU, and UN missions	**1,000**
International Military Education and Training	**1,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000

Kosovo

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Kosovo, a young country that declared its independence in 2008, considers the United States its most reliable strategic partner. This is a critical period in Kosovo's evolution, as the international community draws down assistance and Kosovo's institutions attempt to stand on their own. U.S. assistance will focus on building transparent, efficient, and accountable government institutions; fostering an environment conducive to economic growth; promoting the rule of law; encouraging the growth of civil society; protecting and promoting minority rights; and working to move Kosovo toward integration in regional and Euro-Atlantic institutions. The United States works closely with the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to coordinate donor activities and policy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**54,035**	*****	**50,720**	**-3,315**
Economic Support Fund	37,891	*	35,470	-2,421
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	*	4,000	-
International Military Education and Training	750	*	750	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,674	*	9,500	-1,174
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	720	*	1,000	280

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support rule of law programs, justice sector reform, and the growth of civil society, aiming to stem endemic corruption in government institutions and increase transparency and accountability to citizens. Economic assistance will also focus on building sustained economic growth through improved fiscal and banking policies as well as encouraging the creation of a business- and investment-friendly environment. Programs will particularly address the integration of minority groups into the economy, justice system, and greater society. Finally, ESF funds will encourage Kosovo's integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions and cooperation with regional partners.

The Government of Kosovo (GoK) Provides a More Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment for Businesses That Encourages Increased Investment and Promotes Strong Fiscal Policies

Key Interventions:

- USAID will work with local businesses, consulting companies, and other organizations to provide technical assistance to both the public and private sectors. Specific programming will include supporting municipalities in line with Kosovo's overall decentralization process by enhancing public financial management capabilities.
- Approximately $0.9 million will be used to continue to support Kosovo's Ministry of Finance in debt management and budget planning and execution, as well as the Central Bank in insurance reforms.

The GoK and International Partners Facilitate Increased Private Sector Competitiveness and New Job Opportunities for Kosovo's Unemployed, in Particular Its Young Adults

Key Interventions:

- Activities will strengthen private sector competitiveness through technical assistance in targeted sectors that generate employment and growth. In particular, support aims to increase the resilience and competitiveness of small and medium enterprises by improving access to credit, providing more responsive and creative financial instruments, and offering workforce development.
- Particular focus will be placed on economic activities in North Kosovo, the agricultural sector, and increased opportunities for women and youth.

The GoK Improves Its Long-Term Planning Ability for Adequately Identifying and Allocating Natural Resources

Key Intervention:

- USAID will support the improvement of the environment for private investment in Kosovo's energy sector. In particular, funding will support legal and regulatory reforms to encourage greater diversification of energy supply and renewable energy deployment.

The GoK Promotes Quality Education and Partnerships Between Educational Institutions and Private Sector Actors to Advance Kosovo's Employment and Development Goals

Key Intervention:

- Higher Education: U.S. assistance will enhance university curricula and professionalism, facilitate educational exchanges, and provide graduate-level scholarships and professional certificates at U.S. universities and training institutions.

Police, Prosecutors and Judges Increase Capacity and Access to Justice

Key Interventions:

- ESF funding will enhance the implementation of second-generation legal reforms through an improved property rights regime, fostering increased independence and effectiveness of the judiciary, and increasing public demand for justice in Kosovo courts.
- Key activities will support the functioning and integration of judicial structures in Kosovo-Serb-majority areas and the promotion of women into positions of leadership in the judicial system, where they are currently underrepresented.
- USAID will work at the national and municipal levels to implement reforms in public financial management, enhance the business enabling environment, and reduce barriers to private investment and growth. In particular, USAID will work with municipalities to generate own-source revenues to be invested for improved services and infrastructure for their citizens and to better manage public finances.

GoK Institutions Increase Their Ability to Effectively Function and Communicate with Stakeholders

Key Intervention:

- USAID will work with political parties to strengthen their internal capacities and reach out to constituencies to further develop Kosovo's democratic processes. The new elections program will elevate the capacity of election management bodies to administer free and fair elections in this young democracy.

Civil Society and Media Develop Their Advocacy Roles to Effect Change, Hold Governments Accountable, and Better Represent Citizens' Concerns

Key Intervention:

- Approximately $2.9 million will support democracy and public diplomacy programs aimed at fostering the development of civil society and independent media and promoting government transparency and accountability. Programs will help civil society organizations address reforms and government transparency, with targeted themes such as gender, youth, minority, and marginalized groups' rights, as well as the enhanced position of women leaders in society.

The GoK Fully Respects the Constitutional and Legal Framework Protecting Ethnic Minority Rights and Works to Promote the Inclusion of Ethnic Minority Groups in Institutions

Key Intervention:

- A total of $3.8 million will be used to continue support to non-majority municipalities. Programming primarily focuses on the Kosovo-Serb populations in the North and South to improve their engagement in Kosovo's institutions and society. Goals include supporting the GoK with its implementation of policies on the protection of minority language and cultural rights and improving capacity in municipalities where parallel Government of Serbia institutions persist.

The GoK Increases Economic Opportunities for All of Kosovo's Peoples through Increased and Equal Access to Financial Services, Creation of Business Linkages, and Development of a Conducive Environment for Business Development Throughout Kosovo, but Especially in Minority Areas

Key Intervention:

- Funds will be used to provide technical assistance to the Customs Service of Kosovo on intellectual property rights and anti-corruption strategies. Funding will also support a judicial capacity building program training judges on a variety of topics related to commercial law.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF training and equipment will assist the Kosovo Security Force (KSF) in achieving proficiency in its four core capabilities of explosive ordnance disposal and demining, search and rescue, firefighting, and HAZMAT response. Programming will expand if constitutional and legislative changes are made to expand the KSF mandate and transform the institution into the Kosovo Armed Forces (KAF). FMF funding will focus on the longer-term goals of working toward a force capable of partaking in global peacekeeping operations and interoperability with the United States and NATO. Funding will also support training programs to bring Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) to Kosovo to further develop the KSF's non-commissioned officer (NCO) corps and professionalize any successor force.

The GoK Develops a Professional, Modern Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Interventions:

- FMF will provide additional MTTs, courses in U.S. institutions, workshops, and assessment/mentorship teams to transition the KAF (or any follow-on to the KSF) into a more modern, Western-oriented, and interoperable force.
- FMF will continue to train and equip the KSF and expand programming for any successor force, as appropriate, following any constitutional and legislative changes to the KSF mandate.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET is critical for the development and professionalization of the KSF and to meet U.S. – and in particular, U.S. European Command – security cooperation and assistance objectives. Funding is utilized for the professional development of NCOs, professional military education for officers, defense institution

building, and English-language training. Expanded IMET (E-IMET) programs also extend courses to civilians working on military matters. KSF NCOs and officers who have attended IMET courses have done extremely well, with some earning top honors. The students have developed a positive reputation for the KSF in U.S. institutions and have returned with an understanding of the U.S. military and leadership principles. IMET is also utilized to fund various programs to instill western values and organizational culture into the KSF. Such training will be vital if the KSF transitions into the KAF, and in ensuring Kosovo security forces are interoperable with the U.S. and NATO.

The GoK Develops a Professional, Modern Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S. foreign assistance helps Kosovo implement effective, professional, accountable, transparent, and accessible legal and law-enforcement services grounded in the rule of law. Access to effective justice institutions is essential for improving public confidence in government and laying a foundation for economic growth and a democratic society. The FY 2016 request builds on long-term U.S. engagement in helping justice sector practitioners enhance their skills and fully implement Kosovo's legal framework. The integration of the Kosovo-Serb judiciary in the North into the GoK's judicial system has proven especially complex and politically sensitive. Assistance will continue to focus on the consolidation of judicial reform throughout the country. Funding is also requested for a possible extension of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) past 2016 or alternative mechanisms focused on integration of the North.

Police, Prosecutors and Judges Increase Capacity and Access to Justice

Key Intervention:

- Activities will support the implementation of legal reforms, build the capacity of judges and prosecutors, and increase access to justice for crime victims.

The GoK Develops a Professional, Modern Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will help build the institutional and personnel capacity of the Kosovo Police and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- Funds will also be used to provide support to EULEX, and its successor, through seconded U.S. police, customs, and judicial personnel serving in executive and mentoring functions.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Although it has no indigenous dual-use or munitions production capability, Kosovo is a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction-related materials and conventional arms. Through the U.S. Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program, NADR funding will enhance the enforcement capabilities of Kosovo's Customs and Border Police by providing interdiction training and inspection, detection, and surveillance equipment.

The GoK Develops a Professional, Modern Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies

Key Intervention:

- A total of $1.0 million in EXBS funding will help improve Kosovo's radiation detection and response capacity and promote regional cooperation in border security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive foreign assistance resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- The EXBS team conducts annual end-use monitoring of donated equipment at ports of entry around Kosovo and will conduct an upcoming assessment of its strategic trade-control system.
- USAID/Kosovo conducted evaluations of its rule of law and agriculture activities.

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

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- USAID's rule of law evaluation identified key interventions in which other donors are not engaged, thus highlighting the importance of USAID's sustained justice-sector capacity-building efforts.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The GoK Provides a More Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment For Businesses That Encourages Increased Investment and Promotes Strong Fiscal Policies: U.S. programs will work with the GoK to develop areas of competitive advantage and enhance prospects for foreign direct investment, as well as help improve the financial sector by pursuing reforms in the debt, housing, and insurance markets.

The GoK and International Partners Facilitate Increased Private Sector Competitiveness and New Job Opportunities for Kosovo's Unemployed, in Particular Its Young Adults: Kosovo has a high economic growth rate that heavily relies on remittances and foreign aid. In order to achieve long-lasting and sustainable growth, U.S. assistance will help Kosovo develop its private sector and work to address chronic unemployment, which in some areas exceeds 70 percent.

The GoK Improves Its Long-Term Planning Ability for Adequately Identifying and Allocating Natural Resources: Properly developed natural resources can provide Kosovo with long-term economic growth, employment, and fiscal stability. U.S. assistance will work to strengthen the various ministries and regulatory authorities involved in order to ensure Kosovo develops both its natural resources and its infrastructure in a strategic and transparent manner.

The GoK Promotes Quality Education and Partnerships Between Educational Institutions and Private Sector Actors to Advance Kosovo's Employment and Development Goals: An unemployed, disengaged, and disconnected youth population presents a growing risk to Kosovo's stability – an issue that is directly linked to Kosovo's inadequate education system. U.S. funding will provide graduate-level education in the United States to promising students, who will use their experience to improve both Kosovo's educational system and prospects for sustained economic growth.

Police, Prosecutors and Judges Increase Capacity and Access to Justice: The prevalence of organized crime, human trafficking, public corruption, money laundering, terrorism, and the lack of a functioning justice system, particularly in North Kosovo, are obstacles to the country's EU accession and visa liberalization aspirations. U.S. programming will help improve the justice sector by promoting integrity and strengthening professional capabilities.

GoK Institutions Increase Their Ability to Effectively Function and Communicate with Stakeholders: Assistance will strengthen the ability of various institutions to respond to the demands of a democratic society, focusing specifically on building capacity in political parties and election management bodies.

Civil Society and Media Develop Their Advocacy Roles to Effect Change, Hold Governments Accountable, and Better Represent Citizens' Concerns: Kosovars neither hold their government accountable nor organize effectively to be agents of change. To fight corruption and create robust democratic institutions, civil society and the media must be strengthened. Assistance will promote a stronger civil society through small grants, helping nascent or struggling organizations grow and flourish.

The GoK Fully Respects the Constitutional and Legal Framework Protecting Ethnic Minority Rights and Works to Promote the Inclusion of Ethnic Minority Groups in Institutions: Promoting full implementation of community rights at the national level will lead to greater integration of – and, in time, greater acceptance of Kosovo institutions by – Kosovo Serbs.

The GoK Increases Economic Opportunities for All of Kosovo's Peoples Through Increased and Equal Access to Financial Services, Creation of Business Linkages, and Development of a Conducive Environment for Business Development Throughout Kosovo, but Especially in Minority Areas: Increasing economic opportunities for all Kosovars will lead to broader peace and security, not only in Kosovo, but also in the region. U.S. assistance seeks to improve the economic climate through improved customs procedures and commercial law practices.

The GoK Develops a Professional, Modern Security Sector Able to Respond to Threats and to Civil Emergencies: Kosovo still relies on international security partners, such as EULEX and NATO (via Kosovo Force). U.S. assistance seeks to help Kosovo decrease its dependence on international forces and provide for its own security, which will increase its ability to contribute to regional stability.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**50,720**
The GoK provides a more conducive legal and regulatory environment for business that encourages increased investment, and promotes strong fiscal policies.	**2,400**
Economic Support Fund	**2,400**
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,500
4.3 Financial Sector	900
The GoK and international partners facilitate increased private sector competitiveness and new job opportunities for Kosovo's unemployed, in particular its young adults.	**10,800**
Economic Support Fund	**10,800**
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,800
The GoK improves its long-term planning ability for adequately identifying and allocating natural resources.	**2,634**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Economic Support Fund	**2,634**
4.4 Infrastructure	2,634
The GoK promotes quality education and partnerships between educational institutions and private sector actors to advance Kosovo's employment and development goals.	**1,100**
Economic Support Fund	**1,100**
3.2 Education	1,100
Police, prosecutors and judges increase capacity and access to justice.	**16,058**
Economic Support Fund	**10,678**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,178
2.2 Good Governance	3,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**5,380**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,380
GoK institutions increase their ability to effectively function and communicate with stakeholders.	**1,000**
Economic Support Fund	**1,000**
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000
Civil society and media develops its advocacy role such that it can effect change, hold governments accountable, and better represent citizens' concerns.	**2,940**
Economic Support Fund	**2,940**
2.4 Civil Society	2,940
The GoK fully respects the constitutional and legal framework protecting ethnic minority rights and works to promote inclusion of ethnic minority groups in institutions.	**3,800**
Economic Support Fund	**3,800**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,800
The GoK increases economic opportunities for all of Kosovo's diverse peoples through increased and equal access to financial services, creation of business linkages, and development of a conducive environment for business development throughout Kosovo but especially in minority areas.	**118**
Economic Support Fund	**118**
4.2 Trade and Investment	118
The GoK develops a professional, modern security sector able to respond to threats and to civil emergencies.	**9,870**
Foreign Military Financing	**4,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000
International Military Education and Training	**750**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**4,120**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,120
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**1,000**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000

Latvia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Latvia is a strong and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond, and plays a key role in coalition operations, providing substantial diplomatic and military support. Latvia is a valued member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU). Latvia's 2015 EU presidency will give the country a unique opportunity and leverage for international engagement. U.S. assistance has been essential for the professional development, interoperability, and equipping of the Latvian National Armed Forces (LNAF), so that they can deploy and operate effectively in U.S. and NATO operations. In addition to helping meet Latvia's own defense needs, U.S. assistance to Latvia sustains and expands a strong partnership, supports Latvia's commitment to ongoing NATO operations, and supports the development of niche capabilities required by NATO.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**3,517**	*****	**3,200**	**-317**
Foreign Military Financing	2,250	*	2,000	-250
International Military Education and Training	1,267	*	1,200	-67

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance will focus on deepening Latvia's integration into NATO by restructuring and modernizing the LNAF, while helping address emerging needs such as territorial defense and border security. FMF will provide equipment to assist Latvian forces in providing for their own defense and support deployment operations while improving the quality of pre-deployment training and operations.

Latvia's Military Forces are Interoperable and Develop Valuable Niche Capabilities

Key Interventions:

- FMF-funded equipment will support the development of Latvia's niche capabilities, which will improve the LNAF's interoperability with its NATO Allies and better support regional and territorial defense requirements.
- FMF funds will be used to procure equipment to outfit and enhance the interoperability of Latvia's expanding Special Operations and air support capabilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Latvia Provides Effective Contributions to Regional and International Security

Key Interventions:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the success of FMF assistance, FY 2016 funding will continue to provide vital equipment for deployment:

- The LNAF have made significant progress on force modernization; their use of FMF funding has enhanced their deployability and interoperability with the United States and other coalition partners. Furthermore, the LNAF have been able to export training through the Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) Program to other NATO partners, such as Poland.
- The LNAF has devised a long-term, capability development strategy that addresses their ability to support homeland defense, expeditionary support to NATO, and military assistance to civil authorities. To complement this strategy, ODC is developing a more focused and coordinated three- to five-year engagement strategy. The ODC is working with the LNAF's prioritized capabilities list to develop strategies that incorporate all aspects of security assistance.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Latvia Provides Effective Contributions to Regional and International Security: Continued training opportunities for Latvian military personnel will ensure that Latvian forces exhibit compatible organization as well as common doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures, with those of U.S. and NATO forces. There is a noticeable improvement in the quality of the Latvian officer corps, which can be attributed to the IMET program and training provided by other NATO and coalition partners.

Latvia's Military Forces are Interoperable and Develop Valuable Niche Capabilities: U.S. security assistance will augment Latvia's ability to deploy highly-trained, capable, and interoperable military forces in support of NATO and coalition operations, and will enhance regional and homeland security with a credible territorial defense capability. Through their partnership with the Michigan National Guard, and with the use of U.S. security assistance, Latvia has developed a cadre of certified JTACs that serves as a model for the region. JTACs are a niche capability that is highly valued within NATO.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**3,200**
Latvia provides effective contributions to regional and international security.	**1,200**
International Military Education and Training	**1,200**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200
Latvia's military forces are interoperable and develop valuable niche capabilities.	**2,000**
Foreign Military Financing	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000

Lithuania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance augments Lithuania's efforts to develop forces more capable of meeting its national security objectives and international military commitments. U.S. security assistance provides tangible benefits to Lithuania, an effective and reliable North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Ally, helping the Lithuanian Armed Forces (LAF) deploy troops alongside U.S. and coalition forces in Afghanistan and as a member of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant coalition. U.S. assistance to Lithuania enhances regional stability and improves its interoperability and military cooperation with NATO partners. U.S. security assistance to Lithuania not only addresses Lithuania's own defense needs but also helps build and sustain the LAF's capacity in out-of-area deployments in support of NATO- and U.S.-led operations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**3,774**	*****	**3,200**	**-574**
Foreign Military Financing	2,549	*	2,000	-549
International Military Education and Training	1,225	*	1,200	-25

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

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

Lithuania Modernizes its Armed Forces and Consolidates and Institutionalizes Gains Made in Expeditionary Capability for Better Interoperability and to Better Provide for its Own National Security

Key Interventions:

- FMF will help meet Lithuania's emerging needs, particularly in territorial defense and border security, and continue to assist with cyber defense.
- FMF will sustain combat enablers to ensure readiness to deploy during upcoming operations.
- FMF will continue to support Lithuania's defense reform efforts.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Lithuania Modernizes its Armed Forces and Consolidates and Institutionalizes Gains Made in Expeditionary Capability for Better Interoperability and to Better Provide for its Own National Security

Key Intervention:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the positive results of U.S. assistance, the FY 2016 funding request maintains a robust security assistance program within the constraints of the current budget environment:

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

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Lithuania Modernizes its Armed Forces and Consolidates and Institutionalizes Gains Made in Expeditionary Capability for Better Interoperability and to Better Provide for its Own National Security: Lithuania must continue to modernize its armed forces to better provide for its own security and assist in the execution of the overall NATO Smart Defense and contingency planning under Article V obligations. Required capabilities include overall trained, equipped, and sustainable forces that are interoperable with U.S. forces and are at a sufficient state of readiness in preparing for and executing contingency operations. Security assistance will support the LAF's efforts to build multi-functional and network-capable forces that have a greater ability to meet the country's national security objectives and international military commitments, especially those tied to NATO operational plans. NATO readiness and interoperability requirements, especially in post-2014 Afghanistan, will also create space and opportunity for Lithuania to focus on sustaining and refining the skills its forces have developed while in Afghanistan.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**3,200**
Lithuania modernizes its armed forces and consolidates and institutionalizes gains made in expeditionary capability for better interoperability and to better provide for its own national security.	**3,200**
Foreign Military Financing	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
International Military Education and Training	**1,200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200

Macedonia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance aims to support democratic and security reforms and other requirements necessary for Macedonia's full integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Macedonia's progress is often hindered by political crises, stalled reforms, interethnic tension, restricted freedom of the press, and weak rule of law. As demonstrated by the 2014 Freedom House *Nations in Transit* ratings, democratic backsliding continues to be a problem in Macedonia, particularly in the areas of media freedom and corruption. U.S. assistance will remain focused on the democracy and governance sectors, particularly the judiciary, as well as on strengthening civil society and independent media. Programs will also encourage integration of ethnic minorities and strengthen Macedonia's law enforcement and military forces. In addition to the bilateral funding requested herein, Macedonia will also benefit from resources in the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget seeking to improve the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**12,153**	*****	**11,800**	**-353**
Economic Support Fund	5,207	*	5,000	-207
Foreign Military Financing	3,600	*	3,600	-
International Military Education and Training	1,070	*	1,100	30
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,786	*	1,600	-186
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	490	*	500	10

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will promote media freedom and a stronger and more dynamic civil society. In addition, programs aim to decrease widespread government corruption and encourage minority rights.

<u>An Improved Democratic and Civil Society Environment with Greater Media Freedom and Increased Respect and Capacity for Rule of Law Thus Allowing Macedonia to Move Forward with Euro-Atlantic Integration</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:

- The U.S. Embassy's Public Affairs Section (PAS) will use grants, speakers, and outreach events to promote rule of law, media freedom, and democratic dialogue.
- USAID assistance of $0.6 million will focus on the promotion of judicial independence and accountability, improving access to and quality of justice, helping civil society organizations play an active role in justice sector reform, and increasing citizens' understanding of and demand for respect of the rule of law.
- USAID will provide $1.6 million to support civil society and media, with a focus on civic activism, government oversight, advocacy, interethnic integration, promotion of professional journalism, and the creation of an enabling environment for media development.
- USAID will support the promotion of transparent and accountable governance by enhancing the

functions of the Parliament, political parties, and other institutions.

Increased Private Sector Growth and Job Creation in Macedonia Through the Improvement of the Business Environment, Support for Small Business and Entrepreneurship, and Development of the Workforce, Making Macedonia a More Valuable Economic Partner for the U.S. and European Union (EU)

Key Intervention:

- PAS will provide outreach and grants to support programs that empower young entrepreneurs and build leadership skills in youth.

Macedonia's Strengthened Ability to Fight Corruption, to Implement and Enforce Laws, and to Improve Security

Key Intervention:

- PAS will use grants and speakers to promote transparency and accountability, and to disseminate best practices in fighting corruption.

Macedonia is Characterized by a More Stable and Positive Multi-Ethnic and Multi-Religious Society

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use $1.0 million to support inter-ethnic integration, both on the national and local levels, by engaging government and local officials, teachers, administrators, parents, students, journalists, and other stakeholders to increase interaction among students of different ethnicities and bridge the ethnic divide within schools and among wider communities.
- PAS will use community outreach, grants, and speaker programs to promote diversity, tolerance, and inter-ethnic and inter-religious cooperation, particularly among youth.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Through FMF, the United States seeks to maximize Macedonia's ability to contribute to regional and global security. FMF will enhance Macedonia's ability to meet North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) requirements, develop interoperability with its allies, improve the country's capabilities and ability to support international operations, and help to modernize the military.

Macedonia's Continued Contribution to NATO and Global Operations While Providing for Its Own Security

Key Interventions:

- FMF programs will provide training and equipment to enhance the Armed Forces' interoperability with NATO and prepare Macedonia's declared units for NATO or coalition operations.
- FMF funds will develop a logistics system to support the effective allocation of resources and improved operational logistics capacity across the force.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Macedonia's Continued Contribution to NATO and Global Operations While Providing for Its Own Security

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will provide professional military education courses for senior commissioned and noncommissioned officers, as well as for mid-level officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE programs will focus on developing the capacity of law enforcement authorities to combat domestic and transnational crime through reforms of the criminal justice system and the decentralization of police authority to local levels. INCLE-funded programs will also strengthen the rule of law through advisory support and training to advance the ability of criminal justice actors to perform their duties in an independent, professional, and consistent manner; support reforms in criminal procedure and substantive law; and promote the effective application of international fair-trial and human-rights standards.

An Improved Democratic and Civil Society Environment with Greater Media Freedom and Increased Respect and Capacity for Rule of Law Thus Allowing Macedonia to Move Forward with Euro-Atlantic Integration

Key Interventions:

- Rule of law assistance will provide training for justice actors in the new criminal procedure code (CPC) and help draft and implement new legislation and guidelines; develop practical adversarial skills related to investigation, pretrial, and trial proceedings; and adjudicate cases.
- INCLE funds will support professional development for judges, prosecutors, attorneys, and police, and help strengthen civil society's role in the criminal justice sector reform process.
- INCLE funds will support law schools with curriculum reform and provide opportunities for students to develop practical litigation skills.

Improved Bilateral Relations Between Macedonia and Neighboring Countries Through Constructive Diplomacy, Cross Border Projects, and Other Initiatives

Key Interventions:

- Joint regional training programs will promote coordination between Balkan regional law enforcement agencies, with a long-term goal of establishing a formalized regional task force approach to combatting transnational organized crime and related criminal activities.
- INCLE programs will support implementation of the new Law on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters by training judges, prosecutors, and legal officials within the Ministry of Justice, as well as organizing regional conferences on specific issues of regional interest, such as cross-border confiscation, obtaining evidence, information sharing, trafficking in persons, implementation of new legislation, and legal assistance.

Macedonia's Strengthened Ability to Fight Corruption, to Implement and Enforce Laws, and to Improve Security

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will continue training, mentoring, and equipping police agencies to combat organized crime and corruption through intelligence-led policing and various investigative techniques. The funds will also assist Macedonia in implementing the new CPC, strengthening forensics procedures, and helping the Ministry of Interior develop an effective, merit-based personnel system for police, including developing the managerial capacity of police services.

- Programs will support key reforms, including implementation of the sentencing law, which will reduce sentencing disparity and opportunities for judicial corruption.
- Funding will support training on best practices for investigation and prosecution of corruption offenses, and implementation of Group of States against Corruption ("GRECO") recommendations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Macedonia is a potential transit country for weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials and conventional arms. Through the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program, NADR assistance will help Macedonia improve its capacity to control and interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern; enhance its strategic trade control system; strengthen the capacity of the Customs and Border Police; improve radiation detection; and promote regional cross-border cooperation.

Improved Bilateral Relations Between Macedonia and Neighboring Countries Through Constructive Diplomacy, Cross Border Projects, and Other Initiatives

Key Intervention:
- EXBS will support efforts by Macedonian Border Police and Customs to collaborate with counterparts from Albania, Kosovo, and Serbia in controlling common borders through regional training initiatives, sharing of information, and joint operations.

Macedonia's Strengthened Ability to Fight Corruption, to Implement and Enforce Laws, and to Improve Security

Key Intervention:
- EXBS assistance will help Macedonian agencies refine the strategic trade control system, particularly as it relates to licensing and enforcement. EXBS will also support Macedonia in implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 and with the application process for membership in the Wassenaar Arrangement, which will improve the security of Macedonia and other states.

Macedonia's Continued Contribution to NATO and Global Operations While Providing for Its Own Security

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance will provide training and equipment for surveillance, inspection, and detection to enhance Macedonia's border control and interdiction capabilities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:
- USAID organized a performance monitoring workshop for USAID implementing partners and conducted a Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) Assessment to help guide and focus future USAID programming in Macedonia.
- The EXBS team in Macedonia is conducting annual end use monitoring of donated equipment at ports of entry around the country and is carrying out an assessment of Macedonia's strategic trade control system.
- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive foreign assistance resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

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

- USAID modified its approach to the Civil Society and Interethnic Integration in Education projects, based on evaluation findings. In particular, the education program prepared an Action Plan to address sustainability issues and to increase interaction with parents and municipal authorities.
- USAID will use the results of the recent DRG Assessment to shape decisions related to future programming of funding under the Governing Justly and Democratically Program Objective.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

An Improved Democratic and Civil Society Environment with Greater Media Freedom and Increased Respect and Capacity for Rule of Law Thus Allowing Macedonia to Move Forward with Euro-Atlantic Integration: Enhancing respect for rule of law from all stakeholders is crucial for EU and NATO membership as well as for economic growth and stability. U.S. assistance will support Macedonia's efforts to meet EU accession requirements and will be closely coordinated with key international organizations.

Improved Bilateral Relations Between Macedonia and Neighboring Countries Through Constructive Diplomacy, Cross Border Projects, and Other Initiatives: U.S. assistance will help Macedonia address challenges with rule of law and domestic and regional crime by promoting engagement with neighboring countries.

Increased Private Sector Growth and Job Creation in Macedonia Through the Improvement of the Business Environment, Support for Small Business and Entrepreneurship, and Development of the Workforce, Making Macedonia a More Valuable Economic Partner for the U.S. and EU: Macedonia's lack of economic growth and still-limited capacity to compete in European markets are key obstacles to its full integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Besides lagging growth, the country also suffers from high poverty levels, an inadequately trained workforce, and a weak private sector. U.S. assistance will help improve the workforce by empowering young entrepreneurs and building leadership skills in youth.

Macedonia's Strengthened Ability to Fight Corruption, to Implement and Enforce Laws, and to Improve Security: Macedonia is a transit country for smuggling and offers a permissive environment for other illegal operations. U.S. assistance will help Macedonia improve its public security and law enforcement capabilities – vital to advance Euro-Atlantic integration and increase security in the region.

Macedonia's Continued Contribution to NATO and Global Operations While Providing for Its Own Security: Macedonia is a strategic partner that has consistently met NATO reform goals and contributed to multi-national operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Macedonia's NATO accession would enhance regional stability, and the government has consistently demonstrated its commitment to membership. U.S. assistance will help increase Macedonia's capacity to train with and fight alongside – or in lieu of – U.S. forces in NATO or coalition operations.

Macedonia is Characterized by a More Stable and Positive Multi-Ethnic and Multi-Religious Society: Macedonia is home to many ethnic and religious groups and communities, but is frequently divided along ethnic lines, endangering the country's stability. Relations between ethnic Albanians and ethnic Macedonians led to armed conflict in 2001. U.S. inter-ethnic programming will help reduce tensions – critical to ensuring the stability of Macedonia.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**11,800**
An improved democratic and civil society environment with greater media freedom and increased respect and capacity for rule of law thus allowing Macedonia to move forward with Euro-Atlantic Integration.	**4,355**
Economic Support Fund	**3,560**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	713
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	195
2.4 Civil Society	2,652
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**795**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	445
Improved bilateral relations between Macedonia and neighboring countries through constructive diplomacy, cross border projects, and other initiatives.	**455**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**255**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	170
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	85
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**200**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200
Increased private sector growth and job creation in Macedonia through the improvement of the business environment, support for small business and entrepreneurship, and development of the workforce, making Macedonia a more valuable economic partner for the U.S. and EU.	**145**
Economic Support Fund	**145**
2.4 Civil Society	145
Macedonia's strengthened ability to fight corruption, to implement and enforce laws, and to improve security.	**795**
Economic Support Fund	**145**
2.4 Civil Society	145
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**550**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**100**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	100
Macedonia's continued contribution to NATO and global operations while providing for its own security.	**4,900**
Foreign Military Financing	**3,600**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,600
International Military Education and Training	**1,100**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**200**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200
Macedonia is characterized by a more stable and positive multi-ethnic and multi-religious society.	**1,150**
Economic Support Fund	**1,150**
2.4 Civil Society	1,150

Malta

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Malta's location at the crossroads of key Mediterranean transport lanes and its status as a European Union member-state makes it an important U.S. partner in addressing regional security concerns. U.S. assistance will enhance Malta's maritime safety and security capabilities and strengthen U.S.-Maltese bilateral military cooperation. Malta has been a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Partnership for Peace since March 2008. The election of a new Labor Party government in 2013 has not changed the largely bipartisan political consensus for maintaining Malta's constitutionally-mandated neutrality. Ongoing U.S. assistance will serve to highlight the value of the continuing partnership between the United States and Malta.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**147**	*****	**100**	**-47**
International Military Education and Training	147	*	100	-47

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Malta Assumes a Greater Role in Mediterranean Regional Security

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professional military education courses for junior- and mid-level officers and senior noncommissioned officers to continue the professionalization of the AFM, focusing on support for deployed operations, maritime domain awareness, search and rescue proficiency, and equipment sustainment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation efforts described above have informed budget and programmatic choices as follows:

- Ongoing U.S. monitoring and evaluation of IMET assistance have indicated that no significant adjustments are warranted in the IMET program portfolio for Malta for FY 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

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

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**100**
Malta assumes a greater role in Mediterranean regional security	**100**
International Military Education and Training	**100**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100

Moldova

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance is focused on helping Moldova advance towards becoming a fully democratic, economically prosperous state, firmly anchored in Europe, secure within its internationally recognized borders, and with an effective, transparent, and accountable government. Moldova has taken significant steps toward European integration, including the signing of an Association Agreement (AA) and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) with the European Union (EU) in June 2014. Despite this progress, Moldova faces many challenges – most prominently Russian pressure and endemic corruption – as it works to meet the requirements of these agreements and to continue implementing its reform agenda. The United States will prioritize addressing these challenges, using all elements of U.S. assistance.

U.S. programs in FY 2016 will strengthen democratic institutions, especially the justice sector, and promote a decentralized, participatory, and democratic political environment, with a more dynamic civil society and media, and with citizens empowered to shape parties and the political process. Programs also will aim to raise living standards by improving the business-regulatory environment, enhancing private-sector competitiveness, developing export-oriented, high-value agriculture, and helping Moldova take advantage of the trade benefits of its DCFTA with the EU. These efforts will respond to Russian economic pressure, which is aimed at derailing Moldova's European integration, by opening new markets for Moldovan exports. All programs will incorporate strong anti-corruption elements, seeking to inhibit corruption across sectors and increase transparency. Progress in these areas, coupled with support for reconciliation with Transnistria, will result in an increasingly stable, economically sound, and secure Moldova that is anchored in the West.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**20,689**	*****	**49,120**	**28,431**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**-**	*****	**12,750**	**12,750**
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	12,750	12,750
Enduring/Core Programs	**20,689**	*****	**36,370**	**15,681**
Economic Support Fund	15,050	*	31,820	16,770
Foreign Military Financing	1,250	*	-	-1,250
International Military Education and Training	779	*	1,150	371
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,230	*	2,800	-430
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	380	*	600	220

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF will support governance and rule-of-law programs aimed at reducing corruption, increasing transparency, and promoting judicial reform, while complementary programs will promote the development of a strong civil society and independent media. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically aimed at countering Russian pressure. Economic assistance will work to improve the

investment climate, develop a robust and competitive private sector, and promote the exchange of economic and agricultural expertise.

More Effective and Accountable Democratic Governance

Key Interventions:

- Democracy, human rights, and public diplomacy programs will foster the development of civil society organizations (CSOs), promote government transparency and accountability, and support independent media through trainings, grants, and exchanges.
- Programs will help build the capacity of CSOs to act as agents for reform and support their participation in democratic decision-making. U.S. assistance of approximately $2.0 million will help CSOs to counteract corrupt interests; articulate and represent citizens' interests to local, regional, and national policymakers; and to define, form, and advance their advocacy agendas.
- U.S. assistance of approximately $2.8 million will help local governments improve the provision of basic services and promote energy efficiency. This assistance will facilitate decentralization, an area of focus under the AA, and build citizen confidence that democratic institutions improve the quality of life. Local governments are the most trusted government entities in Moldova, and where citizens have the most influence.
- U.S. assistance will build the capacity of political parties to enhance citizens' ability to organize and participate in the political process, increase the engagement of outside stakeholders in shaping party platforms, and improve party structures and member participation.

Justice Sector Reform Strengthens Transparent and Accountable Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Capacity

Key Intervention:

- Approximately $3.7 million for rule of law reform will develop the capacity of institutions involved in the administration of courts and the Prosecutor General's Office, another area highlighted under the AA. This assistance will help to improve Moldova's compliance with European standards and its ability to fight corruption. Activities also will directly combat corruption by engaging civil society, investigative media, and active citizens to monitor the court systems to provide public oversight of the reform efforts.

Generating Jobs and Economic Opportunities, including Increased Investment and Trade in Targeted Sector

Key Interventions:

- Increased U.S. assistance will help create incentives for investment by improving the legal and regulatory environment for businesses. Activities will focus on reducing the regulatory burden of tax compliance, increasing efficiencies in trading goods, facilitating harmonization of regulations, promoting alternative dispute mechanisms, and addressing other key constraints in doing business. These areas are not only important under the AA, but also will help Moldovan businesses take advantage of trade preferences provided under the DCFTA, building ties with Europe and reducing Moldova's reliance on Russian markets. Activities also will combat corruption through increased use of e-governance tools that enable a more transparent environment and reduce opportunities for corruption.
- U.S. assistance of approximately $10.0 million will support competitiveness in promising industries to help build diverse economic clusters that can better compete in international markets. Activities will increase productivity, improve quality, and expand market linkages with a focus on improving workforce skills, facilitating access to finance, strengthening industry associations, stimulating local

innovation, adopting international standards and best practices, and promoting trade and investment. Increasing the influence of the private sector also will act as a countervailing force on the government and helps restrict opportunities for corruption.

- U.S. assistance will enhance the competitiveness of Moldova's agriculture sector, especially high-value agriculture, by assisting producer groups and fruit and vegetable value-chain enterprises to produce, market, and deliver high-quality crops for the domestic and export markets. Activities will also target support for water and irrigation management and investments in post-harvest infrastructure.

Expanding Bilateral Economic Relations through Business, Trade, and Best Practices

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support agricultural development.
- Programs will expand acceptance of best business practices among private- and public-sector institutions.
- The United States will build the National Bank's capacity to regulate Moldova's financial sector.

Transform Common Impressions to Improve Moldovan Understanding of the United States

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will promote the development of a strong and effective civil society on both sides of the Nistru River and increase citizen engagement in Moldova's democratic institutions.
- Programs will build the project design and management capacity of local organizations.

Building Personal Links with the United States

Key Intervention:

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

Transnistria is Reintegrated Politically, Economically, and Socially into Moldova

Key Interventions:

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

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Requested funding will provide near- to medium-term, high-impact assistance to address urgent emerging challenges to regional and international security and increase Moldova's capacity to contribute to multinational operations. OCO funding will help Moldova secure and control its borders, strengthen the capacity of its armed forces to provide for Moldova's defense and help deter external threats, enable urgent defense reforms and capability development, and build links to NATO and other coalition forces. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically for programming related towards countering Russian pressure.

Moldova Develops Global Awareness, including through a Modernized Military Capable of Participating in International Missions

Key Interventions:

- FMF-OCO will help Moldova enhance its ability to provide for its own defense.
- U.S. programs will increase the capacity of the Moldovan armed forces to plan, budget, and train, while improving interoperability with NATO and other multilateral operations.
- Requested funding will procure equipment necessary to enable Moldovan peacekeepers to serve in additional international contingency operations.
- Funding will be used to develop a deliberate, prioritized plan and begin the purchase of modern equipment that will enhance Moldovan national security and better enable the government to ensure its national sovereignty.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically for programming related towards countering Russian pressure.

Building Personal Links with the United States

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE funding will help modernize and increase the capacity of Moldovan law enforcement and criminal justice institutions to meet European standards, combat corruption, and support ongoing essential reforms. This assistance will capitalize on recent democratic gains in Moldova that have created an opportunity for additional reform within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, law enforcement agencies, the Ministry of Justice, and the Prosecutor General's Office.

Justice Sector Reform Strengthens Transparent and Accountable Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Capacity

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will improve the quality of criminal investigations in Moldovan law enforcement institutions, with an emphasis on eliminating coerced confessions and increasing the government's capacity to fight transnational crime.
- U.S. programs will support government efforts to create a competent patrol police force and set up a joint law enforcement training center.
- U.S. assistance will work alongside criminal justice-sector stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, to continue effective implementation of Moldova's Justice Sector Reform Action Plan, which emphasizes combating corruption within the justice sector.
- The United States will provide training and other assistance to improve community policing, a critical component of connecting the people to law enforcement.
- U.S. assistance will continue to develop the defense bar to provide access to justice, and will continue to develop legal education and ensure the next generation of Moldovan legal professionals are prepared to practice law.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Moldova is a potential transit country for materials related to weapons of mass destruction. The Export

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

Justice Sector Reform Strengthens Transparent and Accountable Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Capacity

Key Interventions:

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

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

Moldova's five-year, $262.0 million MCC Compact will be completed at the end of 2015. Bilateral U.S. assistance complements, supports, and leverages Compact activities by targeting related sectors: supporting the transition to high-value agriculture, establishing export-enabling quality assurance systems, and improving the transparency of Moldova's customs regulations. A portion of the funding requested through the ESF account will support activities that contribute directly to sustaining the results reached by the Compact in developing high-value agriculture and associated irrigation systems.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

- USAID will conduct a final performance evaluation of its Moldova Civil Society Strengthening Program in FY 2015, and will use recommendations to help improve its new civil society project.
- Programs administered by the State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) with the government were routinely monitored and evaluated by Washington- and Moldova-based staff tasked with managing and overseeing program implementation and performance. The INL Bureau reviewed performance indicators with the Government of Moldova as part of the annual process of negotiating and finalizing a Letter of Agreement which obligates funds used for assistance. The Bureau also reviewed data and performance across the entire INL country program, and within individual programs, on a regular basis. These activities included formal and informal reporting, site visits, and reviews.
- During FY 2014, the EXBS Program Coordinator in Moldova conducted extensive end-use

monitoring of previously-donated EXBS-funded equipment in use at border crossings throughout the country. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using a standardized methodology; the last assessment of Moldova's system was conducted in FY 2014.

- U.S. Embassy Chisinau's Assistance Working Group convenes on a bi-weekly basis and serves as the overarching coordination and monitoring mechanism for interagency foreign assistance activities.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions:

- Having monitored the use of Moldova's integrated case management system, USAID saw low usage of the random assignment of judicial cases (as low as 40 percent in many courts). With diplomatic pressure, the Chief Justice of the Moldovan Supreme Court began to champion the random assignment system, whose usage rate is now at 100 percent.
- As a result of an evaluation of its Competiveness Enhancement and Enterprise Development activity, USAID shifted its focus from firm-level assistance to industry-association support to optimize resources and help ensure sustainability.
- Based on monitoring and evaluation data and policy priorities in each program area, the INL Bureau adjusted the funding and scope of its programs accordingly.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Effective and Accountable Democratic Governance: Continued democratic reforms and stronger democratic institutions will further Moldova's EU integration. Strengthening the government's capacity to respond to citizens' needs, while increasing citizen engagement in governmental decision making, will consolidate Moldova's democratic reforms and demonstrate the benefits of democracy and European integration.

Justice Sector Reform Strengthens Transparent and Accountable Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Judicial Capacity: Reforming the justice sector will help Moldova fight corruption, institute an independent justice system free of political influence, and establish fair and uniform application of laws. Strengthening the rule of law will affect all Moldovans and buttress Moldova's economic and democratic development.

Generating Jobs and Economic Opportunities, including Increased Investment and Trade in Targeted Sectors: Under the AA and DCFTA, Moldova is positioned to expand its trade relationship with the EU. Continued reform efforts to improve the business climate, reduce opportunities for corruption, and support private-sector competitiveness will allow Moldova to attract investments, and diversify and expand trade to new markets, while mitigating challenges posed by Russian economic pressure.

Expanding Bilateral Economic Relations through Business, Trade and Best Practices: With the elimination of Jackson-Vanik trade restrictions, Moldovan and U.S. firms can find new opportunities to establish business ties through the American Chamber of Commerce, "Doing Business with the USA"

seminars, increased attendance at trade shows, and participation in professional exchange programs, which support the U.S. National Export Initiative. U.S. programs also increase the transparency of Moldova's banking sector, thus aiding economic growth and encouraging greater competitiveness. These activities are designed to aid Moldova in becoming a reliable and solid partner for increased trade and commerce with the United States. Together with increased EU trade opportunities the outmigration of Moldovans, who previously suffered from sex and labor trafficking, should slow, and thereby spur job creation and innovation.

Transform Common Impressions to Improve Moldovan Understanding of the United States: U.S. public diplomacy efforts contend with the legacy of insularity and distrust of outside influences left over from a half-century of Soviet rule. Despite the new government's commitment to partnership with the United States and European integration, a considerable segment of the population is still suspicious of the U.S. activities and motives in Moldova and the region. Many Moldovans, particularly among the younger generation, have a positive view of the United States, although relations with Russia and the EU are generally considered more important. The United States will engage Moldovans of all ages, in all regions, to explain American culture, values, and foreign policy. The United States will focus efforts on expanding outreach to the regions as well as engaging influential opinion-makers in media, civil society, and government to communicate the message.

Building Personal Links with the United States: Security assistance activities are intended to increase the professionalization of forces, build capacity in key areas, build lasting military-to-military relationships, and promote democratic values. Training is often conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Transnistria is Reintegrated Politically, Economically, and Socially into Moldova: Where possible, U.S. assistance programs will incorporate participants from Transnistria in an effort to reduce economic and social barriers. Programs will work to strengthen civil society and entrepreneurship.

Moldova Develops Global Awareness, including through a Modernized Military Capable of Participating in International Missions: Funding will help Moldova continue to build capability with equipment that is compatible with U.S. and European forces, and replace aging Soviet-era equipment. This assistance will build Moldova's capacity to provide for national security and meaningfully participate in regional and international stability and security efforts.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**49,120**
More Effective and Accountable Democratic Governance	**6,126**
Economic Support Fund	**6,126**
2.2 Good Governance	2,865
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,156
2.4 Civil Society	2,105
Justice Sector Reform Strengthens Transparent and Accountable Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice and Judicial Capacity	**7,098**
Economic Support Fund	**3,698**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,698
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**2,800**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**600**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600
Generating Jobs and Economic Opportunities, including Increased Investment and Trade in Targeted Sectors	**19,860**
Economic Support Fund	**19,860**
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	19,860
Expanding Bilateral Economic Relations through Business, Trade and Best Practices	**804**
Economic Support Fund	**804**
4.2 Trade and Investment	114
4.3 Financial Sector	390
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	300
Transform Common Impressions to Improve Moldovan Understanding of the United States	**466**
Economic Support Fund	**466**
2.4 Civil Society	466
Building Personal Links with the United States	**1,333**
Economic Support Fund	**183**
2.4 Civil Society	183
International Military Education and Training	**1,150**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,150
Transnistria is Reintegrated Politically, Economically and Socially into Moldova	**683**
Economic Support Fund	**683**
2.4 Civil Society	183
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500
Moldova Develops Global Awareness, including through a Modernized Military Capable of Participating in International Missions	**12,750**
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	**12,750**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,750

Montenegro

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Montenegro will seek to advance the goal of fully integrating Montenegro into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Since its independence in 2006, Montenegro has made rapid progress toward North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union (EU) membership and serves as a positive example in a region that still struggles with recidivism, ethnic intolerance, and political and economic inertia. However, Montenegro's justice sector and democratic institutions are not yet sufficiently strong to meet EU standards. U.S. assistance can play a critical catalytic role in achieving progress toward these standards. In FY 2016, the United States will continue to focus on its core remaining assistance objectives in Montenegro: reforming the country's justice and security sectors, strengthening the rule of law, and reducing Montenegro's vulnerability to corruption and organized crime.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**4,486**	*****	**3,600**	**-886**
Economic Support Fund	374	*	-	-374
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	*	1,000	-200
International Military Education and Training	596	*	600	4
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,826	*	1,500	-326
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	490	*	500	10

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will help Montenegro strengthen its military capabilities and expand its contributions to peacekeeping missions, including by supporting the integration of Montenegro's sovereign maritime, air, and land space into larger NATO command structures, which will help develop a common operational picture of the Western Balkans and Adriatic Sea.

Through Continued Reforms, the Security Sector Meets NATO Standards

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds will help Montenegrin forces develop NATO-interoperable capabilities, including by developing their Strategic Defense Review force modernization and procurement goals, as well as by providing advisory assistance to improve the armed forces' maintenance and logistics systems to allow them to maintain a higher operations tempo.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

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

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE-funded assistance will continue to strengthen the rule of law and fight organized crime and corruption in order to support Montenegro's EU accession (especially with Chapters 23 and 24 of the *acquis communautaire*). Assistance will include support for law enforcement and justice actors (e.g., police, prosecutors, judges, and the defense bar) and civil society on the implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) and other relevant criminal legislation, which will fundamentally change the roles of criminal justice officials – both in the courtroom and during investigations.

Stronger State Institutions are Effectively Fighting Crime and Corruption in Accordance with European Standards and Increasing Public Confidence in the Capacity of the State to Improve Public Safety and Protect Legal Rights

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-funded training and mentoring of law enforcement authorities will help enhance Montenegro's capacity to combat organized crime groups and corruption. INCLE-funded activities will promote regional cross-border cooperation and support police force reorganization, the development of specialized teams, and encourage police-prosecutor cooperation and proactive investigative techniques.
- INCLE funds will help develop the new police Special Unit supporting the new independent Office of the Special State Prosecutor through trainings, mentoring, and other forms of capacity building.

A More Effective and Transparent Legal Structure Supports Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- Rule of law assistance will promote regional cross-border cooperation and strengthen Montenegro's capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate organized crime and corruption cases through the implementation of the CPC; provide advisory support on drafting new laws most relevant for the functioning of the criminal justice system; build the institutional capacity of Montenegro's Judicial Training Center; institutionalize educational opportunities for justice sector actors; and increase civil society's ability to stimulate public demand for the rule of law and monitor justice institutions.
- INCLE funds will support the institutional development of the new independent Office of the Special State Prosecutor and the new preventive Anti-Corruption Agency through trainings, mentoring, targeted donations, and other capacity-building activities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

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

Montenegro Improves Its Border Control and Security

Key Interventions:

- EXBS training, technical assistance, and sharing of best practices will promote regional cross-border cooperation and will help Montenegro establish a more effective strategic trade control system that meets international standards.
- U.S.-provided equipment and training will help strengthen the capacity of Montenegro's Border Police and Customs to interdict illicit trafficking in WMD-related materials and other contraband.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- U.S. government personnel continued to monitor the impact of U.S. assistance to Montenegro through site visits to grantees and travel by Washington-based staff.
- The EXBS team in Montenegro is conducting annual end use monitoring of donated equipment at ports of entry around the country and has planned an upcoming assessment of Montenegro's strategic trade control system.
- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive foreign assistance resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

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

- Assessments of the impact of U.S. assistance provided to Montenegro concluded that military assistance and training are playing a critical role in helping the Government of Montenegro realize the vision set forth in its revised Strategic Defense Review adopted in July 2013, which sought to improve the organizational structure of the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces and define Montenegro's national defense priorities. These priorities include defending Montenegro through active cooperation with Allies and partners; contributing to peacekeeping missions in the region and throughout the world; and supporting civilian institutions during emergency situations.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

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

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

Stronger State Institutions are Effectively Fighting Crime and Corruption in Accordance with European Standards and Increasing Public Confidence in the Capacity of the State to Improve Public Safety and Protect Legal Rights: Strengthening the rule of law will support Montenegro's bid to one day join the EU. Fighting corruption and organized crime will help to build public confidence in government institutions and attract U.S. and other investors, and support the long-term health of this young democracy.

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

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

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**3,600**
Stronger state institutions are effectively fighting crime and corruption in accordance with European standards and increasing public confidence in the capacity of the state to improve public safety and protect legal rights	**670**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**670**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	670
Through continued reforms, the security sector meets NATO standards	**1,000**
Foreign Military Financing	**1,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
Public support for NATO and necessary Euro-Atlantic reforms is strengthened	**600**
International Military Education and Training	**600**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600
A more effective and transparent legal structure supports economic growth	**830**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**830**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	830
Montenegro improves its border control and security	**500**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**500**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500

Poland

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Poland is a key U.S. partner and Ally in Central Europe. U.S. assistance enhances the ability of the Polish military to conduct activities in pursuit of shared foreign and security policy objectives, including North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) expeditionary operations in Afghanistan, Kosovo, and elsewhere. As a result of this partnership, Poland is increasingly effective in serving as a regional training lead and participant in Alliance operations. Poland has proven to be a dependable and deployable NATO Ally, having demonstrated support for key U.S. policy objectives including by providing security assistance to Ukraine. U.S. assistance maintains political support in Poland on a range of U.S. security objectives, while increasing Poland's capacity to meet its NATO obligations and deploy and sustain professional forces in multilateral operations, often in support of U.S. deployments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**16,000**	*****	**11,000**	**-5,000**
Economic Support Fund	-	*	3,000	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	*	6,000	-8,000
International Military Education and Training	2,000	*	2,000	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF resources will support the U.S. contribution to international efforts to preserve the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and death camp – one of the most widely recognized symbols of racism and bigotry.

Polish Society Shows Greater Respect and Tolerance for Minority Groups, and Has a Greater Appreciation for Diversity

Key Intervention:

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

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will continue to support the modernization of Poland's military, strengthening its capability to deploy forces engaged in counterterrorism, coalition, and other international security operations. FMF will help Poland secure its borders and provide for the maintenance and support of its C-130 aircraft and pilot training – vital to fulfilling its national defense and NATO Article V responsibilities.

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

Key Interventions:

- FMF will provide Poland's Armed Forces with compatible communications systems, so that they continue to be effective and interoperable with U.S. and NATO forces.
- U.S. assistance and training will enhance Poland's tactical airlift capability to sustain Polish forces during future NATO operations, which would alleviate the demand on U.S. air assets.
- FMF support will enable the Polish Air Force to better control its airspace, conduct national defense, and fulfill its NATO Article V responsibilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

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

Key Intervention:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

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

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

- Based on the information gathered through its monitoring and evaluation efforts, the United States plans to continue to support C-130 capacity development, as well as upgrades of Polish airfields and navigational aids.
- Oversight of U.S. assistance has confirmed that FMF and IMET have supported Poland's emergence as a regional security provider capable of working with its neighbors toward territorial defense.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Poland and the United States Deepen Bilateral Military and Security Cooperation, Including Through a Military Modernization Process that Builds a Capable, Interoperable, and Deployable Force that Effectively Participates in Out-of-Area Operations: U.S. assistance will continue to support the modernization of Poland's military, while strengthening its capability to deploy forces and conduct joint, expeditionary operations. Training will continue to support outstanding cooperation between U.S. and Polish forces, introducing senior military leaders to U.S. methodologies and best practices – an issue of increasing importance as Poland begins to navigate a massive restructuring of its military command system.

Polish Society Shows Greater Respect and Tolerance for Minority Groups, and Has a Greater Appreciation for Diversity: U.S. support for the preservation of the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration and death camp will help educate future generations about the Holocaust and help them avoid repeating the atrocities of the past.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**11,000**
Poland and the United States deepen bilateral military and security cooperation, including through a military modernization process that builds a capable, interoperable, and deployable force that effectively participates in out-of-area operations.	**8,000**
Foreign Military Financing	**6,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000
International Military Education and Training	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Polish society shows greater respect and tolerance for minority groups, and has a greater appreciation for diversity.	**3,000**
Economic Support Fund	**3,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000

Portugal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Portugal has been a willing partner in Afghanistan, Kosovo, and Africa, as well as in dismantling and disposing of Syrian chemical weapons. It continues to provide strong support on key issues within the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). U.S. military assistance directly encourages Portugal to maintain and increase its contributions to international military operations, a guiding tenet of Portugal's 2013 Strategic Concept published by the Ministry of Defense. By offering direct opportunities to improve the efficiencies of the Portuguese Armed Forces (PAF), security assistance is critical to improving the interoperability of Portugal as a NATO member. U.S. security assistance is a key component of the continuing close relationship between the United States and Portugal despite growing uncertainty about the U.S. presence at Lajes Air Base.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**81**	*****	**100**	**19**
International Military Education and Training	81	*	100	19

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Portugal Becomes More Actively Engaged in Combating Transnational Threats

Key Intervention:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation efforts described above have informed budget and programmatic choices as follows:

- Based on results achieved to date, future IMET funding will be used to support cyber security/defense training. Portugal used a significant portion of its FY 2013 IMET funding for education and training in the area of cyber security. U.S. experts assessed Portugal's cybersecurity capabilities and provided feedback that informed Portugal's development of a national cyber security strategy.

Portugal's Minister of Defense, as part of a Smart Defense initiative, agreed that by 2017 Portugal could serve as NATO's Cyber Defense Education and Training hub.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Portugal Becomes More Actively Engaged in Combating Transnational Threats: Security assistance will support the further development of the U.S.-Portuguese military relationship. U.S. assistance also will help strengthen Portugal's ability to cooperate in international counterterrorism activities.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**100**
Portugal becomes more actively engaged in combating transnational threats.	**100**
International Military Education and Training	**100**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100

Romania

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Romania remains a steadfast strategic partner in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and coalition operations, as demonstrated by its significant contributions of troops, equipment, and other assistance to Afghanistan and Kosovo. Romania continues to improve its capabilities to participate in NATO and other multinational operations, and has repeatedly demonstrated its willingness to provide forces and assets in support of U.S. national security interests. The U.S.-Romania agreement authorizing U.S. access to military facilities in Romania, particularly along the Black Sea coast, provides a strategic location for combined training and rapid deployment to unstable regions to the east. Romania's efforts to promote greater cooperation among its Black Sea neighbors in the areas of defense, law enforcement, energy, economic development, environment, and democratic values complement the United States' goal of enhancing stability in this sensitive and important region. Romania is hosting deployment of the U.S. ballistic missile defense (BMD) capabilities under the European Phased Adaptive Approach, which is the United States' contribution to NATO's BMD, and is scheduled to be operational in 2015. U.S. assistance will help Romania complete its military modernization, improve its interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces, and increase its expeditionary deployment capabilities in support of NATO's collective defense and coalition operations with the United States.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**9,737**	*****	**7,100**	**-2,637**
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	*	5,400	-2,600
International Military Education and Training	1,737	*	1,700	-37

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

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

Romania Consistently Meets U.S. and NATO Diplomatic and Military Cooperation and Integration Requests and Objectives

Key Intervention:

- FMF assistance will continue to develop Romania's core competencies including maritime capabilities and multi-national force interoperability at sea, enhance its Special Operations Forces, and support its C-130 aircraft program.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Romania Consistently Meets U.S. and NATO Diplomatic and Military Cooperation and Integration Requests and Objectives

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professional military education courses for senior noncommissioned officers and mid- and senior-level officers, maximize the effectiveness of mobile training teams, and help improve the technical specialization of the Romanian military.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy conducts periodic reviews of military assistance programs to determine project performance and progress.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above have demonstrated that U.S. assistance has enabled Romania to maintain and increase its deployment capabilities. As one example, Romania is the only foreign country that has trained persistent ground-surveillance system operators for deployment to Afghanistan following a request from the U.S. Army. To date, Romania has deployed three operator teams that have filled positions that would have otherwise been filled by more expensive U.S. servicemen/women or contractors.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Romania Consistently Meets U.S. and NATO Diplomatic and Military Cooperation and Integration Requests and Objectives: U.S. assistance will support Romania’s defense modernization and reform efforts, enabling the country to provide for its own self-defense and to fulfill its NATO commitments. U.S.-funded equipment and training will help professionalize and enhance the capabilities of Romania's Special Operations and other deployable forces by increasing interoperability, thereby allowing for Romania to continue contributing to NATO and coalition operations.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**7,100**
Romania consistently meets U.S. and NATO diplomatic and military cooperation and integration requests and objectives.	**7,100**
Foreign Military Financing	**5,400**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,400
International Military Education and Training	**1,700**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700

Serbia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Serbia's integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions continues to be a key U.S. foreign policy goal in the Western Balkans. Serbia has made considerable progress on its path towards European Union (EU) membership. Nonetheless, obstacles remain in a variety of sectors, requiring Serbia to continue its efforts to demonstrate full respect for the rule of law, implement democratic reforms, combat organized crime, address regional economic imbalances (particularly in southern Serbia), strengthen human rights protections, and create conditions that support widespread economic growth. Targeted U.S. support will focus on helping Serbia advance its EU integration, including by strengthening its democratic institutions and good governance; increasing the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs); fostering broad-based, inclusive economic progress; enhancing export and border controls; and building good relationships with its neighbors. In addition to the bilateral funding requested herein, Serbia will also benefit from resources in the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget seeking to improve the conditions needed for broad-based and sustainable economic growth throughout the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**22,965**	*****	**18,440**	**-4,525**
Economic Support Fund	14,877	*	11,250	-3,627
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	*	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	878	*	1,050	172
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	2,250	-750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,410	*	2,090	-320

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support programs designed to advance Serbia's Euro-Atlantic integration, and promote democratic and economic development, civic activism, and public advocacy.

Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- Rule of law programs will continue to assist Serbia's judicial system to become more independent, efficient, and professional. Targeted assistance to the High Court Council and the Judicial Academy will increase professional competence of judges and staff, enhance judicial accountability and independence, and modernize practices in selected courts.
- Governance programs will strengthen the capacity of Serbia's independent agencies and CSOs to promote open, accountable, and efficient government; fight corruption; strengthen governmental transparency and integrity; and increase public demand for and participation in good governance. Parliamentary assistance will help the institution become more responsive to citizens, improve legislation and policy making, and conduct executive oversight.
- Support to civil society programs will increase civic engagement in public life, reinforcing local capacity through more intensive, direct engagement between local CSOs and Government of Serbia

(GoS) institutions. Assistance will focus on advocacy, oversight, and civil society sectoral development issues that directly support Serbia's EU accession efforts.

- Assistance funding will help increase the voice of civil society in determining the path of the government and to advocate for minority rights and gender equality.
- Programs will address issues related to Serbia's EU accession, including by reinforcing efforts to establish strong democratic institutions; promoting lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender rights; strengthening the rule of law; improving the investment climate; and encouraging entrepreneurship.
- Media training and development grants will build the capacity of local journalists while supporting content development to promote further understanding of needed reforms for EU accession. These grants will also improve skills in investigative journalism to increase government accountability.

Conditions for Broad-based, Inclusive Economic Growth Improved and Progress Made Toward a Thriving Market Economy

Key Interventions:

- To better enable the business environment at the national level, ESF assistance will help Serbia build the necessary capacity in its governmental bodies to develop and administer economic policies and laws and support priority reforms that have been jointly identified with the GoS, including in areas such as performance-based budgeting, inspections, construction permitting, and access to finance.
- Assistance programs will continue to build the capacities of national and local governments to work together to improve the business support infrastructure that will help create private-sector jobs. ESF programming will focus on select industry sectors with growth potential in targeted communities in order to improve their competitiveness and marketing outreach, especially with business clusters.
- Funding will provide assistance to micro-, small, and medium enterprises to increase the capacity of these businesses to meet the quality demands of the market, improve branding standards, and expand their sales to larger markets in Serbia and elsewhere in the region.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will be used to develop professionalism within the Serbian military and improve civil-military relations. FMF will also help Serbia build a military with specific niche capacities that is capable of deploying forces to international operations, including peacekeeping. Targeted assistance will also support defense reform and restructuring efforts to improve the response to natural disasters.

Contributions to Global Security Increased

Key Intervention:

- FMF resources will provide Serbia with North Atlantic Treaty Organization and EU-compatible equipment to improve its ability to contribute to peacekeeping operations and will enhance training initiatives at the South Base National (and soon to be Regional) Training Center.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Contributions to Global Security Increased

Key Interventions:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE-funded programs will continue to strengthen the U.S. partnership with Serbia in fighting transnational criminal organizations and corruption, and will help Serbia with the EU accession process, especially in addressing Chapters 23 and 24 of the *acquis communautaire*. The programs will enable Serbia's police, prosecutors, judges, and defense attorneys to deal with complex cases, such as organized crime, financial crimes, terrorism, and corruption.

Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-funded programs will increase the capacity of Serbia's prosecutors, judges, and defense attorneys to handle complex cases on transnational organized crime, corruption, and financial crimes. It will strengthen the various components of the Judicial Academy, State Prosecutorial Council, and other justice system entities' institutional capacity. While working to bring Serbia's overall criminal justice legal framework in line with EU standards, it will also place special focus on appellate reform.
- INCLE-funded programs will jointly provide assistance to increase the capacity of Serbia's police, prosecutors, and judges to handle complex corruption, white-collar crime, and financial crime cases. Furthermore, projects also will jointly enhance Serbian inter-agency cooperation on criminal investigations and prosecutions.

Contributions to Global Security Increased

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-funded programs will enhance the capacity of Serbia's law enforcement institutions – including border and customs agencies – to pursue organized crime groups and fight corruption and terrorism. Activities will emphasize police-prosecutor cooperation, implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code, development of the police academy, merit-based promotions, and intelligence-led policing. A key component of these efforts is the establishment of task forces, which will strengthen communications and information sharing. A specific focus will be on strengthening internal control and other accountability mechanisms within the Ministry of Interior.
- Programs will help justice and law enforcement entities increase their capacities to address cross-border aspects of organized crime, terrorism, and other complex cases.
- Programs will enhance regional cooperation between Balkan countries at the operational level on case-specific criminal investigations and prosecutions.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Serbia is a potential source and transit country for weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials and conventional arms. With $1.5 million in requested funding, the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will continue to help Serbia eliminate unexploded ordinance (UXO) remaining from past conflicts, as well as supporting stockpile reduction projects. With nearly $0.6 million in requested funding, the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help Serbia counter WMD

proliferation and illicit trafficking in conventional weapons. EXBS activities will promote the development of an effective licensing system based on Serbia's new export control laws and enhance its capability to interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern.

Contributions to Global Security Increased

Key Interventions:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and select grantees that receive U.S. resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, EUR/ACE conducted an evaluation of economic growth projects supporting EU accession that included Serbia as one of the four case study countries.
- The EXBS team is completing annual end-use monitoring of donated equipment at ports of entry around Serbia and will conduct an upcoming assessment of its strategic trade control system.

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

- During its portfolio review, USAID revisited each of its completed evaluations and the status of each set of recommendations. The portfolio review process provides a formalized structure for monitoring the progress on implementing evaluation recommendations.
- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened: U.S. assistance will help promote accountable and representative governance to strengthen and sustain Serbia's democratic transformation. In so doing, Serbia can improve the administration of the country and the delivery of services to the public, thereby furthering Serbia's drive for EU accession.

Conditions for Broad-based, Inclusive Economic Growth Improved and Progress Made Toward a Thriving Market Economy: U.S. economic growth assistance will enable Serbia to benefit from the opportunities of being part of the EU, to better withstand the increased competition that comes with EU accession, and to meet the needs of its population with regard to employment and income-generation opportunities and improved public services.

Contributions to Global Security Increased: U.S assistance will continue to promote the importance of a

peaceful Serbia that works constructively with its neighboring states to maintain stability in the Balkans and contributes effectively to global peacekeeping missions.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**18,440**
Accountability of Key Democratic Institutions Strengthened	**8,375**
Economic Support Fund	**7,250**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,110
2.2 Good Governance	1,130
2.4 Civil Society	3,010
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**1,125**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,125
Conditions for Broad-based, Inclusive Economic Growth Improved and Progress Made Toward a Thriving Market Economy	**4,000**
Economic Support Fund	**4,000**
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,000
Contributions to Global Security Increased	**6,065**
Foreign Military Financing	**1,800**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800
International Military Education and Training	**1,050**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,050
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**1,125**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,125
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**2,090**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	590
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500

Slovakia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The goal of U.S. security assistance to Slovakia is to support Slovakia's continuing contributions to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) operations and regional stability. U.S. assistance provides critical support to Slovakia's expanding contributions to NATO missions by improving the professionalism and interoperability of its armed forces. Continued U.S. assistance will help Slovakia consolidate its gains and maintain its positive and stabilizing influence among its neighbors in the region and globally.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,347**	*****	**900**	**-447**
Foreign Military Financing	450	*	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	897	*	900	3

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Slovakia Supports U.S. Efforts to Build Stability Globally and Resolve International Crises Both Politically and Militarily

Key Interventions:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

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

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation efforts described above informed budget and programmatic choices as follows:

- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of IMET activities has confirmed that there are no significant issues that require major adjustments to the FY 2016 IMET request or security assistance portfolio for Slovakia. Slovakia has made significant contributions to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2013. Slovakia is now conducting missions in support of the OPCW at their facilities in Slovakia. In addition, the Biological, Chemical, Nuclear Training and Testing Center in Slovakia is providing training for OPCW. IMET funding has contributed to these positive results by supporting the development of Slovakia's capabilities in this important area.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Slovakia Supports U.S. Efforts to Build Stability Globally and Resolve International Crises Both Politically and Militarily: Security assistance supports a key priority of building Slovak support for NATO force goals that are important to the United States. It supports capacity development in the Slovak military, enabling Slovakia to take on larger, more complex operations within the NATO framework. U.S. security assistance will support Slovakia in achieving mutual goals that operate within a NATO and bilateral framework, deepening the U.S.-Slovak strategic partnership and promoting the further development of the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**900**
Slovakia supports U.S. efforts to build stability globally and resolve international crises both politically and militarily.	**900**
International Military Education and Training	**900**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900

Slovenia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,167**	*****	**650**	**-517**
Foreign Military Financing	450	*	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	717	*	650	-67

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Slovenia Empowered to Act as a Capable Partner/Willing Mentor to New Members and Aspirant Countries on the Borders of Euro-Atlantic Institutions and Professional Slovene Armed Forces (SAF) with Sustained Capability/Interoperability to Support NATO Missions, Regional Security and Local Crises/Natural and Man-Made Disasters

Key Interventions:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts are ongoing:

- The U.S. Embassy in Ljubljana oversees IMET programs through a Political-Military Task Force that is chaired by the Ambassador and meets monthly.
- The U.S. Embassy's Office of Defense Cooperation is responsible for day-to-day planning, coordination, and execution of these programs, and develops training and equipment assistance plans in coordination with the Ministry of Defense and the SAF's General Staff.

- The effectiveness of U.S. security assistance is measured by the SAF's ability to deploy and sustain interoperable forces for NATO and U.S.-led operations, and support the country's defense reform goals.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation efforts described above have informed budget and programmatic choices as follows:

- Ongoing U.S. monitoring and evaluation of security assistance activities have confirmed that there are no issues that require significant changes to the FY 2016 IMET budget request or programmatic portfolio for Slovenia.
- In August 2014, Slovenia hosted the U.S. European Command's Immediate Response 2014 exercise, an effort that was led at every level by Slovenian soldiers, sailors, and airmen who have been professionally trained and educated through the IMET program.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Slovenia Empowered to Act as a Capable Partner/Willing Mentor to New Members and Aspirant Countries on the Borders of Euro-Atlantic Institutions and Professional Slovene Armed Forces (SAF) with Sustained Capability/Interoperability to Support NATO Missions, Regional Security and Local Crises/Natural and Man-Made Disasters: U.S. assistance will further enable Slovenia's defense reforms and provide the SAF with the strategic vision and tactical skill sets needed to continue contributing to NATO and other multilateral missions abroad, such as Slovenia's contingents in Afghanistan and Kosovo.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**650**
Slovenia empowered to act as a capable partner/willing mentor to new members and aspirant countries on the borders of Euro-Atlantic institutions and professional Slovene Armed Forces (SAF) with sustained capability/interoperability to support NATO missions, regional security and local crises/natural and man-made disasters.	**650**
International Military Education and Training	**650**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650

Turkey

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Situated at the crossroads of Europe, the Middle East, and the Caucasus, Turkey is a vital partner for the United States. Turkey is a key North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Ally participating in a range of NATO operations in Afghanistan, the Balkans, the Black Sea, the eastern Mediterranean, and off the Horn of Africa. Turkey is also a close partner in contributing to U.S. national security interests in the Levant and across the broader Middle East. Bilateral military-to-military relations between the United States and Turkey remain strong, and are a key pillar of the U.S.-Turkey bilateral relationship. For example, the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program in Turkey, currently the third-largest bilateral IMET allocation globally, plays a major role in ensuring strong cooperation and interoperability between U.S. and Turkish armed forces. The Government of Turkey (GOTR) provides funding for travel and expenses to allow as many students to participate in training at U.S. institutions as possible. Turkey remains a transit point of interest to traffickers of nuclear materials and weapons-of-mass-destruction (WMD)-related items, underscoring the need for training in illicit weapons detection, improved licensing procedures, and enhanced border controls. Due to the deteriorating situation in Syria and instability in Iraq, Turkey hosts more than 1.6 million refugees from Syria and over 200,000 from Iraq, and bears the commensurate security risks, making cooperation with the GOTR on nonproliferation and border security issues of paramount importance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**4,094**	*****	**3,850**	**-244**
International Military Education and Training	3,274	*	3,200	-74
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	820	*	650	-170

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Turkey's Military Increases Its Capabilities as a NATO and Bilateral Partner and Supports Multilateral/NATO Missions in Afghanistan and Elsewhere

Key Interventions:

- IMET funds will provide technical training to improve the technical specialization of the Turkish military.
- FY 2016 funds will support the professional education of key GOTR officials involved in the development of the country's defense establishment through the Expanded IMET program, which is open to civilian personnel working on military matters.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)
To prevent WMD proliferation, just under $0.7 million is being requested for the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program, which aims to enhance Turkey's strategic trade control system, deliver first-hand exposure to U.S. best practices and train-the-trainer programs for border enforcement officials, and provide equipment and training designed to improve detection, targeting, and inspection capabilities.

Turkey Fights Both Terrorism and Transnational Crime with Timely Exchanges of Intelligence and Information with the United States and Other Partners, an Improved Legal Framework that Meets International Standards, Enhanced Financial Controls to Counter Terrorism, and Exhibits Leadership in International Fora and Initiatives Relating to Transnational Threats

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

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

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Turkey's Military Increases Its Capabilities as a NATO and Bilateral Partner and Supports Multilateral/NATO Missions in Afghanistan and Elsewhere: U.S. assistance will provide professional military education courses, including management training, for mid- and senior-level officers and noncommissioned officers, to support the professionalization of the Turkish military.

Turkey Fights Both Terrorism and Transnational Crime with Timely Exchanges of Intelligence and Information with the United States and Other Partners, an Improved Legal Framework that Meets International Standards, Enhanced Financial Controls to Counter Terrorism, and Exhibits Leadership in International Fora and Initiatives Relating to Transnational Threats: U.S. assistance will continue to support Turkey's international cooperation on nonproliferation initiatives by strengthening the U.S.-Turkey bilateral relationship through mutual exchange visits and training, and by inviting GOTR officials to participate in international conferences and events. The United States will continue to support Turkey's emergence as a regional leader and join international efforts to counter WMD proliferation, particularly export control capacity building efforts in neighboring countries.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**3,850**
Turkey's military increases its capabilities as a NATO and bilateral partner and supports multilateral/NATO missions in Afghanistan and elsewhere.	**3,200**
International Military Education and Training	**3,200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,200
Turkey fights both terrorism and transnational crime with timely exchanges of intelligence and information with the United States and other partners, an improved legal framework that meets international standards, enhanced financial controls to counter terrorism, and exhibits leadership in international fora and initiatives relating to transnational threats	**650**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**650**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650

Ukraine

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Following an intense and dramatic 2014, which saw violent political upheaval, tense but democratic elections, the occupation and purported annexation of Crimea by Russia, violent conflict with Russian-backed separatists in eastern Ukraine, painful economic and trade pressure from Russia, and severe financial strain, the resilient Ukrainian people and their new, Western-oriented government are bravely pushing forward on the path to European integration. To meet the aspirations of its people, Ukraine must continue with an array of political, economic, judicial, and security reforms needed to meet European Union (EU) standards and advance the battle against pervasive corruption. It must also diversify its trade and energy sectors to reduce vulnerability to external shocks and Russia's aggressive acts. Looking ahead to FY 2016, U.S. foreign assistance will continue to provide critical support. Assistance will be targeted toward the promotion of financial stability, economic growth, and other conditions for private sector and foreign investment; supporting energy efficiency and greater energy independence; strengthening democratic institutions, the rule of law, and civil society, especially on anti-corruption; promoting long-term defense reforms to modernize its military services; and helping Ukraine secure its borders. Requested funding will also support nuclear security and nonproliferation controls as well as the Global Health Initiative (GHI) and the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI). The U.S. government will continue to be responsive to rapidly evolving developments in Ukraine and will consult with Congress as needed.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**88,057**	*****	**513,502**	**425,445**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**-**	*****	**317,250**	**317,250**
Economic Support Fund	-	*	275,000	275,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	42,250	42,250
Enduring/Core Programs	**88,057**	*****	**196,252**	**108,195**
Economic Support Fund	54,000	*	154,067	100,067
Foreign Military Financing	6,103	*	-	-6,103
Global Health Programs - State	12,015	*	25,515	13,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,500	*	6,100	-1,400
International Military Education and Training	1,929	*	2,900	971
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,100	*	4,000	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,410	*	3,670	1,260

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Increased ESF assistance to Ukraine will provide vital support for the development of a democratic and prosperous Ukraine, fully integrated into the European community and independent of Russia. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically aimed at countering Russian pressure. U.S. assistance will strengthen democratic governance and the rule of law by increasing transparency, promoting judicial

reform, enabling fair and responsive political competition, and strengthening civil society and independent media. These democracy and governance challenges were at the heart of the Maidan movement, and addressing them will be important to Ukraine's stability and progress. U.S.-funded economic growth programs will help Ukraine diversify its trade links, increase energy security, promote entrepreneurship, enhance the investment climate, help battle corruption, promote U.S. exports, and encourage peer-to-peer exchanges of economic and agricultural expertise. In addition, the United States will continue its role as a leader in the multilateral effort to secure the damaged Chornobyl nuclear reactor and will support activities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Ukraine.

More Participatory, Transparent, and Accountable Governance Processes

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will facilitate the flow of objective information about current events throughout Ukraine and build linkages among journalists across different regions of Ukraine and the United States.
- Programs will support civil-society advocacy, business-environment reform, and greater transparency in government budgeting and finance, including through e-government initiatives.
- The United States will help strengthen the capacity of local governments and build connections between local governments and citizens.
- U.S. programs will support the Parliament, local governments, and other governance institutions to improve the legislative and policy environment. U.S. assistance will aim to improve transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness of policy development processes, which will result in laws and policies more in accordance with European standards.
- U.S. programs will promote the implementation of new anti-corruption laws, including capacity building and training for the new anti-corruption bureau and deep structural reforms in stagnant institutions.
- Programs will work with civil society, independent media, political parties, and other civic actors to improve oversight and engagement in governance and help them counteract corruption, nepotism, and human rights abuses. Programs will help to increase the availability of objective information so that citizens are better informed, reinforce the ability of civil society to hold government bodies accountable, and unite civic groups to advocate for common interests.

Strengthen the Rule of Law

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support the development and implementation of key reform legislation and work to encourage policies and procedures that promote judicial independence.

Broad-Based, Resilient Economic Development as a Means to Sustain Ukrainian Democracy

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will target improvements in the investment climate, application of international regulatory and financial norms, and improvement of financial and economic opportunities for Ukraine's middle class. In the financial sector, U.S. assistance will include support for pension and deposit insurance reform, development of financial instruments, and increased financial literacy of the Ukrainian population. In the agricultural sector, assistance will focus on establishing partnerships, increasing agricultural productivity, increasing access to finance, and simplifying the regulatory environment.
- Assistance will facilitate Ukraine's economic integration with European markets and help Ukraine resist economic and trade pressure from third countries. Funds also will support trade facilitation

and sharing business and agricultural expertise through professional exchanges.

- U.S. activities will strengthen private-sector advocacy, improve Ukraine's business environment, and increase the competitiveness of small- and medium-sized enterprises. Programs will help local technical and advocacy organizations to advocate for policy corrections and institutional reforms.
- Assistance will help Ukraine diversify its trade, implement its World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations, and benefit from its WTO rights, including by increasing its expertise of how to utilize WTO trade dispute mechanisms.
- Assistance will also help strengthen Ukraine's financial governance mechanisms, including expertise and capacity building at the National Bank of Ukraine and Deposit Guarantee Fund.

Diversify Options for Energy Independence

Key Interventions:

- GCCI: Requested resources will support work at the national, regional, and municipal levels to enhance energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. U.S. assistance will increase the ability of municipalities to plan and implement energy-efficiency projects.
- The United States will continue work on increasing energy efficiency, tariff rationalization, and facilitating partnerships in the energy sector.
- Assistance will help to reform the national oil and gas company, Naftogaz, introduce new technologies to boost production from existing gas fields, discover new gas fields, and help develop plans for sustainable use and management of natural resources.

Transnational Threats and Improvement of Border Security and Control

Key Interventions:

- The United States will provide $19.0 million in support of its commitment to assist with restoring the site of the Chornobyl nuclear accident to an environmentally safe and stable condition.
- Assistance will increase support for robust OSCE monitoring missions to facilitate impartial observation and help secure Ukraine's border.
- The U.S. government will continue to support the Government of Ukraine and civil society with activities that prevent trafficking and assist victims of human trafficking.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

OCO resources will target extraordinary needs to help stabilize Ukraine as it withstands enormous political, economic, and military pressure from Russia.

Broad-Based, Resilient Economic Development as a Means to Sustain Ukrainian Democracy

Key Intervention:

- $275.0 million in ESF-OCO funds will support an additional loan guarantee providing up to $1.0 billion in vital macro-economic financing in FY 2016 if Ukraine continues to make progress on its IMF package and implements reforms, and if other conditions warrant.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Ukraine is facing significant security challenges caused by Russia's destabilizing activities. FMF-OCO funding will help build Ukraine's capacity to address the new security challenges in the region, support security sector reform, and improve force interoperability. Assistance will fund military professionalization, training, capability development, institutional reform, and equipment upgrades.

Euro-Atlantic Security Integration and Security Sector Reform

Key Interventions:

- U.S. programs will increase the capacity of the Ukrainian armed forces to plan, budget, and train to meet emerging internal defense and urgent near-term security challenges.
- FMF-OCO will support interoperability and capability upgrades and equipment for the Ukrainian armed forces.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. In Ukraine, GHP-funded assistance will be focused on combating HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB). Ukraine has one of the highest mortality rates from infectious diseases in Europe. Ukraine's TB burden is also one of the highest in Europe according to the World Health Organization (WHO), and regional data show a continued increase in multi-drug-resistant TB cases and poor treatment outcomes. Meanwhile, Ukraine continues to experience an evolving HIV/AIDS epidemic, with an estimated 233,000 people aged 15 and over living with HIV in 2014. The Ukrainian government wants to reduce mortality and morbidity by improving health status in focused areas and population groups, specifically in TB and HIV/AIDS. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, other Government of Ukraine counterparts, and other international donors, the United States will continue to contribute to select key national-level results. Based on GHI Strategy principles, U.S.-funded programs in Ukraine continue to achieve key results at both the regional and national levels.

Improved Health Status in Focused Areas and Population Groups:

Key Interventions:

- The United States will partner with the Ukrainian government, the private sector, public institutions, and communities to improve the availability and effectiveness of health services and to ensure that Ukrainians are better-informed health care consumers in the areas of HIV/AIDS and TB. This will include efforts to contain the spread of HIV/AIDS and TB and alleviate their impact. Key approaches will include reaching out to high-risk groups with a comprehensive package of services and education, improving the policy environment for services, and strengthening the capacity of public organizations and NGOs to implement national HIV/AIDS and TB programs.
- HIV/AIDS: As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the United States will provide $28.0 million in assistance to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- TB: A total of $3.6 million in requested funding will strengthen TB control by improving treatment results and building adherence to treatment regimens to achieve the WHO goal of a treatment success rate of 85 percent.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses and training events expose foreign defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, build lasting military-to-military relationships, and promote democratic values. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically for programming related to countering Russian pressure. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Euro-Atlantic Security Integration and Security Sector Reform

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Ukraine is taking steps to reform its criminal justice institutions, many of which are still weak and require significant structural overhaul. Law enforcement and prosecutorial reform is critical to balance the authorities and responsibilities of all actors in the system and to improve their abilities to investigate and prosecute complex and transnational crimes using modern law-enforcement methods. U.S. government programs will assist the Government of Ukraine in implementing structural changes to criminal justice institutions to enhance judicial independence; increase public access to and confidence in the criminal justice system; strengthen the capacity of Ukraine's law enforcement bodies, prosecutors, defense advocates, and judiciary to implement its laws according to democratic principles and procedures; and assist key judicial institutions in planning for the long-term needs of Ukraine's judiciary and in advocating for the resources to meet those needs.

Strengthen the Rule of Law

Key Interventions:

- Funding will support the development of a criminal justice system that is more effective, efficient, and transparent. The U.S. government also will continue its efforts to increase the Ukrainian people's access to justice, and to reform the prosecution service and raise its level of professionalism.
- Funding also will improve the quality and performance of new and existing law enforcement and justice sector personnel, empower the newly established anti-corruption bureau, and expand legal aid.

Transnational Threats and Improvement of Border Security and Control

Key Interventions:

- The United States will continue efforts to professionalize and strengthen Ukraine's State Border Guard Service (SBGS) by providing equipment, training, and other technical support.
- U.S. assistance also will support organizational reforms within the Ministry of Interior through the provision of technical expertise as its carries out professional and resource determinations that will continue its transformation to an organization whose primary mission is serving the people rather than the state.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Ukraine is a potential source and site of transit for weapons of mass destruction, advanced conventional weapons, delivery systems, and related dual-use items. The Government of Ukraine's ability to secure its borders has been severely diminished by its conflict with Russia-supported separatists in the Donbas region, Russia's purported annexation of Crimea, and Ukraine's limited border-security infrastructure, equipment, and financial resources. The increase in funding over FY 2014 is specifically for programming related to countering Russian pressure. U.S. assistance will help address these issues and will also respond to security threats and risks to local populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, as well as from excess, loosely secured, and otherwise at-risk small arms and light weapons (SA/LW), man-portable air defense systems, and ammunition.

Transnational Threats and Improvement of Border Security and Control

Key Interventions:

- The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program funding will support high priority nonproliferation projects for the SBGS, including additional detection and interdiction equipment and training.
- The U.S. government will resume legal and regulatory reform activities and industry outreach to build upon progress made prior to the conflicts with Russia. A priority is supporting the Government of Ukraine in its efforts to finalize and adopt a new consolidated list of dual-use goods and technologies.
- The EXBS Program will continue to professionalize the system-wide operations of the SBGS, Ministry of Revenues and Duties, and State Ecological Inspection Department (Ecology) through training, equipment, and the development of targeting mechanisms as applicable for proliferation-related shipments.
- The Conventional Weapons Destruction Program will help reduce Ukraine's immense stockpiles of Cold War-era excess SA/LW, and its excess and deteriorating ammunition.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The following monitoring and evaluation efforts were and are being undertaken in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

- Two evaluations were completed by USAID in FY 2014 for economic growth and civil society activities. The findings from both were used to pursue specific approaches and strategies in new designs. In FY 2015, USAID anticipates conducting an additional two evaluations of activities focusing on public-partnerships and local governance. These findings also will strengthen the evidence base of USAID's approaches to these sectors, and USAID will directly integrate lessons learned into new designs. USAID regularly monitors all its activities through project performance monitoring tools, frequent contact between USAID project managers and implementers, and regular site visits.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government agencies and select grantees that receive ESF and INCLE resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- During FY 2014, the EXBS Program Advisor in Ukraine conducted extensive end-use monitoring of previously-donated EXBS-funded equipment in use at border crossings throughout the country. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using a standardized methodology.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions:

- EUR/ACE used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices.
- USAID uses performance data to make programmatic and budget decisions on a regular basis. Performance data is used at regular intervals to access the status of all activities and determine which activities require adjustments, while evaluation data is used in designing new activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Participatory, Transparent, and Accountable Governance Processes: Pervasive corruption affects all sectors in Ukraine and was a driving force behind the Maidan. The mandate of the new government and the prospect of Ukraine's Western integration depend heavily on progress in this critical battle. The

U.S. government will work to address corruption from several angles, including by strengthening new national anti-corruption institutions, working to increase local governments' capacity and build connections between local governments and citizens, increasing the role of civil society in policy formation, supporting media independence, enhancing accountability of government officials – to each other, to civil society, and to the Ukrainian public – and continuing to bring Ukrainian legislation, including electoral legislation, in line with European standards. By supporting key government reforms and democratic ways of adopting them, more inclusive methods of policy development, improved legislative processes, and greater citizen oversight of government action, the transparency of government actions will be increased and government accountability to citizens and to the rule of law will be reinforced.

Strengthen the Rule of Law: Justice and law enforcement sector reforms are key priorities for the new Government of Ukraine, including its anti-corruption agenda. U.S. government programs will assist the Ukrainian government in implementing structural changes to civil, administrative, commercial, and criminal justice institutions to enhance judicial independence; increasing public access to and confidence in the criminal justice system; strengthening the capacity of Ukraine's law enforcement bodies, prosecutors, defense advocates and judiciary to implement the law according to democratic principles and procedures; and assisting key judicial institutions in planning for the long-term needs of Ukraine's judiciary and in advocating for the resources to meet those needs.

Broad-Based, Resilient Economic Development as a Means to Sustain Ukrainian Democracy: If Ukraine is to achieve its democratic and economic potential, reforms must focus on facilitating large-scale private sector investment, particularly in agriculture and energy. Ukraine must also reduce its vulnerability to internal and external shocks which interrupt positive growth. Vulnerability exists because Ukrainian institutions and regulatory policies do not promote investment or growth, and a small group of elite oligarchs can influence key institutions and policies. U.S. programs will focus on deregulation and simplification of regulations and policies in a way that increases the transparency of decision-making processes and the participation of the entire business community. The United States also will help broaden access to ownership within the private sector, strengthen private-sector advocacy, and support the transition to EU standards.

Diversify Options for Energy Independence: Energy independence is critical to Ukraine's security because it would make Ukraine less vulnerable to external influences by ensuring that Ukraine would not be reliant on any one source to meet its key energy needs. Energy independence also would ensure that Ukraine could pursue foreign and economic policies that were not unduly influenced by a single energy supplier. U.S. assistance will promote identification of alternate fuel sources, including clean energy and biomass sources, and greater efficiency through better energy delivery and pricing systems. At least half of Ukraine's energy production comes from nuclear power plants, and the United States will continue to assist Ukraine in this sector, with programs that will enhance safety, storage of spent fuel, and diversify Ukraine's range of nuclear fuel vendors.

Euro-Atlantic Security Integration and Security Sector Reform: Ukraine faces critical equipment shortfalls that weaken its ability to maintain its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to deter aggression. The United States will focus on investing in capabilities that respond to short-term needs and also constitute long-term investments in the modernization of Ukraine's armed forces. Assistance will continue to promote Ukraine's political realignment towards the transatlantic alliance, improve interoperability with NATO and other western forces, and increase Ukraine's capacity to provide for its own defense, as well as reinforce U.S. long-term commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Transnational Threats and Improvement of Border Security and Control: Ukraine is strategically situated on the Black Sea and is bordered by four EU countries, as well as Russia, Belarus, and Moldova. Portions of Ukraine's border region with Russia have seen nonstop violence and conflict since April 2014, and the area adjoining Russia-occupied Crimea will be of critical importance in the months and years to come. The State Border Guards Service has been pushed to its limit, sustaining near daily losses and injuries. In addition, the United States will continue to support international efforts to restore the damaged Chornobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition, including the construction of a new safe confinement over the damaged unit 4 and long-term storage of spent nuclear fuel from units 1, 2, and 3. The United States also will continue its investment in anti-human trafficking activities.

Improved Health Status in Focused Areas and Population Groups: Since independence, Ukraine has faced a stark demographic decline combined with a health crisis, a situation compounded by the current security crisis. Ukrainians will become healthier and live longer with higher-quality health services from a more sustainable health care system, which can be stimulated with greater participation by the public. In an improved health environment, Ukrainians will contribute to a more economically stable and prosperous country and mitigate transnational health threats, such as the spread of infectious diseases, specifically HIV/AIDS and TB.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**513,502**
More Participatory, Transparent, and Accountable Governance Processes	**35,127**
Economic Support Fund	**35,127**
2.2 Good Governance	20,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	13,127
Strengthen the Rule of Law	**6,140**
Economic Support Fund	**4,300**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**1,840**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,840
Broad Based, Resilient Economic Development as a Means to Sustain Ukrainian Democracy	**328,540**
Economic Support Fund	**53,540**
2.4 Civil Society	400
4.2 Trade and Investment	20,000
4.3 Financial Sector	4,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	28,640
Economic Support Fund - OCO	**275,000**
4.3 Financial Sector	275,000
Diversify Options for Energy Independence	**28,500**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Economic Support Fund	**28,500**
4.4 Infrastructure	28,500
Euro-Atlantic Security Integration and Security Sector Reform	**45,150**
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	**42,250**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	42,250
International Military Education and Training	**2,900**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,900
Transnational Threats and Improvement of Border Security and Control	**38,430**
Economic Support Fund	**32,600**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	19,600
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	12,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**2,160**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,810
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	150
1.5 Transnational Crime	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**3,670**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,670
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Improved Health Status in Focused Areas and Population Groups	**31,615**
Global Health Programs - State	**25,515**
3.1 Health	25,515
Global Health Programs - USAID	**6,100**
3.1 Health	6,100

Europe and Eurasia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Regional U.S. assistance will help strengthen democratic institutions and processes, fight corruption, promote economic reforms and growth, increase employment, improve the livelihood of focus populations, and address cross-border challenges and roots of conflict in priority countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**66,695**	*****	**68,568**	**1,873**
Economic Support Fund	61,185	*	60,908	-277
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	*	5,000	2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	*	1,000	-500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	800	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,010	*	860	-150

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will strengthen regional security by improving the capacity of states in the region to address transnational crime and by supporting demining in Nagorno-Karabakh (NK). ESF will support regional efforts to help the Balkans (e.g., Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia) increase resilience to resist external pressure, including through anti-corruption and media activities, as well as programs that will bolster trade and help the Balkans integrate into European energy frameworks.

Democracy programs will strengthen the rule of law; support civil society; promote inclusive, free, and fair electoral processes; and bolster independent media efforts to investigate and report on corruption – a critical challenge within the region. Programs will support regional engagement and cross-border sharing of best practices among local civil society organizations, investigative journalists working to expose corruption, young leaders, and rule-of-law professionals in the Balkans. ESF resources will also support innovative new anti-corruption programming throughout the Western Balkans and Eurasia.

Programs also will promote inclusive economic growth by improving the business-enabling environment, enhancing firms' and households' access to finance, spurring competitiveness through value chains and trade development activities, and improving energy security through the development of regional energy markets in line with European Union (EU) directives. In particular, the Balkans Regional Economic Development Initiative and the Regional Energy Security Initiative will continue to promote the Balkan countries' full integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. In addition, programs will work with the Energy Community to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in support of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI). Finally, ESF will provide personnel in the field and in Washington to deliver technical assistance, manage programs, and provide region-wide oversight, monitoring, and evaluation.

<u>Peace and Security Programs</u>

Key Interventions:

- The Request includes $1.5 million for NK to help clear anti-personnel and anti-tank mines as well as unexploded ordnance to enable the return of lands to agricultural use, make roads safe for travel, provide safety for water and infrastructure projects, remove the threat to human life, and reduce mine accidents for children. Some of the most fertile agricultural land in NK is denied to farmers, many of whom subsist off the land.
- The United States also will develop the capacities of countries in the region to address transnational threats such as trafficking in persons (TIP) and organized crime.

Democracy Programs

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help strengthen civil society through peer-to-peer exchanges, sharing of best practices, distance learning, social networking, organizational strengthening, and grant-making in the Black Sea region and beyond.
- Approximately $1.2 million will be used to build professional capacities and promote strategies that enable justice systems in the Balkans to work more effectively to bring criminals to justice, while upholding international human rights standards and engaging civil society organizations (CSOs) on rule-of-law issues.
- U.S.-funded programs in the amount of $1.1 million will build citizen demand for reduced crime and corruption through increased exposure to professionally produced, high-quality, cross-border investigative journalism.
- The United States will provide approximately $1.3 million in assistance to promote greater information sharing and networking among CSOs and individuals working in the areas of elections administration, electoral oversight, and broader citizen participation.
- More than $1.0 million will be allocated to produce region-wide indices that assist donors, governments, and other stakeholders in assessing assistance priorities, measuring results of programs, monitoring country progress, designing and implementing assistance programs, and undertaking evaluations in the area of democracy and governance.
- The United States will provide targeted assistance to help CSOs respond and adapt to restrictive operating environments in the region.

Economic Growth Programs

Key Interventions:

- A total of $10.1 million will be used to increase private sector competitiveness, support financial sector stability, promote trade and investment, improve the business-enabling environment, and remove systemic obstacles to economic growth.
- U.S. assistance will promote the financial integration of the region into the global economy by harmonizing policies and practices with international standards, particularly by working with Eurasian countries to meet standards commonly required by the EU.
- U.S. assistance will help increase private sector integration with the EU through greater access to key certifications and standards for export-oriented businesses, particularly in information and communications technologies and agriculture.
- The United States will continue to promote entrepreneurship, focusing on youth and women where unemployment is highest. Activities will seek to build capacity in the development of business plans and concepts and address key skills gaps in finance, management, customer research, and marketing.
- Approximately $0.7 million will help improve energy security by integrating energy infrastructure with that of the EU and international energy markets and by encouraging energy-supply diversity to limit leverage that can be applied by external actors on the region.

- A total of $5.0 million in proposed GCCI funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies program, helping Albania, Macedonia, Moldova, and Serbia to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

European Allies and partners serve as a cornerstone of international security by deploying in coalition operations in support of U.S. interests on missions around the globe. The European Expeditionary Capability Fund (ECF) was first introduced in FY 2014 to further train and equip these countries to participate in these missions. The FY 2016 request will expand the ECF, increasing the resources available to assist countries in Europe and Eurasia to preserve and sustain capabilities developed over the last decade through participation in the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan. The ECF will also allow countries that intend to participate in current or future missions to strengthen niche capabilities and maintain readiness.

Key Intervention:

- ECF resources will help develop and sustain partner countries' expeditionary capabilities for use in current and future international deployments. Funds will be awarded on a competitive basis to countries that submit proposals. Countries that have received bilateral FMF assistance within the last three years will be eligible.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

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

Tuberculosis (TB) is a major challenge in Europe and Eurasia, particularly the high proportion of multi-drug-resistant (MDR) TB, which ranges from nine to almost 35 percent in U.S.-assisted countries, as compared to only four percent globally. MDR TB is much more costly and difficult to treat than drug-susceptible TB, with an average cure rate of just 50 percent in high-priority countries in the region.

Key Intervention:

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE funds will support regional efforts to improve awareness and implementation of legal and law enforcement reforms throughout the Western Balkans, and increase compliance with EU and European Convention on Human Rights norms.

Key Intervention:

- Approximately $0.4 million in INCLE funds will, for example, support the development of a comprehensive and sustainable legal reform manual in the Balkans with special emphasis on organized crime, money laundering, and asset forfeiture as well as efforts to improve the capacity of training academies throughout the region.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

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

The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Program will support administrative and logistical costs associated with the Regional Approach to Stockpile Reduction (RASR) – a regularly occurring series of workshops that bring together experts and officers from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, and Slovenia.

Key Interventions:

- Just over $0.8 million in EXBS programming will support regional strategic trade control seminars and professional exchange visits, drawing on the experience of assistance graduates. Funds will also help governments conduct outreach to industries that produce strategic commodities, and conduct training, conferences, and other activities that promote cross-border collaboration between partner countries.
- A small amount of CWD resources will bring together Ministry of Defense officials and policymakers for a RASR workshop, to build regional confidence through exchanges of information and best practices on stockpile management of conventional munitions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- Each fiscal year, USAID allocates three percent of the ESF funding that it manages within the Europe and Eurasia Regional budget for evaluations and assessments.
- The Economic Growth Office of USAID's Bureau for Europe and Eurasia carried out an external assessment of the Regional Energy Security Initiative (RESI). The assessment found that the RESI has moved countries in the region towards achieving an effective, open regional electricity market and improved energy security; however, the assessment also concluded that more work remains to be done.
- USAID is conducting a review of its post-presence activities, focusing on the most recent "graduate" countries, including Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, and Romania, and is conducting an evaluation of the Regional Investigative Journalism Network (RIJN), focusing heavily on sustainability.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia (EUR/ACE) held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with all U.S. government implementing agencies and selected grantees that receive foreign assistance resources. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's current-year funding request in light of those results.

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

- The findings of USAID's RESI assessment informed the request for additional funds in FY 2016.
- The annual EUR/ACE-administered ABR exercise informs the overall current-year budget allocations for each activity in the Europe and Eurasia Regional Program.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Peace and Security Programs: Transnational crime, frozen conflicts, and other threats continue to jeopardize stability in Europe and Eurasia. Substantial TIP, and narcotics, weapons, and other illicit goods threaten regional stability due to corruption and insufficient border security. U.S. assistance will help reduce vulnerabilities, mitigate conflict, and counter region-wide threats, in addition to supporting effective professionalism of law enforcement and communications to combat international crime.

Democracy Programs: Backsliding on democracy and governance is prevalent in the region, and corruption is endemic. U.S. assistance will work to address these issues by strengthening civil society, increasing media independence, encouraging more participatory processes, promoting free and fair elections, increasing government transparency and accountability, strengthening the rule of law, protecting human rights, and supporting institutional reform. All of these programs also will include efforts to address corruption, which permeates many areas of society.

Economic Growth Programs: U.S. assistance will seek to improve the competitiveness of leading sectors, including agriculture, increase compliance with international standards and certifications, improve the regulatory and trade environment, and expand access to finance for businesses. Programs also will work to improve regional energy security by developing regional electricity and natural gas markets and improving the energy investment climate.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The OSCE is a 57-member international organization through which the United States advances its security, economic development, and human rights goals and objectives in Europe and Eurasia. The only regional security organization with a membership that stretches across North America, Europe, and Asia, the OSCE provides a political forum and operational capacity and expertise to respond quickly to crises and to advance policy objectives. Nearly all of the OSCE's activities advance or support U.S. foreign policy objectives, as seen in the deployment of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) and a range of other on-the-ground responses in Ukraine in 2014.

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**23,000**	*****	**17,500**	**-5,500**
Economic Support Fund	23,000	*	17,500	-5,500

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The FY 2016 Request level of $24.0 million in U.S. funding for the OSCE will be allocated with $17.5 million for Europe and Eurasia – reflected here – and $6.5 million captured under Central Asia. This will be the first fiscal year that funding for Central Asia is requested through the Central Asia regional budget. Additional bilateral funding is requested for costs related to the Ukraine SMM and Observer Mission at Gukovo and Donetsk.

Of the total $24.0 million, approximately $17.5 million for the Unified Budget will support the OSCE's field operations, and about $5.5 million will fund the salaries of U.S. experts seconded to work in key policy and decision-making positions in the OSCE. U.S. experts provide support on a full range of OSCE programs related to democracy building, elections, good governance, media affairs, human rights, rule of law, counterterrorism, police reform, border security, and economic and environmental affairs. Funding will also support extra-budgetary projects to advance U.S. policy objectives through OSCE

activities that are unable to find consensus through the Unified Budget – primarily in OSCE's human dimension.

Enhanced Compliance with OSCE Democracy and Human Rights Commitments

Key Interventions:

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

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

Key Interventions:

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

Greater Capacity Within OSCE Participating States to Counter Global Challenges

Key Interventions:

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

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- As a leading multilateral organization, the OSCE strives to demonstrate its added value to participating by implementing its own programs. In addition, the OSCE has a strong program planning, management, and evaluation system that includes an annual budgeting cycle and performance review, which are submitted to and approved by all 57 participating States.
- The Office of Internal Oversight also regularly conducts evaluations of OSCE programs and projects.
- In addition, the U.S. Mission to the OSCE (USOSCE) will continue its advocacy to strengthen regular and interim evaluation and reporting on specific projects funded by the United States.
- The OSCE currently provides quarterly reporting to the U.S. government on all U.S.-funded projects, which includes updates on the status and impact of its activities. The United States will encourage other OSCE participating States to support this effort by providing funding for the evaluation.

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

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

Detailed Objective Descriptions

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

Improved Ability for OSCE to Contribute to Regional Stability and Facilitate Reduced Tension Over Protracted Conflicts: Preventing and resolving conflict is a core function of the OSCE, and the United States will continue to support OSCE instruments that address the deficiencies that lead to unrest. FY 2016 funds will ensure the OSCE continues to play a mediating role in the protracted conflicts in the region. These funds also support the OSCE's field operations, its Conflict Prevention Center, and other OSCE structures to promote confidence building measures and people-to-people contacts on the ground.

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

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**17,500**
Greater capacity within OSCE participating States to counter global challenges	**5,500**
Economic Support Fund	**5,500**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,500
Improved ability for OSCE to contribute to regional stability and facilitate reduced tension over protracted conflicts	**6,000**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Economic Support Fund	**6,000**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,000
Enhanced compliance with OSCE democracy and human rights commitments	**6,000**
Economic Support Fund	**6,000**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,000

Near East Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region continues to undergo tremendous change and present some of the most pressing challenges to U.S. foreign policy. The United States' extensive security, economic, and humanitarian interests demand continued U.S. involvement and active engagement. In the MENA region, the United States aims to combat terrorism, violent extremism, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; promote the free flow of commerce and ensure global energy security; promote equitable economic growth, job creation and open markets; provide humanitarian assistance; and support successful and sustainable democratic transitions and good governance. The United States will work to preserve Israel's security, support P5+1 negotiations with Iran to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons, promote a political transition in Syria, defeat ISIL, ensure an integrated and independent Iraq, bolster key regional partners, and seek a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors.

Achieving these outcomes requires committing resources commensurate with the challenge and changing the way the U.S. government does business in the region, including the approach to assistance. The changes taking place in the region have opened new avenues for U.S. engagement on reforms and to address longstanding flashpoints that would otherwise continue to feed instability. Bilateral assistance – including longstanding commitments – will be aligned with new requirements that are arising from fundamental political shifts on the ground. Ongoing regional programs support reforms and promote civic engagement and will continue to help sustain the bottom-up demand for change witnessed throughout the region.

The FY 2016 request proposes funds to continue the U.S. response to the Syrian crisis; maintains critical commitments to Israel and Jordan; and seeks to advance the U.S. commitment to support economic, democratic, governance and security reforms in the region. Programs will seek to empower citizens in the region on key transition challenges: jobs, security, democratic governance, and human rights and capitalize on new opportunities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**7,039,925**	*****	**7,324,070**	**284,145**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**826,510**	*****	**873,350**	**46,840**
Economic Support Fund	495,458	*	487,350	-8,108
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	*	300,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,052	*	21,000	-2,052
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,000	*	-	-8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	65,000	65,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**6,213,415**	*****	**6,450,720**	**237,305**
Economic Support Fund	1,092,488	*	1,318,900	226,412
Foreign Military Financing	4,839,998	*	4,882,000	42,002
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	9,500	500

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	17,981	*	20,560	2,579
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	104,394	*	106,000	1,606
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	46,550	*	85,760	39,210
P.L. 480 Title II	67,004	*	-	-67,004
Peacekeeping Operations	36,000	*	28,000	-8,000

Detailed Overview

Equitable Economic Growth, Job Creation, and Open Markets

Sound economic and education policies fuel private sector development, increased trade and investment, and expanded opportunities for U.S. businesses, which foster regional security by promoting economic growth, stability and employment.

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

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

Meeting these objectives will require close cooperation with a variety of partners throughout the U.S. government and the international community. The United States will help partnering countries with country-led reforms and to garner buy-in and support from citizens. U.S. foreign assistance will support local advocates for reform as they attempt to undertake meaningful change. To ensure a sustainable impact, the Department and USAID will also leverage international relationships and partnerships to achieve joint objectives, which we believe will yield productive outcomes over the medium-term.

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace

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

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

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

Enhanced Regional and Civilian Security

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

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

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

For states undergoing democratic transitions, the challenge of establishing the capacity to provide a stable domestic security environment has profound implications for both regional security and for the

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

Expansion of Democracy, Good Governance, and Engaged Civil Society

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

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

Algeria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Algeria is designed to strengthen Algeria's capability to combat terrorism and crime and build institutions in a rule of law framework that can further contribute to the security and stability of the nation and the region.

The Algerian government has made significant advancements in its struggle against terrorism but still faces considerable security issues along its borders with Libya, Tunisia, Niger, and Northern Mali, requiring increased deployment of border security assets. U.S.-funded programs have helped the government build capacity to thwart ongoing threats to Algerian and Western interests. Ongoing security risks continue to plague Algeria's southern and eastern border. For example, terrorist groups exploit non-secure areas along the border to plan operations and engage in illegal activities such as kidnapping for ransom and other forms of illicit trafficking. These ongoing threats highlight the need for further progress towards improved border security, weapons counter-proliferation cooperation, and information sharing among the North African states. Foreign assistance bolsters Algeria's capacity to fight against al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)-affiliate Jund al-Khalifa, and other terrorist groups and hostile actors in the region. In addition to bilateral assistance, Algeria also benefits from regional programs under the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership initiative, and Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) expert seminars, workshops, and training, which also seek to advance these security goals.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**7,151**	*****	**2,550**	**-4,601**
International Military Education and Training	1,346	*	1,300	-46
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,300	*	1,250	-50
P.L. 480 Title II	4,505	*	-	-4,505

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

With the deepening of bilateral cooperation, the need and demand for IMET training remains strong. This request would continue to provide officer development courses focused on professionalizing future Algerian military leaders and building capacity for regional counterterrorism operations. IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. The courses also promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The IMET program has been successful in increasing the exposure of Algeria's future military leadership to U.S. values and systems and has led to increased Algerian participation in bilateral military activities with the United States and multilateral exercises with regional neighbors. While Algeria's military forces are not authorized to operate abroad under existing Algerian law, they do play a significant role in preventing the movement of terrorists and weapons in the trans-Sahara by working to secure their borders with Mali, Niger, Libya, and Tunisia. This training will bolster the Algerian military's capabilities and will position Algeria to take a regional leadership role in training third countries, and, potentially, in taking on peacekeeping or humanitarian operations.

Algeria modernizes its security sector and reduces internal and external security threats through increased military cooperation, training, and exchanges with U.S. military, law enforcement, and justice sector counterparts.

Key Intervention:

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will continue to assist Algerian law enforcement to enhance its capacity to deal effectively with security challenges within national borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations. ATA instructors will train law enforcement and border security personnel, including the National Gendarmerie, police, and customs officials.

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

Algeria modernizes its security sector and reduces internal and external security threats through increased military cooperation, training, and exchanges with U.S. military, law enforcement, and justice sector counterparts.

Key Interventions:

- ATA funding will be used to conduct courses to improve investigative and border security capabilities and coordination and cooperation with other regional states on counterterrorism issues. The ATA program also focuses on fostering inter-agency cooperation between Algerian law enforcement entities.

Algerian security forces disrupt and dismantle terrorist networks fostering greater domestic and regional stability.

Key Interventions:

- EXBS funding will be used to support a number of border security courses, which may include international maritime and land border security as well as counter terrorism courses.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

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

U.S. government and Algerian counterparts continue to discuss the utility of past courses and areas of focus for the future. After positive meetings with GOA law enforcement leadership, we are in the planning stages for a March 2015 capabilities assessment review of our ATA program Algeria.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Past IMET programs and priorities were reviewed and approved at the Africa Command Security Cooperation, Education, and Training Working Group in April 2014. We will continue to place Algerian military personnel in IMET courses that correspond to priorities identified through the JMD process. EXBS uses program reviews to adapt programs to Algeria's evolving strategic trade control and border security capabilities. Planned activities in FY 2016 will respond to identified Algerian needs and support U.S. security interests.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Algeria modernizes its security sector and reduces internal and external security threats through increased military cooperation, training, and exchanges with U.S. military, law enforcement, and justice sector counterparts: Algeria's law enforcement and judicial sector services face an evolving and increasingly complex threat environment. U.S. assistance provides training to help more effectively detect and disrupt terrorist and criminal networks and investigate and prosecute terrorist and criminal cases, as well as exchange information and benefit from the experience of U.S. counterparts.

Algerian security forces disrupt and dismantle terrorist networks fostering greater domestic and regional stability: U.S. interests are best served when Algeria as a key security partner can identify, investigate, and prosecute terrorists in ways consistent with international financial standards, rule of law, and human rights. Algeria needs to improve its legal framework to enhance financial controls to counter terrorism and exhibit leadership in international fora. Cultural, political, and legal issues impede efficient intelligence, evidence, and information exchange.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**2,550**
Algerian security forces disrupt and dismantle terrorist networks fostering greater domestic and regional stability.	**500**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**500**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500
Algeria modernizes its security sector and reduces internal and external security threats through increased military cooperation, training, and exchanges with U.S. military, law enforcement, and justice sector counterparts	**2,050**
International Military Education and Training	**1,300**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**750**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750

Bahrain

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Domestically, violent extremists continue to target Bahraini government interests prompting a response. However, the political and social unrest that began in 2011 underscores the need for the Bahraini government to also address its citizens' demands for political reform in order to assure Bahrain's long-term domestic stability and prosperity. The United States continues to encourage Bahrain's leadership to implement democratic reforms and adhere to human rights standards. In addition, U.S. assistance will enable Bahrain to more effectively counter and prevent violent activities, and includes a focus on adhering to international human rights standards when confronting threats.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**10,972**	*	**8,600**	**-2,372**
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	*	7,500	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	522	*	700	178
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	*	400	-50

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The FY 2016 FMF request may provide Bahrain with additional air defense capabilities and coastal patrol craft enabling interoperability between Bahrain's land, naval, air forces and the United States and coalition partners. FMF funds will provide enhanced patrol and interdiction capabilities to strengthen Bahrain's coastal security. Equipment and upgrades acquired by FMF improve Bahrain's ability to defend itself and contribute to regional security.

<u>Bahrain enhances its interoperability with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), U.S., and international military and security networks, architectures, and decision making</u>

Key Interventions:
- FMF funds will contribute to upgrades to Bahraini air defense capabilities.
- These funds will help to sustain U.S.-origin equipment used by the BDF.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

FY 2016 IMET-funded courses will expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

Bahrain enhances its interoperability with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), U.S., and international military and security networks, architectures, and decision making

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The FY 2016 NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program request supports Bahrain's Ministry of Interior (MOI) in confronting the current and evolving threat of violent extremists and terror networks. Recent accounts of Bahrainis traveling to Syria and Iraq for military-style training and to join the fighting in those areas highlight MOI's general need for measures to combat domestic and transnational terrorism. Violent extremists continue to target Bahraini government interests, including MOI officers, with increasingly sophisticated improvised explosive devices and homemade weapons. These weapons also threaten the security of the American military and diplomatic presence. While the Government of Bahrain has made notable progress in investigating and responding to terrorist attacks, a number of gaps remain. It is critical that the MOI receives defensive training to counter and prevent these violent activities. The NADR-ATA request will enhance Bahrain's ability to investigate and respond to terrorist use of explosives.

Bahrain effectively anticipates and responds to domestic security and terrorist threats in a consistent, transparent, and balanced manner that views human rights and the rule of law as vital components of ensuring security

Key Interventions:
- In FY 2016 ATA funds will deliver courses to improve Bahrain's ability to investigate and respond to terrorist use of explosives.
- ATA programming will also focus on training the MOI to use more effective interview techniques, which are deemed critical as the Government of Bahrain continues to move from confession-based to evidence-based prosecutions.
- ATA courses will include a strong human rights focus that underscores the importance of adhering to international human rights standards when confronting threats.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The BDF fully cooperates with End Use Monitoring programs of the Department of Defense and the Department of State. No major discrepancies have been detected since the initiation of FMF grant assistance to Bahrain. The United States engages weekly with MOI personnel from various divisions to discuss operational and organizational needs in evaluating MOI performance in its law enforcement and security missions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The BDF participates in approximately 40 IMET courses annually, with about five International Military Students per year for senior level professional military education spread amongst the four U.S. services. The U.S. military engages the Bahraini military regularly on planning, training, and program evaluation. Feedback is then integrated into the next planning cycle, as occurred after Bahrain interdicted a large cache of smuggled weapons via boat in December 2013. The BDF intends to continue acquiring targeted training in technical fields in order to maintain its increasingly sophisticated fleet of modern U.S.-origin equipment.

Embassy Manama's weekly engagement with the MOI encourages improvements in interagency communication; adjustments to different attack methodologies, maritime interdiction capabilities, and greater use of advanced forensics and post-blast investigations. The MOI has shown significant growth through past ATA-sponsored equipment and training, especially responding to explosive incidents, and the MOI continues to utilize equipment supplied through previous ATA funds.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Bahrain enhances its interoperability with the GCC, U.S., and international military and security networks, architectures, and decision making: Enhanced interoperability between Bahraini military assets, the United States, the GCC, and international military networks and systems will expand Bahrain's participation and role in regional and international exercises, operations, and planning. The provision of support to Bahrain is directly linked to U.S. access to Bahraini land, sea, and air space that allows for the conduct of U.S. military training, exercises, and basing. Bahrain's limited fiscal resources for weapons procurement relative to its hydrocarbon-rich neighbors present a challenge to enhancing interoperability.

Bahrain effectively anticipates and responds to domestic security and terrorist threats in a consistent, transparent, and balanced manner that views human rights and the rule of law as vital components of ensuring security: Domestic security is vital to Bahrain's continued political reform and reconciliation efforts and its economic growth. The United States supports the Government of Bahrain's efforts to prevent, investigate, and respond to increasingly sophisticated terrorist threats against both Bahraini and U.S. interests. The United States also encourages respect for human rights and the rule law as an integral approach to combatting extremism.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**8,600**
Bahrain enhances its interoperability with GCC, U.S., and international military and security networks, architectures, and decision making.	**8,200**
Foreign Military Financing	**7,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,500
International Military Education and Training	**700**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700
Bahrain effectively anticipates and responds to domestic security and terrorist threats in a consistent, transparent, and balanced manner that embraces human rights and the rule of law as consistent with ensuring security.	**400**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**400**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400

Egypt

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Egypt remains an important strategic partner to the United States in the Middle East and North Africa region. The United States is focusing its assistance on programs in Egypt that support our regional strategic interests. Military assistance will focus on helping Egypt support regional peace, combat terrorism, and better defend its borders. Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance will focus on economic programs to promote economic growth, which will promote political stability. Specifically, we will support sound macro-economic management, regulatory reform, small and medium size business development, trade, transparency, and inclusive economic growth. The focus of education assistance will be on the Higher Education Initiative to provide scholarships, particularly to women, in science, economics, and other fields that support economic development. ESF assistance will also continue to support good governance and building the institutional capacity for democratic governance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,505,920**	*****	**1,456,300**	**-49,620**
Economic Support Fund	200,000	*	150,000	-50,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	*	1,300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	-	*	1,800	1,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	2,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,920	*	2,500	-420

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Economic growth programs will focus on supporting sound macro-economic management, improving the climate for private sector businesses, developing small and medium enterprises to create jobs, and promoting bilateral trade. ESF funding also aims to strengthen democratic governance in Egypt by improving the rule of law and enhancing efficiency of service delivery and transparency in government. Assistance in the education sector will strengthen basic skills in elementary school and adult literacy to increase the employability of young Egyptians.

Expansion of democracy, good governance, and engaged civil society to achieve long-term stability

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 assistance will help strengthen good governance by providing technical assistance to support required fiscal and budgetary reforms and improve service delivery. Using $3 million in FY 2016 funding, activities will incorporate cross-cutting priorities into relevant programming, including women and youth empowerment, civil society sustainability, tolerance education, and intercultural dialogue.
- FY 2016 assistance will help improve governance in public institutions by helping Egypt's representative bodies, including parliament and local councils, more effectively respond to citizens' needs.

Improved rule of law and greater respect for human rights

Key Interventions:
- Up to $2 million will support efforts to counter trafficking in persons and violence against women.

The Egyptian economy is more competitive and inclusive

Key Interventions:
- $3 million in FY 2016 assistance will help spur private sector development by supporting entrepreneurs, start-up companies, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and joint ventures between U.S. and Egyptian businesses.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide $5 million to work with the Government of Egypt to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- Tourism development activities will help improve the livelihoods of Egyptians in select tourism destinations. Interventions will focus on workforce capacity development, integration of local communities into the tourism industry, and preservation of Egypt's unique antiquities.

Improvements in the enabling environment promote increased investment

Key Interventions:
- Up to $60.0 million will support the private sector through continued support to the Egyptian-American Enterprise Fund.
- Approximately $1.5 million will promote private sector-friendly policy reforms by helping Egypt reduce bureaucratic challenges that slows business creation.

A healthy, better-educated workforce is able to respond to the needs of a growing economy

Key Interventions:
- USAID will use approximately $13 million to help 5.5 million early grade learners master basic skills, and approximately two million upper primary and middle school students improve their Arabic language reading, writing, and comprehension.
- Up to $10 million in FY 2016 funding will fund scholarships to disadvantaged Egyptian students, especially female students, to obtain Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Egypt and the United States.
- Higher education partnership grants will support programs between U.S. and Egyptian universities and technical colleges and create hubs of innovative and interdisciplinary activity to address Egypt's developmental challenges and contribute to the economy.
- Funding will help strengthen and enhance technical institutes through activities that improve quality assurance systems while promoting greater participation of girls and women in non-traditional trades and skill areas.
- Assistance will continue to support the expansion of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education at secondary education institutions.
- Up to $4 million in FY 2016 assistance is expected to support joint research between U.S. and Egyptian scientists to benefit Egypt.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The FMF program remains central to the U.S.-Egypt security partnership and regional security. The FMF program enhances Egypt's ability to protect itself from terrorists and transnational threats such as

smuggling and the flow of foreign fighters across its land and maritime borders, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, instability in the Sinai Peninsula, and terrorism. It also promotes regional peace and security by providing defensive capabilities to the Egyptian Armed Forces and increasing interoperability with United States forces.

FMF goals include the following: combat terrorism and extremist threats in Sinai and the region; help secure Egypt's borders to stop smuggling activities, weapons proliferation, and human trafficking; strengthen the Egyptian security forces professionalization and planning capabilities; build Egyptian capacity to support regional security efforts, such as peacekeeping operations; and maintain the integrity and security of the Suez Canal and aircraft overflight corridors. FY 2016 FMF will also support Egypt's air, ground, and maritime operations by providing support for procurement, sustainment, training, and technical assistance.

The United States and Egypt build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, to increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional security issues, and to enhance regional stability

Key Intervention:

- Assistance will support the procurement of defense goods and services that support counter-terrorism, border and maritime security, and interoperability, as well as maintain some previously purchased U.S.-manufactured defense articles.

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States disrupts terrorist networks and reduces terrorist attacks in Egypt and across the region

Key Intervention:

- Assistance will continue to support counter-terrorism and border security projects to combat smuggling operations, especially along the borders with Gaza, Libya, and Sudan.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET program exposes Egyptian defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. IMET activities are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase professionalization, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

The United States and Egypt build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, to increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional security issues, and to enhance regional stability

Key Interventions:

- $1.8 million in FY 2016 IMET assistance will support the professional and technical military education of Egyptian military officers.

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States disrupts terrorist networks and reduces terrorist attacks in Egypt and across the region

Key Interventions:

- $1.8 million in FY 2016 IMET assistance will support the professional and technical military education of Egyptian military officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The INCLE program advances criminal justice sector development by continuing to support the Egyptian government's efforts to combat sexual and gender based violence (SGBV).

The United States and Egypt build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, to increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional security issues, and to enhance regional stability

Improved rule of law and greater respect for human rights

Key Interventions:

- $2.0 million in INCLE assistance will continue to provide support to promote the use of physical evidence in criminal investigations, including through the development of a coordinated, multi-disciplinary approach to investigating and prosecuting SGBV crimes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Anti-terrorism Assistance (ATA) program will enhance the Egyptian government's tactical and operational ability to combat terrorism through targeted civilian counterterrorism law enforcement capacity-building. This assistance will help improve the Ministry of Interior's border security and investigative capabilities.

FY 2016 Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will continue to enhance the Egyptian Government's capabilities in countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, illegal smuggling and developing a comprehensive strategic trade control system. These programs will ultimately result in more effective Egyptian government efforts to combat terrorism and maintain border security.

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States disrupts terrorist networks and reduces terrorist attacks in Egypt and across the region

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 assistance will provide training and equipment to improve the Ministry of Interior's ability to counter terrorism through investigations and to bolster its capacity to secure Egypt's borders.

The United States and Egypt build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, to increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional security issues, and to enhance regional stability

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funding will be used to provide export control and border security training on the border between Gaza and Sinai, and the Libya border, as well as maritime activities to include visit, board, search, and seizure training and seaport interdiction training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014 USAID continued its development of its Performance Management Plan (PMP) for Egypt. The PMP now includes indicators to measure the progress of assistance activities, sector performance, and overall country conditions. The information gathered through these indicators measures the success or failure of the assistance portfolio and will be

used by management to make informed decisions on the strategic direction of the Mission such as increasing or reducing activities being implemented in a specific sector.

USAID also established a monitoring and evaluation plan for the Mission's six new projects - Agriculture; Trade and Investment; Tourism; Basic Education; Higher Education; and Science and Technology. Each of these projects contains a results framework, logical framework, and performance indicators. It is anticipated that over the course of these projects USAID/Egypt will undertake baseline assessments, midterm and final evaluations, and impact evaluations to determine the success of these projects.

USAID/Egypt finalized a Growth Diagnostic study that will continue to provide evidence-based findings to inform economic growth programs. Additionally, USAID is finalizing a Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), which will be used to inform future program designs in health and other areas. The field work ended in FY 2014 and the final report will be completed by March 2015. The DHS will be complemented by the Services Provision Assessment Survey, which will start in FY 2015 and will collect data on preparedness of health facilities to provide services with regards to family planning, maternal and child health, child nutrition, and infection control.

INL has continued to take steps to improve the monitoring and evaluation of its programs. INL's Program Assistance and Evaluation staff provides advice and technical support to INL program offices by ensuring they incorporate strategic, outcome-based performance metrics using sound, specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound performance measures for all letters of agreement, inter-agency agreements, and other related documents. Progress according to pre-determined performance indicators is reported to INL on a quarterly basis, which is reviewed by INL's Director in Egypt and program officer in Washington, DC. Additionally, the in-country Director is responsible for regularly monitoring activities and maintaining relationships with Egyptian counterparts to independently assess implementation and jointly assess the effectiveness and strategic direction of future programming. Final performance evaluations are a part of all of INL's projects in Egypt.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: To ensure consistency across the portfolio and to ensure timely adherence to evaluation plans and monitoring activities, USAID/Egypt undertakes semi-annual portfolio reviews. These reviews detail the successes, failures, and challenges of each assistance activity the Mission is implementing. Information for these reviews is gathered through regular site visits, quarterly results reports provided by implementing partners, and project managers' assessments on the progress of their activities in achieving the Mission objectives. For example, the last portfolio review analyzed the performance of all activities to determine the progress made in a particular sector and identified areas of improvements and changes, such as identifying resources to improve critical infrastructures like energy, to implement U.S. foreign assistance policy in Egypt.

The findings and recommendations from the Avian Influenza Evaluation were the basis for USAID/Egypt's decision to provide follow-on assistance, which focused on continuing and expanding the support to the General Organization of Veterinary Services to strengthen its national surveillance system, build capacity of its staff, and expand the community animal health outreach program to cover all districts of the participating governorates.

Based on the recommendations of a survey of scholarship students who participated in existing university scholarships programs, USAID/Egypt redirected available funds to increase English language training for current students. USAID/Egypt designed a new local scholarship program that includes and encourages strong leadership and English language components.

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

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Expansion of democracy, good governance, and engaged civil society to achieve long-term stability: This objective focuses on increasing the capacity of members of parliament and local governments to respond to citizen needs and deliver key services. Specifically, activities will strengthen legislative processes at the national level and promote initiatives to improve service delivery at the local level.

Improved rule of law and greater respect for human rights: The Mission will support Egyptian-led efforts to develop a more professional judiciary, including professional development of public prosecutors, as well as efforts by Egyptian governmental and non-governmental actors to expand the democratic space. The Mission will provide capacity building and professional development support to the Ministry of Justice and judiciary in the evidence-based investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of criminal activity, with special emphasis on public corruption and terrorism cases, consistent with the rule of law, due process, and respect for human rights. In addition, the Mission will continue to support ongoing activities of Egyptian partners in critical programmatic areas – combatting SGBV, promoting gender equality through empowering women and girls, combatting trafficking in persons, and promoting religious tolerance. Assistance will support a multi-disciplinary approach to responding to sexual and gender-based violence and promotes the reliance on physical evidence in the criminal justice system.

The Egyptian economy is more competitive and inclusive: A large portion of Egypt's economy is dependent on agriculture production, tourism, and the productivity of MSMEs. These sectors employ a significant number of people, many of whom are living at or below the poverty line. Rural poor populations depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, and agriculture in Upper Egypt is dominated by smallholder farms, with production mostly limited to relatively low-value, traditional crops. Tourism is crucial in terms of its contribution to Egyptian gross domestic product, employment, and foreign exchange earnings. MSMEs face many challenges that affect their growth and profitability, and restrict their ability to contribute significantly to employment and inclusive economic growth. MSMEs are unable to adequately access resources in the financial market, reflecting both poor investment opportunities and inadequate capacity of the banking sector to service this market.

Improvements in the enabling environment promote increased investment: MSMEs and other private firms continuously face an investment climate burdened by unnecessary and conflicting regulation, and poor supply of public sector inputs, such as electricity and infrastructure. Efforts to address barriers to investment opportunities will include activities to help the Egyptians reduce bureaucratic red tape, as well as the final tranche of U.S. government funding for the Egyptian-American Enterprise Fund.

A healthy, better-educated workforce is able to respond to the needs of a growing economy: While improving economic conditions in a country can be accomplished through a range of interventions that include direct assistance to entrepreneurs for activities focused on specific policy reforms, the area that offers the most promise to fundamentally change an economy are improvements made to the actual workforce. If the workforce does not possess the necessary skills to participate in a globalized market, then overall productivity of a country declines. Efforts to improve the education system will increase opportunities for Egyptians to gain a higher education. The objective will also enhance the quality of health care, and increase the workforce's employability and productivity.

The United States and Egypt build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, to increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional

security issues, and to enhance regional stability: U.S. assistance will focus on developing the Egyptian Armed Forces' capacity to defend Egypt's land and maritime borders, counter terrorism, and secure the Sinai Peninsula. We will also continue to assist the Egyptian government in modernizing its defense forces. Additionally, Egyptian military personnel will continue to benefit from professional military education, fellowships, and training provided by the United States in areas such as peacekeeping operations and international law. We will also improve our cooperation with the Ministry of Interior civilian police forces, including by helping develop and implement improved methods for dealing with sexual and gender based violence. We will also seek to help increase the professionalism of security and criminal justice sector entities to help improve their adherence to basic human rights, public responsiveness, and technical abilities.

Cooperation between Egypt and the United States disrupts terrorist networks and reduces terrorist attacks in Egypt and across the region: We will seek opportunities for greater cooperation with Egyptian security forces and organizations that focus on interrupting regional and Egyptian terrorist networks as well as those that seek to increase regional stability by assisting Egypt in enforcing its land and maritime borders. Better collaboration between U.S. and Egyptian intelligence and security organizations will shorten planning cycles and increase operational accuracy. Operations that seek to counter smuggling, piracy and human trafficking will all be positively impacted by increased bilateral assistance in border and maritime security. Cooperation in both of these lines of effort will lead to greater regional security and stability.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**1,456,300**
The United States and Egypt build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, to increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional security issues, and to enhance regional stability	**653,900**
Foreign Military Financing	**650,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650,000
International Military Education and Training	**900**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**1,000**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000
Cooperation between Egypt and the United States disrupts terrorist networks and reduces terrorist attacks in Egypt and across the region	**652,400**
Foreign Military Financing	**650,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650,000
International Military Education and Training	**900**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**1,500**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Improvements in the enabling environment promote increased investment	**63,838**
Economic Support Fund	**63,838**
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,533
4.3 Financial Sector	61,305
A healthy, better-educated workforce is able to respond to the needs of a growing economy	**53,000**
Economic Support Fund	**53,000**
3.1 Health	5,000
3.2 Education	48,000
The Egyptian economy is more competitive and inclusive	**28,162**
Economic Support Fund	**28,162**
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,500
4.5 Agriculture	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	19,662
Expansion of democracy, good governance, and engaged civil society to achieve long-term stability	**3,000**
Economic Support Fund	**3,000**
2.2 Good Governance	3,000
Improved rule of law and greater respect for human rights	**2,000**
Economic Support Fund	**2,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000

Iraq

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Iraq is a critical strategic partner in advancing U.S. interests in the region. The FY 2016 foreign assistance request reflects those longstanding joint efforts as well as current realities. A key area of focus will be supporting Iraqi security forces and building their capacity as Government of Iraq (GOI) and the Coalition partners work to degrade and ultimately defeat the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and restore governance and services in affected areas. U.S. assistance activities are also focused on improving the GOI's ability to respond to the needs of all its citizens in an equitable manner. This will allow the GOI to stabilize areas regained from or vulnerable to ISIL, preventing ISIL's expansion or return. Programs will therefore help Iraq strengthen its national and provincial democratic institutions and rule of law; improve its ability to respond to citizen's needs and respect human rights; and ensure that internally displaced persons and vulnerable groups receive necessary humanitarian assistance and reintegration support. Assistance will also help Iraq develop constructive regional arrangements that bolster internal and regional stability as well as integrate Iraq into global financial institutions that promote broad-based economic growth and U.S. business opportunities. Assistance programs will provide technical assistance in the areas of security, rule of law, public administration, human rights, private sector-led economic growth, and conflict mitigation. Assistance from the U.S. government and coalition partners must be in support of Iraqi-led reforms and capabilities and sustained by Iraqi investments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**367,633**	*****	**355,360**	**-12,273**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**345,302**	*****	**311,000**	**-34,302**
Economic Support Fund	17,500	*	50,000	32,500
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	*	250,000	-50,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,052	*	11,000	-12,052
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,750	*	-	-4,750
Enduring/Core Programs	**22,331**	*****	**44,360**	**22,029**
Economic Support Fund	-	*	22,500	22,500
International Military Education and Training	1,471	*	1,000	-471
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,860	*	20,860	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2016 ESF assistance will support economic growth and effective, inclusive, and rights-respecting governance. This funding will enable the U.S. government to provide continued technical support to GOI counterparts at the national and provincial levels to improve their ability to use their own resources to become more responsive to their citizens' needs and promote economic growth and increased employment.

A More Inclusive, Responsible, and Responsive Government Guided by Increasingly "Issues-Based" Politics

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $16.0 million in ESF funding will support work at the community level to promote tolerance and counter sectarianism, including programs that foster dialogue and the recognition - across religious and ethnic lines - of shared experiences of war and violence.

Increased Investment and Private Sector Development in Iraq

Key Interventions (approximately $6.5 million):

- Assistance will continue to support trade and investment capacity building programs, such as those aimed at: lowering technical barriers to trade; improving international government procurement; and fostering interest by US firms.
- Funding will also support programs that foster sound investment policies and spur economic growth.
- The United States will continue to work to improve Iraqi capacity on development finance; strengthen the ability of Iraq's Provincial Investment Commissions to effectively draft and negotiate investment contracts; and build the capacity of Iraq's Trade Policy Office.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO assistance will focus on conflict mitigation; the protection of and advocacy for women and minorities; and improved delivery of essential services to areas that have been reclaimed from or affected by ISIL. This will ultimately support Iraq's stabilization and recovery and undermine ISIL's influence.

A More Inclusive, Responsible, and Responsive Government Guided by Increasingly "Issues-Based" Politics

Key Intervention:

- Recognizing that the fight against ISIL must be conducted on military, economic, and social fronts, activities funded with approximately $27.0 million in ESF-OCO funding will bolster efforts in areas that strengthen the Iraqi government's capacity outside of the security sector. In addition to assisting displaced populations and other vulnerable groups, U.S. assistance will support cooperation between provincial governments and communities to implement projects that restore and improve essential services. Programs will range from highly visible, shorter-term activities that promote U.S. government strategic interests to more specific interventions to help targeted Iraqi communities rebuild small infrastructure.
- Approximately $23.0 million in ESF funding will center on improved governance, increased decentralization through capacity building activities with local and national authorities, and fiscal and administrative reform.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

Iraq's internal security remains a key national security priority for the United States. FMF-OCO programs will help build required counterterrorism capabilities, as well as strengthen the overall effectiveness of the Iraqi military. These programs will both address current needs to fight ISIL and support long-term logistics capacity building and professionalization efforts, which are the foundation for an effective military. These programs will be coordinated, planned and executed with Department of Defense programs to train and equip Iraqi national military structures.

ISIL Degraded and Defeated; Regained Iraqi Territorial Sovereignty

Key Interventions ($250.0 million):

- U.S. assistance will continue counter-terrorism support to the Iraqi security forces to include training and equipping.
- FMF-OCO programs will increase the capacity and professionalism of the Iraqi security forces by establishing comprehensive training and education programs for all levels of the Iraqi military.
- Activities will build enduring logistics capabilities and institutions to: sustain U.S. and Iraqi investments; professionalize counterpart security forces; and strengthen the United States' long-term strategic partnership with Iraq.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

ISIL Degraded and Defeated; Regained Iraqi Territorial Sovereignty

Key Intervention:

- $1.0 million in IMET funds provide training opportunities for rising leaders in the Iraqi security forces to improve their English skills and participate in long-term professional military education in the United States. Programs will include senior-level professional military courses that promote respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) will help address the destabilizing effects from conflict within Iraq and strengthen the GOI's criminal justice sector. U.S. assistance will support targeted programs across multiple sectors, including civilian security, anti-corruption, and judicial institutional support. These activities will address some of the impacts of violent extremists and humanitarian crises on the systems intended to address them, thereby furthering the professional and technical maturation of critical Iraqi institutions. FY 2016 assistance will build on the successes of previous programs and will focus on high needs areas where reforms can be sustained.

A More Inclusive, Responsible, and Responsive Government Guided by Increasingly "Issues-Based" Politics

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $4.8 million in U.S. assistance will seek to improve Iraqi criminal justice institutions which are countering violent extremism (including ISIL), as well as providing legal assistance and aid to minorities, women, minors, and populations faced with the effects of extremism and violence. Programs will also seek to strengthen Iraq's anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, and counter-terrorism financial institutions to improve the identification and prosecution of financial crimes (including those related to terrorist financing), and the efficiency with which corruption cases are resolved. Furthermore, programs will work to improve the GOI's compliance with international standards on anti-corruption, as well as its engagement with regional and international partners on asset recovery and financial crimes.
- Approximately $0.3 million in FY 2016 funding will support targeted interventions to bolster law enforcement capacity to address threats posed by violent extremists, including ISIL.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Ongoing instability in the region and within Iraq demonstrates the significant need for continued

U.S. assistance efforts. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program will address security threats and risks posed by landmines and unexploded ordnances, at-risk small arms and light weapons, man-portable air defense systems, and ammunition. The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will counter terrorism by helping increase civilian law enforcement capacity in areas of border security, counterterrorism investigations, and critical incident response. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program will help Iraq counter transnational threats, such as international terrorism and improve strategic trade controls.

ISIL Degraded and Defeated; Regained Iraqi Territorial Sovereignty

Key Interventions:

- $15.0 million in CWD funding will restore access to land contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war; support landmine and unexploded ordnance risk education; and, develop host-nation capacity through support to local non-governmental organizations and government. CWD funding will also support efforts to safely store and secure weapons through Physical Security and Stockpile Management efforts with Iraqi stakeholders in order to reduce the risk of accidental explosion or illicit proliferation.
- $5.0 million in ATA funding will build more effective civilian counterterrorism law enforcement capacity for responding to critical incidents, securing Iraq's borders, and investigating terrorist threats and incidents.
- $0.9 million in EXBS funds will enhance host nation border security capabilities to identify, interdict, and seize strategic goods and other contraband. It will also assist host nation counterparts with the development and implementation of strategic trade control legislation and licensing infrastructure.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The State Department and USAID maintain dedicated programs for assessments, monitoring, and evaluation of all U.S. assistance in Iraq. In addition to fiscal and technical programmatic oversight, the planned activities also take into account the need to address the issues of matching Iraqi funds and the real benefits for the constituencies being served (e.g., support to ethnic and religious minorities). In addition, USAID has integrated program administration, monitoring, and oversight functions built into the administrative structure associated with each of its programs. The State Department, USAID, and their partners continue routinely to monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular project reporting, Iraqi field monitors, and site visits to the extent that security conditions allow.

The State Department will continue to contract in-country monitoring and evaluation experts to monitor and evaluate all ongoing Bureau of Near East Affairs (NEA) , Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL), and INL-funded programs. USAID will be doing the same for its activities, utilizing partnerships and protocols established under its ongoing programming. In addition to reducing expenditures on staffing, local experts are able to offer crucial oversight on projects that Embassy and Consulate staff cannot visit due to security and resource constraints. This staff will also assist in an assessment of projects in order to ensure that each program is achieving its goals and objectives. The evaluations and assessments noted above help U.S. program managers identify implementation constraints, adjust programming to achieve better results, and collect and benefit from lessons learned.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation, assessment programming, and program administration support by the Department of State and USAID will provide expert assistance for essential program oversight over all programs, including those funded with prior fiscal year funds. Requested funds will support monitoring and evaluation efforts to

ensure program performance, collect and disseminate program information to stakeholders, and shape future programming. These interventions will maximize the return on U.S. investments, eliminate potential duplication of efforts, prevent possible fraud and misuse of funds through oversight, and inform future resource requests.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

ISIL Degraded and Defeated; Regained Iraqi Territorial Sovereignty: U.S. assistance will further our mission to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL. At the invitation of the GOI, we are working closely with the ISF to eliminate the ISIL threat. The initial failures of the ISF, including the Iraqi Kurdish Peshmerga forces, in the face of ISIL attacks have also highlighted the need to support Iraqi forces with an eye on both short and long-term goals. In the short term, the advise-and-assist missions conducted by the U.S.-led coalition and "Building Partner Capacity" training will support Iraqi forces in the fight against ISIL. Over the longer term, logistics capacity building, professionalization training, and the formation of an Iraqi National Guard will further develop the Iraqi security forces and empower local forces to provide security to their own communities.

A More Inclusive, Responsible, and Responsive Government Guided by Increasingly "Issues-Based" Politics: Strengthening Iraq's nascent democratic institutions constitute an essential condition for politically rebuilding trust between Iraq's ethno-sectarian groups. Ensuring inclusiveness and responsiveness in governance will be key to political enfranchisement and reconciliation. The United States will support Iraqi efforts to devolve fiscal authority and oversight of public services to provincial and sub-national units of governments. Supporting these ongoing efforts to localize Iraqi politics and governance will form the foundation of more issues-based politics which are focused on responding to the concrete needs of local communities.

Increased Investment and Private Sector Development in Iraq: The ongoing security crisis has hurt Iraq's economic growth, and a decline in global oil prices has further strained Iraq's oil-based economy. While increasing oil exports would be the quickest way to boost revenues and help resolve Iraq's immediate fiscal crunch, long-term success and broad-based growth will depend on Iraq transitioning from state-led to a market economy. The United States will support Iraqi efforts to create the macro-economic conditions necessary to support economic diversification and more dynamic, inclusive economic growth.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**355,360**
ISIL degraded and defeated; regained Iraqi territorial sovereignty.	**272,310**
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	**250,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250,000
International Military Education and Training	**1,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	**450**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**20,860**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	860
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,000
A more inclusive, responsible, and responsive government guided by increasingly "issues-based" politics.	**76,550**
Economic Support Fund	**16,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	**50,000**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	27,000
2.2 Good Governance	23,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	**10,550**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,550
Increased Investment and Private Sector Development in Iraq	**6,500**
Economic Support Fund	**6,500**
4.7 Economic Opportunity	6,500

Israel

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' commitment to Israel's security is a longstanding cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Middle East. The United States is committed to ensuring that Israel is able to defend itself against a wide range of conventional and unconventional threats. U.S. assistance helps ensure that Israel maintains its qualitative military edge (QME) over potential regional threats, preventing a shift in the security balance of the region and safeguarding U.S. interests. U.S. assistance to Israel is aimed at ensuring that Israel is sufficiently secure to take the historic steps necessary to reach a peace agreement with the Palestinians and for comprehensive regional peace.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**3,100,000**	*****	**3,100,000**	**-**
Foreign Military Financing	3,100,000	*	3,100,000	-

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Israel is a key democratic partner in a volatile region, and supporting Israel's defense is a U.S. national policy objective. FMF funding is a core component of Israel's defense capacity that helps to strengthen interoperability and the capability of Israel to support coalition operations; and participate in joint exercises. FMF funds will also support Israel's continued defense modernization as well as provide for the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training. With FMF funds, similar interventions will be undertaken as FY 2016 marks the eighth year under a ten-year, $30.0 billion FMF memorandum of understanding between the United States and Israel.

These funds are complemented by U.S. support for the development of Israel's missile defense capabilities, which are funded in part by the U.S. Department of Defense.

Enhancing capabilities and strengthening partnerships to combat terrorism and extremism, and prevent WMD Proliferation:

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 FMF funds will enable and support the acquisition of U.S.-origin defense equipment ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training.
- Assistance will support sustainment and spare parts of U.S.-origin equipment previously purchased to all services of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF).
- Provide technical and training support for U.S.-origin equipment previously purchased to all services of the IDF.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: As in years past, the United States regularly engages Israel on long-term planning for FMF-supported programs. Israel provides updates on major expenditure

programs for which it intends to use FMF in future fiscal years. The Department of Defense's Defense Security Cooperation Agency and the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs coordinate the provision and oversight of FMF funds and monitor Israel's FMF expenditures on a quarterly basis. This ensures that U.S. laws and policies are implemented effectively and accurately, and to address Israel's security needs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Enhancing capabilities and strengthening partnerships to combat terrorism and extremism, and prevent WMD proliferation: U.S. assistance to Israel will bolster Israel's capabilities to handle threats from terrorist groups on its borders, including Hizballah and Hamas, and maintain its QME in the region. The United States will continue to strengthen security cooperation and interoperability, as well as coordinate and conduct exercises with the IDF. This continued bilateral and, in some cases, multilateral coordination between the United States and Israel on terrorist organizations, threats, and WMD proliferation, will result in disruption of terrorist networks, reducing terrorist attacks and criminal activity, and enhancing U.S., Israeli, and global security.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**3,100,000**
Enhancing Capabilities and Strengthening Partnerships to Combat Terrorism and Extremism, and Prevent WMD Proliferation.	**3,100,000**
Foreign Military Financing	**3,100,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,100,000

Jordan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Jordan continues to be a critical partner to the United States on major regional priorities, including pursuing Middle East peace, combating the threat of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other extremist groups, and achieving a political solution to the Syrian conflict while addressing the ongoing humanitarian and energy crises. U.S. assistance supports the U.S-Jordanian long standing, bilateral relationship by bolstering Jordan's economic and political reform agenda, and helping Jordan temporarily absorb over 620,000 refugees from Syria and Iraq. The FY 2016 request will promote U.S. and Jordanian efforts to further five overarching goals: 1) expand Jordan's contributions to bilateral and coalition efforts to address the threat of ISIL and other regional threats; 2) accelerate inclusive economic development; 3) strengthen Jordan's ability to deliver essential health, education, and water services; 4) strengthen democratic accountability and enhance effective governance; and 5) enhance gender equality and female empowerment.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,010,288**	*****	**1,000,000**	**-10,288**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**340,000**	*****	**327,350**	**-12,650**
Economic Support Fund	340,000	*	277,350	-62,650
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	50,000	50,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**670,288**	*****	**672,650**	**2,362**
Economic Support Fund	360,000	*	360,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	*	300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	3,588	*	3,800	212
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,700	*	8,850	2,150

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF will support the United States' long-term strategy to help advance economic development in Jordan through assistance that improves the business-enabling environment, increases industry-level competitiveness, creates a well prepared workforce, and helps vulnerable groups benefit from economic opportunities. The FY 2016 request will also support the expansion of a more transparent and accountable government, a more independent and effective judiciary, meaningful citizen engagement and representation, and other reforms. Finally, U.S. assistance will improve the Government of Jordan's (GOJ) ability to strengthen the delivery and quality of basic, essential services, especially those related to health, education, and water.

Inclusive Economic Development Accelerated

Key Interventions:

- $129.0 million will support the GOJ's overall balance of payments position through the provision of a cash transfer. This assistance is contingent on specific GOJ actions intended to address Jordan's

constraints to future economic growth and other reforms that are included as conditions precedent that must be met prior to disbursement of funding to the GOJ. Additional support is planned through FY 2016 ESF-OCO.

- $39.0 million will increase private sector competitiveness by working with the GOJ and private sector to support legal and regulatory reform as well as streamline and make existing legal and regulatory requirements more transparent. Programs will provide technical assistance to enhance efficiency, productivity, and investment in industries where there is potential for high growth and employment. U.S. assistance will increase access to finance for micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, and build a culture of innovation.
- FY 2016 request includes $11.0 million to support workforce development and employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, especially the poor, women, and youth, by implementing activities that transmit demand-driven skills to these groups. Training and technical assistance will help ensure that people have access to a cutting-edge skillset that reflects the needs of businesses that are hiring in Jordan. This assistance is designed in partnership with the private sector, universities, and local training institutions. Programs will support job placement; enhance workforce training; and support demand-driven curricula reform.
- $7.0 million in assistance will support programs with the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank, and a wide range of other GOJ entities. This will help increase revenue generation, improve public financial management, establish tighter controls, and more fully utilize public-private partnerships.
- $3.0 million in U.S. assistance will support the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and other public and private institutions in improving management of energy resources by supporting the implementation of Jordan's National Energy Strategy and Energy Efficiency Roadmap, and maximizing use of renewable energy sources, especially solar. These funds will assist the GOJ in achieving cost recovery in energy utilities and will help the government diversify energy resources in a way that supports increased competitiveness and fiscal balance.

Democratic Accountability and Effective Governance Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- $10.0 million will build the capacity of local governments and communities to work together to identify and address their own needs through a democratic and participatory process. Programs will provide technical assistance on strategic planning, participatory budget planning and execution, and constituency outreach (e.g., town hall meetings, online suggestion boxes, etc.) so that local government can strengthen the citizen-government contract, improve and extend service delivery – in particular in poverty pockets and to populations vulnerable to exploitation, violence, and instability – and engage citizens in dialogue and joint problem-solving.
- U.S. assistance of $20.0 million will support civil society by providing training that improves organizational management skills, capacity for effective advocacy, and service delivery competencies to work at the local and national levels. In addition, support will strengthen civil society management of service delivery, especially those serving women, at-risk youth, and other marginalized and vulnerable groups.
- U.S.-funded programs totaling $7.0 million will support efforts to develop accountability between independent branches of government, improve the financial and administrative independence of the judiciary, strengthen the rule of law to better protect human and legal rights, and increase the effectiveness of civil society and private sector organizations to participate in governing processes. Finally, assistance will bolster opportunities to reduce corruption within the political, judicial, and governance systems through the adoption and implementation of anti-corruption measures.
- FY 2016 funding will include $5.0 million to provide technical assistance to GOJ efforts to improve political representation, including the adoption of a framework for free and transparent elections, the opening of political space, and strengthened capacity for young leaders, women, and democratic

political parties to participate meaningfully in political processes. Activities will also emphasize accountability and responsiveness of elected officials, both at the national and local levels.

For the Stability of Jordan and Health and Well-Being of Its People, Including Syrian Refugees, Jordan's Ability to Deliver Essential Services in the Health, Education, and Water Sectors is Improved

Key Interventions:

- $59.0 million will improve the quality of education by building the capacity of teachers, school administrators, and the Ministry of Education to implement reforms that result in better student learning outcomes at the K-10 classroom level. This includes helping to improve learning environments through improving infrastructure; providing remedial education for students who have fallen behind in school; improving the quality of reading and math instruction in grades K-3 training teachers in how to integrate psychosocial support into their classrooms; and providing life skills, informal education, and economic opportunities to Jordanian and Syrian refugee youth who have dropped out of school, including due to early and forced marriage, so that they are better prepared for work and life.
- U.S. assistance totaling $23.0 million will improve the management of water resources through building management capacity, supporting physical improvements that will reduce non-revenue water (water not paid for or lost to leaks) and improve cost recovery; work with the GOJ to plan, design, build, and maintain water and wastewater infrastructure; improve the fairness and effectiveness of policies and institutions in the urban and agricultural water sectors; improve water conservation through technologies and behavior change; and build capacity for more effective environmental management and protection of water resources.
- $27.0 million of the FY 2016 request will support GOJ efforts to increase the acceptability and sustainability of family planning and reproductive health services. Family planning investments and advocacy will also link family planning to socio-economic benefits for families. Additionally, programs will strengthen maternal and child health interventions to promote family planning and reproductive health, sustain successes in this area, and help the GOJ cope with the increased demand on services due to the influx of refugees.

Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Enhanced

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of $4.0 million will support GOJ and citizen-based initiatives to raise awareness of critical gender-specific issues; strengthen institutional structures and facilitate networking among women's organizations; build the leadership skills of women to participate more fully in political, social, and economic life; support organizations that are responding to local needs for community-based "safe spaces" in which women and girls can learn new skills and address social challenges including early and forced marriage; and build women's confidence to participate meaningfully in civic, political, and economic spheres at the national and community level.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF-OCO assistance will focus on needs arising from the conflict in neighboring countries and the resulting massive influx of refugees. As Jordan stretches its capabilities and resources to host refugees and address other developments in the region, the FY 2016 request will provide the U.S. government with flexibility and resources to continue supporting Jordan's economic stability.

Inclusive Economic Development Accelerated

Key Intervention:

- $277.4 million in FY 2016 ESF-OCO will provide the U.S. government with flexibility to support the GOJ's overall economic stability and reform in light of the ongoing regional crises. Funding could support Jordan's balance of payments position or provide additional support to sectors under strain in Jordan due to the impact of hosting refugees from Syria. U.S. assistance will address resource constraints, contingent on specific GOJ actions intended to address Jordan's constraints to future growth. This reform framework is included as conditions precedent prior to disbursement of funding. The United States will continue to evaluate the economic impact of regional unrest and crisis in Jordan and, in the consultation with the GOJ, determine how best to support Jordan's economic stability in FY 2016.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance of $300.0 million will support the United States' ongoing partnership with the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF). U.S. assistance will modernize and enhance the JAF's structure to meet the realities of modern asymmetric threats, and improve interoperability with U.S. forces. FY 2016 FMF request will continue to develop the JAF's counterterrorism capabilities, improve the JAF's conventional force capabilities, and allow the JAF to make meaningful contributions to regional security to include participation in coalition operations. The JAF will also use FY 2016 FMF to train and develop its personnel at all levels, with an increased focus on junior leader development from non-commissioned officers through company-grade officers (lieutenants and captains).

Jordan Expands Contributions to Bilateral and Coalition Efforts to Address the Threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Other Regional Threats, while Maintaining Its Contributions to Other Shared Security Initiatives, Broader Counterterrorism Efforts, and Peacekeeping and Security Operations Around the World

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 FMF assistance will improve Jordan's counterterrorism capabilities by expanding, training, and equipping small, elite units such as the Jordanian Special Operations Command and the newly established JAF Quick Reaction Force which will focus on border threats.
- FY 2016 FMF funds will support approximately $35.0 million in modernization and development of common configuration and maintenance systems of Jordan's F-16 fleet, ensuring long-term interoperability with U.S. and coalition aircraft. In addition, approximately $56.0 million will support the sustainment of a capable and interoperable Royal Jordanian Air Force ready for deployment during regional contingencies, which will directly support the U.S. goal of preventing and responding to crises, conflict, and instability.
- U.S. assistance will improve Jordan's conventional military capability and allow it to make meaningful contributions to regional security. FMF will support the Jordan Border Security Program which enables detection, identification, and classification of potential threats and facilitates information sharing between the JAF and law enforcement partners throughout Jordan, significantly increasing Jordan's capacity to counter terrorist activity along its borders. FMF funding will increase the JAF's ability for rapid assessment, decision-making, and deployment to handle any internal threat or national disaster.
- Approximately $155.0 million of FY 2016 FMF will support the sustainment of previously purchased systems.
- U.S. assistance will also train and develop soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and leaders with an increased focus on the development of junior leaders. FMF assistance will support capacity building activities for the JAF to improve national security and border and maritime security through the provision of equipment, technical assistance, and training.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

$50 million in FMF-OCO will help the JAF modernize and enhance force structure to meet emerging conventional and asymmetric threats, improve interoperability with U.S. forces, and face threats posed by ISIL and other extremist groups. This assistance meets particularly acute needs in Jordan given the rapid rise of ISIL in 2014, and the United States' interest in supporting Jordan's participation as a member of the coalition to defeat ISIL. FY 2016 FMF-OCO will develop the JAF's counterterrorism capabilities, will help improve the JAF's conventional forces, and will allow the JAF to make meaningful contributions to regional security, including by participating in coalition operations. Activities funded by FMF-OCO will focus specifically on improving Jordan's ability to counter extremists, like ISIL, and to contend with the security impact of the crisis in Syria.

Jordan Expands Contributions to Bilateral and Coalition Efforts to Address the Threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Other Regional Threats, while Maintaining Its Contributions to Other Shared Security Initiatives, Broader Counterterrorism Efforts, and Peacekeeping and Security Operations Around the World

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance totaling $50.0 million will improve counterterrorism capabilities by expanding, training, and equipping small, elite units such as the Jordanian Special Operations Command and the newly established JAF Quick Reaction Force which will focus on border threats. FMF-OCO will provide new equipment and munitions necessary to counter the ever evolving terror threats along the border and in the region, while ensuring interoperability with U.S. and coalition forces.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The United States will contribute to fostering a professional Jordanian military through professional development courses at U.S. military colleges and schools by focusing on basic, mid, and senior officer Professional Military Education (PME); non-commissioned officer PME; and technical and management courses. This assistance will bolster the JAF's ability to contribute to bilateral and regional goals by building a cadre of well-trained and interoperable Jordanian military personnel who are capable of deploying alongside U.S. forces and operating in a coalition environment.

Jordan Expands Contributions to Bilateral and Coalition Efforts to Address the Threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Other Regional Threats, while Maintaining Its Contributions to Other Shared Security Initiatives, Broader Counterterrorism Efforts, and Peacekeeping and Security Operations Around the World

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance totaling $3.8 million will help to develop professional, capable officers and officials by funding PME courses at U.S. military installations. Funding will enable over 190 Jordanian officers and non-commissioned officers to participate in U.S. military training, selecting from about 230 different courses in the United States.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program will continue to enhance the capacities of Jordan's counterterrorism law enforcement agencies to better safeguard borders and ports; integrate management and functional skills to investigate terrorist threats with an emphasis on cyber investigations; ensure sustainability and the institutionalization of ATA courses through "train-the-trainer" courses; and build regional partnerships and coordination. Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will continue to further develop and implement a comprehensive strategic trade control system, building off of GOJ progress in this area. NADR/EXBS will fund technical assistance to the GOJ in drafting

regulations related to export control and border security, as well as targeted training to Jordan's law enforcement bodies on donated, advanced equipment used at Jordan's ports of entry and practical inspection training to identify strategic goods. The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program will continue to assist in securing or destroying surplus, unserviceable, and obsolete weapons systems. In addition, CWD programs may provide explosive risk education and victim assistance to at-risk refugee populations, if and when refugees appear likely to return to post-conflict areas, and may support humanitarian mine action activities, provided Jordan successfully justifies the need and completes a revised national strategy following their declaration as free of the impact of known minefields.

Jordan Expands Contributions to Bilateral and Coalition Efforts to Address the Threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Other Regional Threats, while Maintaining Its Contributions to Other Shared Security Initiatives, Broader Counterterrorism Efforts, and Peacekeeping and Security Operations Around the World

Key Interventions:

- $5.65 million in NADR/ATA assistance will continue to develop a sustainable train-the-trainer program to build the investigative and border security capacities of Jordanian law enforcement to counter terrorism and to position Jordan as a regional training leader to better assist ATA partner nations in building their counterterrorism law enforcement institutions and capabilities.
- $1.6 million in NADR/EXBS will provide technical assistance to address legislative gaps to ensure that strategic trade control legal reform meet international standards. Training for law enforcement officials will enhance GOJ capabilities, including increasing focus on targeting and risk management and enforcement of best practices that are consistent with the World Customs Organization's Safe Framework of Standards. A particular emphasis will be placed on implementing an air cargo targeting system at Queen Alia international airport. EXBS funds will continue to support the procurement of equipment to enhance Jordanian border security agencies' capacities to detect illicit weapons-related contraband at critical ports of entry, particularly at the port of Aqaba and on the borders with Iraq and Syria.
- $1.2 million in NADR/EXBS assistance will provide technical assistance for the process of drafting regulations for current and future laws related to export control and border security.
- $0.4 million in NADR/CWD assistance will support humanitarian mine action through survey, verification, and re-clearance activities; programs on explosive risk education and victim assistance; and projects that secure or destroy surplus, unserviceable, and obsolete weapons systems.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The GOJ and the U.S. Government signed a five-year, $275.1 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact in October 2010, which began implementation on December 13, 2011. The Compact is focused on reducing poverty and enhancing economic growth around the city of Zarqa. MCC activities include expansion of the As Samra wastewater treatment plant, renovation of Zarqa's sewer network, and rehabilitation of Zarqa's potable water distribution network to reduce water losses. The MCC Compact builds on investment models developed and implemented by USAID in an earlier phase of work at As Samra including co-investment with the private sector and the GOJ. USAID coordinates closely with MCC on policy issues, reduction of water losses, and the work in As-Samra, supporting safe and environmentally-sound management options for bio-solids generated at the facility. Completion of the Compact is under budget and ahead of schedule, with a completion date set for December 2016. USAID's efforts to improve the management of water resources focus on policy and technical assistance support to utilities nationwide. The MCC compact is focused at the Zarqa utility.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Performance of U.S. assistance in Jordan is reviewed routinely through external evaluations, performance monitoring plans, portfolio reviews, and site visits. In FY 2014, USAID completed two evaluations and one assessment to identify lessons learned from its past interventions, prioritize Jordan's development needs, and to guide USAID's future strategic priorities. USAID also initiated work in two additional evaluations and one assessment. Specifically, an evaluation of USAID's Learning Environment activity found that learning environment teams and systems/protocols were established but that the activity fell short of institutionalizing these processes within the Ministry of Education. The evaluation report indicated that this shortcoming is mainly due to early termination and because of coordination issues among the relevant stakeholders.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluations and assessments described above helped U.S. assistance programs in Jordan to identify implementation constraints, adjust programming as needed to achieve better results, and obtain lessons learned to guide future project designs. USAID used the findings and recommendations from the evaluation of the Learning Environment activity to strengthen the tools and systems already established to better define the interventions and management approach for the follow-on education activity. Similarly, an evaluation of the Fiscal Reform activity identified opportunities for consideration in the design of the follow-on public financial management activities. These considerations will enhance USAID's ability to promote effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of tax revenues, fiscal policy, customs administration, government financial management information systems, and public-private partnerships. Finally, an annual assessment of the ATA program helps to formulate the five-year Country Assistance Plan, which specifies ATA goals, objectives, and performance targets for Jordan.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Jordan Expands Contributions to Bilateral and Coalition Efforts to Address the Threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Other Regional Threats, while Maintaining Its Contributions to Other Shared Security Initiatives, Broader Counterterrorism Efforts, and Peacekeeping and Security Operations Around the World: Jordan was one of the first Arab countries to join the international coalition to defeat ISIL, including participating in air strikes since the beginning of coalition activities in Syria. It occupies a strategically important geographic position in the Middle East, bordering the Palestinian Territories, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Iraq. Expanding Jordan's role in regional security initiatives will be vital to the success of U.S. and international efforts to ensure the stability of neighboring Iraq, to combat ISIL, al-Nusra Front (ANF), and other violent extremist organizations in Syria and Iraq, and to reach a political solution to the civil war in Syria. In addition to its contribution to the anti-ISIL coalition, Jordan continues its traditional deployments of thousands of military, police, and gendarmerie forces to peacekeeping and security missions, including specialized contributions such as military field hospitals to post-conflict and post-disaster areas. Jordan remains one of our most valued counterterrorism partners, able to leverage its strategic location, cultural and linguistic knowledge, moderate Islamic voice as manifest in the King's 2004 Amman Message, and strong relationships with other regional powers.

Inclusive Economic Development Accelerated: Inclusive economic development throughout the country will be accelerated as Jordan strengthens its workforce, increases competitiveness, promotes improved management of energy resources, and improves fiscal management. These measures will create new and inclusive economic opportunities and will be essential in providing hopeful alternatives for communities prone to extremism. The Mission will particularly focus on facilitating employment opportunities for Jordanian youth in communities with large numbers of refugees as well as opportunities for women.

The continued elimination of subsidies is also an important step towards improving fiscal management. The Government has already taken the bold step of completely removing fuel subsidies, which is saving it $1.2 billion annually, and is now gradually reducing electricity and water subsidies. Improving budgetary processes is central to eradicating corruption, a key concern among a Jordanian population suspicious of elites and high-ranking government officials.

For the Stability of Jordan and Health and Well-Being of Its People, Including Syrian Refugees, Jordan's Ability to Deliver Essential Services in the Health, Education, and Water Sectors is Improved: Addressing essential services is critical to the stability of Jordan, the advancement of democracy, and the full realization of economic growth. The influx of over 620,000 Syrian refugees, of whom 85 percent reside in Jordanian communities, has placed an additional responsibility on the GOJ to provide essential services. High population growth and water scarcity pose an existential threat to the country's future. Embassy Amman will reinforce Jordanian efforts to improve essential services in health by strengthening the health system, improving quality healthcare services, and preventing and responding to health emergencies. The Mission will improve water management through investments in water and wastewater infrastructure combined with targeted capacity building and policy reform programs. In education, the Mission will focus on addressing gaps in the education system and empowering youth, communities and families to participate in education, including in response to pressures associated with early and forced marriage of adolescent girls. Health activities outlined below will also contribute to meeting objectives of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA).

Democratic Accountability and Effective Governance Strengthened: Strengthened democratic accountability is critical to Jordan's long-term stability and future prosperity. If Jordan is to remain on a steady track to transformational development, it must achieve fundamental changes in governance by supporting fully independent branches of the government and providing multiple pathways for citizen engagement on priority issues. This will be addressed by supporting efforts to enhance the government's accountability to citizens and strengthening the rule of law. Greater democratic accountability and transparency, political pluralism, free expression through the media, and open and unfettered communication through the internet will strengthen civil society and enhance Jordan's long-term prospects for stability and prosperity. The Mission will also support efforts to increase the effectiveness of civil society organizations to advocate for their interests, provide services to their members, participate in political processes, and protect human rights. Opportunities to reduce corruption within the political and governance system will be considered and pursued in all program areas where there are openings to make progress. Given the influx of Syrian refugees, there will be an increased emphasis on conflict mitigation capacity within local governance structures. Recognizing the presently marginal position of women and youth in the political system, programs under this objective will directly support initiatives to expand their participation and empowerment as critical constituencies.

Recent political developments open opportunities to support a deepening of democratic reforms. In light of municipalities and decentralization legislation currently in draft, the Mission will work to strengthen sub-national and local governance structures and support policies and laws that enhance functionality at all levels. A core element to achieving this objective is strengthening civil society organizations to improve their advocacy and organizational management skills as well as their ability to deliver services.

Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Enhanced: Despite constitutional reform and recent policy and legal reforms, in practice women lack stature as citizens and many interact with the state through male relatives. Broad-based legal and policy barriers that shape perceptions and limit various aspects of women's lives, including female participation in the economy, require focused attention to improve women's quality of life. The effectiveness of civil society organizations and women's groups is constrained by organizational capacity limitations and a constitutional framework that does not guarantee

gender equality. Gender-based violence remains pervasive and largely under-addressed. The incidence of early and forced marriage, particularly among refugee and other vulnerable communities is increasing. Achievement of this objective will not only support the overarching strategic goal of promoting equality, but also will lead to improved prosperity, as higher levels of female participation in the labor force will increase economic growth at the macro level and household security at the micro level. As the economic status of women is elevated, there will also be positive effects on family health, increased use of family planning, participation of women in other aspects of household decision-making, and women's participation and gender balance in community and civic life.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**1,000,000**
Jordan expands contributions to bilateral and coalition efforts to address the threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other regional threats, while maintaining its contributions to other shared security initiatives, broader counterterrorism efforts, and peacekeeping and security operations around the world.	**362,650**
Foreign Military Financing	**300,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300,000
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	**50,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	50,000
International Military Education and Training	**3,800**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**8,850**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,650
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
Inclusive economic development accelerated	**198,000**
Economic Support Fund	**198,000**
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	11,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	136,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	8,000
4.4 Infrastructure	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	40,000
For the stability of Jordan and health and well-being of its people, including Syrian refugees, Jordan's ability to deliver essential services in the health, education, and water sectors is improved	**110,000**
Economic Support Fund	**110,000**
3.1 Health	47,750
3.2 Education	55,000
4.8 Environment	7,250
Democratic accountability and effective governance strengthened.	**47,000**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Economic Support Fund	**47,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	12,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,000
2.4 Civil Society	21,000
Gender equality and female empowerment enhanced	**282,350**
Economic Support Fund	**5,000**
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	**277,350**
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	277,350

Lebanon

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance advances the strategic objective of supporting a viable, independent, sovereign, and democratic Lebanon that is at peace with its neighbors as well as capable of responding to the needs of its citizens, while maintaining internal stability and meeting its international obligations. Lebanon faces challenges from growing regional spillover of violence, instability, economic challenges, and refugees from neighboring Syria and, to a lesser extent, Iraq. These challenges threaten the stability and sovereignty of Lebanon and will have lasting repercussions on Lebanese political and economic institutions. Lebanon faces ongoing, direct threats from extremists in the region against Lebanese territory, including the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Al-Nusra Front (ANF), as well as terrorist attacks on civilian targets inside the country. In addition to rising direct threats from extremist groups in the region, Lebanon is now hosting the largest number of refugees from Syria, exceeding one million refugees registered through UNHCR. The United States will respond to these changing dynamics by ensuring that U.S. assistance addresses and supports Lebanon in mitigating the two largest regional spillover issues—the impact of hosting refugees and violent extremism—while also continuing to address Lebanon's long-standing security and economic development challenges.

The FY 2016 request for Lebanon will enable the U.S. to continue to counter Iranian, Hizballah, and Sunni extremist threats and influence in Lebanon. U.S. foreign assistance will build the capacity of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the Internal Security Forces (ISF) to secure Lebanon's borders and counter violent extremism. In addition, assistance will improve the delivery of public services, including clean water and education; expand economic growth; and build the capacity of local government and civil society. The United States will continue to evaluate new opportunities for direct cooperation and assistance with a Lebanese government that shares U.S. values and interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**166,000**	*	**210,510**	**44,510**
Economic Support Fund	70,000	*	110,000	40,000
Foreign Military Financing	74,999	*	80,000	5,001
International Military Education and Training	2,347	*	2,750	403
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,894	*	13,000	-894
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,760	*	4,760	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support democracy, rule of law, and good governance programs. These activities will strengthen an engaged and active civil society that represents citizens' interests and holds government accountable by promoting reforms vital to a healthy democratic society, ranging from electoral reform to combating gender-based violence. Strengthened, decentralized municipal operations will improve the capacity of the public sector to provide transparent and quality services across Lebanon, especially in areas where the influx of Syrian refugees is highest, exacerbating the social and economic burdens of host communities and municipalities. Assistance will expand access to quality education for vulnerable

students and increase the availability of water-related public services. U.S. assistance will encourage Lebanon to develop its economy and improve productivity by providing technical assistance, capacity building, and innovative financial tools and incentives to leverage private investment that fosters new business start-ups and growth for small- and medium-enterprises.

Improved, Transparent Provision of Services across Lebanon so that All Communities Feel Invested in Stability and are Less Vulnerable to the Advocates of Extremism

Key Interventions:

- $4.4 million in the FY 2016 request will initiate a new Municipal Capabilities and Services Development project to build the institutional capacities of municipalities and municipal unions. The U.S. will provide technical assistance and in-kind grants for equipment, infrastructure, and/or rehabilitation to enhance their institutional capacity and accountability and to implement community public service projects.
- $0.9 million in U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of local NGOs to participate in municipal governance through the implementation of community public service projects.
- U.S. assistance will support the Embassy Small Grants Program with $500,000 to provide support to Lebanese civil society and develop its capacity to create change and influence in its government. Activities will focus on locally-generated ideas from grassroots civil society groups.
- $3.5 million in FY 2016 ESF will bolster civil society advocacy and promote civic engagement. Funding will support grants to select local organizations whose efforts reform public policy and advocate for the rights of marginalized citizens or other areas in line with U.S. foreign policy goals in Lebanon. Activities will include assisting institutions (e.g., an NGO, think tank or university) to act as a long-term resource for local organizations by providing technical assistance, networking, policy research or other needed services, information or research for the benefit of public institutions and civil society.
- $4.4 million in FY 2016 ESF will provide technical assistance to targeted stakeholders for the promotion of good governance, with a focus on advancing the rule of law. Activities will include helping the judicial and legal sectors provide more transparency and greater accountability. Funds will support U.S. partnerships with entities including professional associations, NGOs, and public institutions.
- Approximately $7.0 million in U.S. assistance will support short-term interventions to mitigate rising sectarian and host community-refugee tensions and to counter the influence of violent extremist groups. To achieve these objectives, activities will increase the connections between community groups; strengthen local mechanisms to resolve conflicts; counter stereotypes, incitement to violence and misinformation; strengthen youth empowerment and participation; and bolster local mechanisms. Such interventions will address the urgent and emergent spillover effects of the Syrian conflict.
- Up to $25.0 million in FY 2016 funding will continue providing support to the public school system through initiatives that ensure equitable access to educational opportunities for all children. Assistance will address the enormous pressures that are facing the public education system as a result of the need to serve the large Syrian refugee population. Activities will help public school teachers to be more effective reading instructors and to enable students to succeed with reading in the early grades. The programs will increase access to quality education and safe learning environments by increasing seating and amenities to the schools that are most affected by the refugee crisis, in addition to providing psychosocial services that reduce tensions within schools and help teachers and administrators to integrate new students into the classroom. Beyond reading and access activities, the project will also work with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education to institutionalize and sustain the impact of these initiatives.
- $30.2 million in FY 2016 funding will support expansion of quality, potable water supply service delivery, capacity building, and technical assistance for high priority water infrastructure

improvements and effective public campaigns on water efficiency, use, and conservation. U.S. programs will provide reliable access to potable water for thousands of Lebanese citizens, improve irrigation and wastewater management practices, enhance the efficiency and sustainability of the public water utilities and, when feasible, respond to water and wastewater issues arising from the influx of Syrian refugees. Support will continue to Lebanon's five public water utilities to leverage ongoing institutional strengthening efforts, effectively coordinate with municipalities, and support emergency water planning and response. Other donors providing complementary assistance in this sector include the World Bank, the European Union (EU), France, United Nations (UN) agencies, and the European Investment Bank.

Lebanon Establishes Inclusive Economic Stability and Growth Across Sectarian Lines

Key Interventions:

- $10.4 million in FY 2016 funding will provide for the continuation of the University Scholarship Program. This program supports meritorious Lebanese public school graduates who demonstrate financial need, supporting them to attend quality higher educational institutions that promote cultural tolerance, gender and social equality, and critical thinking. This program also promotes democratic and economic development in Lebanon by building a cadre of young skilled professionals in a variety of academic fields or professions especially where there is greater demand for these specialized skills in the labor market.
- U.S. assistance of $4.5 million will continue efforts to supply innovative capital and equity financing for new business start-ups and provide technical assistance and training for incubators and other business models.
- $3.7 million in FY 2016 funding will help expand access to credit programs and provide technical assistance to support microenterprise development for targeted vulnerable groups such as women and youth. Through the provision of credit to commercial banks or with microenterprise financial institutions, U.S. assistance will expand capital for new lending for targeted vulnerable groups. In addition, U.S. assistance will provide targeted business development services for loan beneficiaries to enhance their capacity to grow and sustain their businesses. Through the strengthening of a new micro-finance business association, U.S. assistance will increase and expand access to micro-finance lending, build institutional technical capacity, support entrepreneurship, and assist micro-finance institutions to adopt innovative technologies.
- $10.0 million in U.S. assistance will contribute to fostering investments and business growth, supporting private sector competitiveness, assisting business associations in policy advocacy and service provision for their members, improving business and trade linkages, promoting exports, enhancing the provision of business development services for small and medium enterprises and supporting demand driven workforce development linked to job opportunities. The new activity will also support the creation of industrial parks in partnership with the private sector and municipalities.
- $3.5 million in FY 2016 funding will support the new Municipal Capacities and Services Development in providing municipalities and Lebanese communities with technical assistance, such as business development services and marketing assistance, and in-kind grants supporting equipment, small scale-construction, and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure to support community projects that would increase the income and improve the livelihoods of needy Lebanese micro-, small-, and medium-sized entrepreneurs and farmers in refugee-hosting communities and rural areas.
- $2.0 million in FY 2016 funding will continue to support the Lebanon Reforestation Initiative (LRI) program implemented by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and to scale up the impact of LRI's community-led landscape restoration to promote watershed protection, rural economic development, and social cohesion.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance seeks to help the LAF to become the sole defender of Lebanon as an independent, non-denominational force. FY 2016 FMF will continue to build the LAF's capacity to control Lebanon's borders and improve its capacity to interdict and as necessary resist extremist groups and their attempt to destabilize Lebanon. The LAF is heavily engaged in countering violent extremist organizations (VEOs) such as the ISIL and ANF. A strong and independent Lebanese Armed Forces is key U.S. foreign policy objective by neutralizing VEO members within the Lebanese borders as well as de-legitimizing Hizballah's public claim that its arms and militia are necessary to defend Lebanon's sovereignty. Even with the recent announcement of significant assistance contributions to the LAF from Saudi Arabia, a consistent and targeted FMF program that helps to meet the LAF's identified needs remains crucial to U.S. policy interests in Lebanon. These needs include sustainment for purchased aviation assets, special operations training, border security control, and the ability to project force nationwide. U.S. assistance is closely coordinated with international donors such as the United Kingdom and France, which also conduct training for, and provide equipment, to the LAF.

Lebanese State Security Institutions Exert Sovereign Authority Throughout Lebanese Territory and Limit Regional Spillover While Working to Ensure the Integrity of Its Borders and to Maintain Internal Security

Key Interventions:

- Provision of approximately $35.0 million in additional aircraft and vehicles to provide mobility required to transport LAF troops around Lebanon's difficult terrain.
- U.S. assistance will provide an armed patrol boat to monitor Lebanon's coastal border and maritime interests.
- Procurement of up to $11.0 million individual soldier equipment to increase the survivability of LAF soldiers engaged in combat.
- Additional equipment for special operations forces to provide increased mobility, communications and overall lethal effectiveness against VEO threats stemming from the civil war in Syria.
- $15.0 million in FY 2016 FMF will provide significant support for ammunition, missiles, small arms, and shoulder-fired rockets to outfit border regiments, special operations, and infantry brigades fighting to stem the flow of violence crossing the porous border with Syria.
- FY 2016 FMF will provide additional heavy tactical vehicles to replace an aging fleet and to be able to respond to incidents in both urban and rural locations in Lebanon.
    - U.S. assistance will provide naval equipment and training, such as in maritime domain awareness, to allow the LAF Navy to protect its territorial waters.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

FY 2016 IMET will continue to improve the LAF's capabilities, increase its professionalization, build lasting military-to-military relationships between the United States and Lebanon, and train rising members of Lebanon's defense establishment with U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. The IMET program in Lebanon has effectively enhanced security force capabilities and continues to forge a strong bilateral relationship that has increased our cooperation in the fight against terror and extremists. In addition, IMET provides the LAF with training to secure Lebanon's borders; enhance military training; and further develop its military logistics capabilities.

Lebanese State Security Institutions Exert Sovereign Authority Throughout Lebanese Territory and Limit Regional Spillover While Working to Ensure the Integrity of Its Borders and to Maintain Internal Security

Key Interventions:

- IMET will support the professionalization of the LAF through attendance at U.S. professional military education institutions, such as the war colleges and staff colleges.

- FY 2016 funding will also support basic, mid, and senior officer level and Non-Commissioned Officer courses in language proficiency, maintenance, communications, and logistics,

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE assistance supports three major objectives: 1) helping the Lebanese ISF become more responsive to the public's internal security needs; 2) supporting the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and ISF in operating a safe and secure prison system; and 3) enhancing the ability of Lebanon's criminal justice institutions to work together to provide effective criminal justice and internal security services to the public. The FY 2016 INCLE request supports these three objectives through assistance in law enforcement, corrections, and in the judicial sector. Assistance consists of training, advising, and equipping to increase individual and organizational capacity, to improve internal processes and organizational makeup; and to improve coordination within and between sectors.

Improved ISF capacity to maintain internal security also helps to relieve the LAF from law enforcement duties so that it can focus its resources to protect Lebanon against terrorism and externally sourced threats, especially important now with spillover from the conflict in Syria. Funding in the FY 2016 request will continue to develop the ISF's institutional capacity and will help Lebanon provide effective internal security and judicial services, thus increasing the legitimacy of the Lebanese state and increasing public support for it. Continued support and assistance will further develop current partnering organizations, and Lebanon's criminal justice sector as a whole, to become more capable partners for U.S. judicial and law enforcement.

Lebanese State Security Institutions Exert Sovereign Authority Throughout Lebanese Territory and Limit Regional Spillover While Working to Ensure the Integrity of Its Borders and to Maintain Internal Security

Key Interventions:

- $6.6 million in FY 2016 INCLE funds will continue U.S. efforts to modernize Lebanon's law enforcement through individual and organizational capacity development activities. Programs will address key criminal and organizational problem areas building on past programming and beginning new programs with an emphasis on a "train the trainer" approach. Funding will continue to support equipment and infrastructure development, including any remaining work related to the establishment of a secure, interoperable radio communications system.
- $1.0 million in U.S. assistance in the area of counter transnational crime provides specialized assistance to address key issues such as: money laundering/terrorist financing, narcotics use and trafficking, cyber-crime, corruption/bribery, and human rights abuses.

Lebanese State Institutions Effectively Respond to Extremist Threats and the Syrian Refugee Crisis through Increased Institutional Capabilities, Diminishing Extremist Appeal to the Population

Key Interventions:

- $1.0 million in FY 2016 INCLE funding will support corrections reform efforts. This funding will provide support to strengthen Lebanon's corrections system, with a focus on Roumieh Central Prison, and to help with the transition of responsibility for prison administration from the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). Assistance will continue U.S. efforts to support Lebanon reduce prison overcrowding and the large number of pre-trial detainees.
- Funding will provide specialized training and technical assistance for prison and judicial officials, and limited equipment donations and infrastructure development for corrections institutions, will build the capacity of prison and judicial authorities. Assistance will help continue the cooperative agreement with the International Correctional Management Training Center (ICMTC) in Colorado, which provides ISF and MOJ personnel with corrections training, including training for prison wardens as

well as basic corrections train-the-trainer courses. These courses will complement prisoner classification training conducted in previous fiscal years.

- $2.0 million in FY 2016 funding will support justice sector assistance to help improve judicial processes such as case flow, implementation of existing laws, and coordination throughout the criminal justice sector, especially between the ISF, prosecution, courts, and the corrections system. Assistance is mainly provided through grants, possibly with limited interagency agreements, and through local organizations and law firms.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

FY 2016 NADR funding will directly support U.S. regional security goals of promoting an independent Lebanon capable of protecting its sovereignty and securing its borders. To help foster peace and security, the U.S. will respond to Lebanon's request for assistance in controlling the influx of weapons into Lebanon from Syria and elsewhere.

Lebanese State Security Institutions Exert Sovereign Authority Throughout Lebanese Territory and Limit Regional Spillover While Working to Ensure the Integrity of Its Borders and to Maintain Internal Security

Key Intervention:

- $2.0 million NADR/Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) in assistance will continue to provide direct technical assistance and supplies and equipment to the Lebanese Armed Forces through the Lebanese Mine Action Center (LMAC), and funding to implementing partners to support technical advisory support, mine or unexploded ordinance (UXO) clearance, mine detection dogs, demining equipment and training.

Lebanese State Institutions Effectively Respond to Extremist Threats and the Syrian Refugee Crisis Through Increased Institutional Capabilities, Diminishing Extremist Appeal to the Population

Key Interventions:

- $2.0 million in FY 2016 NADR/ATA funding will support U.S. regional security goals of promoting an independent Lebanon capable of protecting its sovereignty and securing its borders by building sustainable law enforcement investigative capacities to prevent and prepare for the prosecution of terrorist activity to include protecting crime scenes and collecting evidence. Funding will also be used to build advanced, self-sustaining border security capacities within the Lebanese security sector to stem the flow of arms and terrorists across Lebanese borders.
- $0.1 million in FY 2016 NADR/EXBS will help fill key gaps in the capacity of Lebanese government agencies to identify, interdict, and seize WMD-related goods and technologies as well as other contraband, particularly as the spillover from Syria is creating new security challenges. The United States will continue to focus on enhancing Lebanon's ability to counter weapons and illicit trade from neighboring countries, while government regulations on dual-use items still need to be finalized. As part of broader efforts to support Lebanon's security services to mitigate threats emanating from VEOs at its borders, U.S. assistance will provide the Government of Lebanon training and equipment with a particular focus on targeting and risk management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- In FY 2014, USAID launched the procurement of a new one-year, $2.0 million monitoring, evaluation, and program support activity to supplement the monitoring and program management efforts and other program support activities. The information gathered and program support services

provided helped USAID make informed decisions and better manage implementing partners' performance throughout Lebanon and provided nationwide coverage of field monitoring support to USAID staff especially for activities located outside greater Beirut.

- In FY 2014, USAID undertook the mid-term performance evaluation of its microfinance project, as well as the end-of-project evaluation of its civil society program, with the objective of informing program direction and future decisions. In addition, USAID assessed its economic growth and good governance activities with the aim of determining potential program adjustments and implementing mechanism options.
- In FY 2014, USAID launched a water sector assessment to identify gaps in infrastructure, management, governance, and other areas that needed to be addressed while highlighting the achievements made as a result of Government of Lebanon's actions and past USAID support. Based on the identification of gaps, the assessment suggested actions for consideration for follow-on support through FY 2020.
- The Office of Defense Cooperation conducted a 100 percent serial-number inventory of Enhanced End-Use Monitoring (EEUM) items, which currently number nearly 1,500 U.S.-origin items, including night vision devices, Hellfire missiles, and sniper rifles.
- The Office of Defense Cooperation and the Defense Attaché Office also conduct Routine End-Use Monitoring of U.S.-equipment as they have the opportunity to see it on their occasional trips to the LAF headquarters or to select units in the Beirut area.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by USAID informed the FY 2016 budget. USAID/Lebanon is committed to learning from its projects' experience to design new programs based on lessons learned and to update its design standards and practices to address current needs and new Agency guidance. On a yearly basis, the Mission develops annual evaluation plans based on management discussions, particularly during the semi-annual portfolio reviews, to inform the Mission's development efforts and to make decisions based on the best available evidence. For example:

- The FY 2016 basic education activity will improve reading comprehension for primary level students, expand access to safe and relevant education for vulnerable students, as well as strengthen management and resilience of the education system to better monitor the quality of public education services. Activities will target vulnerable students in public schools in host communities and will link to improved ability to sustain outcomes among administrators.
- In addition, basic education activity will improve the learning outcomes of students enrolled in Lebanese public schools through the improvement of the reading outcomes for primary level public school students.
- U.S. assistance in water will improve water conservation and will help expand reliable access to potable water for thousands of Lebanese citizens, improve irrigation and wastewater management practices, enhance the efficiency and sustainability of the public water utilities, and respond to water and wastewater issues in host communities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Lebanese State Security Institutions Exert Sovereign Authority Throughout Lebanese Territory and Limit Regional Spillover While Working to Ensure the Integrity of Its Borders and to Maintain Internal Security: The United States has provided over $1.0 billion in security assistance to the LAF and the ISF since 2005. Our military training and equipment programs constitute the backbone of our bilateral security relationship, which represents a significant element of our efforts to promote Lebanon's sovereignty, security, and stability. Our assistance continues to improve the overall capabilities and professionalism of the LAF, as the army strives to assume responsibilities for protecting all of Lebanon's territory, as outlined in UN Security Council Resolutions 1559 and 1701. The Syrian conflict has

complicated Lebanon's efforts to exert sovereign authority and maintain territorial integrity. Hizballah has violated the Lebanese government's dissociation policy by intervening on the side of the Asad regime in Syria, and militant groups like ANF and ISIL are exploiting the porous, ungoverned Lebanese-Syrian border to carry out attacks designed to take over Lebanese territory. We must continue to strengthen Lebanese state security institutions so that they can effectively defend Lebanon's borders and maintain its internal security against extremists groups. Strengthening these institutions is part of our broader fight against ISIL and the ANF.

Lebanese State Institutions Effectively Respond to Extremist Threats and the Syrian Refugee Crisis Through Increased Institutional Capabilities, Diminishing Extremist Appeal to the Population: Lebanon has experienced violent extremism and sectarian conflict throughout its recent history, but the Syrian conflict has made Lebanon newly susceptible to terrorist activity. Lebanon's security institutions have come under considerable pressure to address the situation and have made great progress in improving their capacity to detect and intercept terrorist attacks. We must continue to strengthen these security institutions in their fight against terrorism while seeking to marginalize Hizballah, itself a terrorist organization with a long history of destabilizing the state and the region. However, the problem of violent extremism cannot be solved by military and security means alone; Lebanese political and religious leaders must take action to address the root causes of extremist ideologies, regardless of religious sect, and limit its spread among vulnerable populations, including youth and refugees living in Lebanon.

Lebanon Establishes Inclusive Economic Stability and Growth Across Sectarian Lines: To address income disparity, inefficient productivity, and a weak business environment, the Mission's economic growth activities will focus on improving business-enabling conditions and increasing production capabilities and market access in sectors with high growth potential. The Mission will also promote U.S. exports and highlight the ongoing need of the critical Lebanese banking sector to meet international standards regarding sanctions, anti-money laundering, and combating terrorist financing (AML/CTF).

Improved Transparent Provision of Services Across Lebanon so that All Communities Feel Invested in Stability and are Less Vulnerable to the Advocates of Extremism: One of Lebanon's greatest challenges is the poor quality of services its government provides to its citizens. Supporting basic services, including public education, as well as strengthening municipal work, encouraging openness and good governance, and fostering a stronger civic culture will improve transparency and quality of services to all communities across Lebanon.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**210,510**
Lebanese state security institutions exert sovereign authority throughout Lebanese territory and limit regional spillover while working to ensure the integrity of its borders and to maintain internal security	**92,406**
Foreign Military Financing	**80,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	80,000
International Military Education and Training	**2,750**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**7,656**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,600

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,056
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Lebanese state institutions effectively respond to extremist threats and the Syrian refugee crisis through increased institutional capabilities, diminishing extremist appeal to the population	**8,104**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**5,344**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,863
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,481
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**2,760**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,800
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	960
Lebanon establishes inclusive economic stability and growth across sectarian lines	**23,655**
Economic Support Fund	**23,655**
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	14,480
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,175
4.8 Environment	2,000
Improved transparent provision of services across Lebanon so that all communities feel invested in stability and are less vulnerable to the advocates of extremism	**86,345**
Economic Support Fund	**86,345**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	8,850
2.4 Civil Society	4,845
3.1 Health	30,225
3.2 Education	35,425

Libya

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In coordination with the United Nations and other partners, U.S. assistance to Libya remains focused on helping Libya transition to a peaceful and democratic state that is a source of regional security rather than instability. Political uncertainty and the outbreak of widespread conflict in 2014 demonstrate that many challenges remain. Outside support continues to be needed as Libya struggles to finance its own institutional development and reconstruction. U.S. government support is critical to strengthening Libya's democratic institutions and supporting regional security in the Maghreb and Sahel region.

Libya's oil-based economy has been disrupted by security vulnerabilities, as well as a lack of technical capacity, which has hampered Libya's ability to spend its resources to finance a successful transition and effective reconstruction. The United States is committed to providing assistance that advances two strategic goals for Libya: 1) supporting Libyan government efforts to develop the capability to deliver security in a manner that advances a peaceful, successful democratic transition and counter extremist and militia threats, and 2) maintaining progress in Libya's transition to an enduring, inclusive democracy accountable to the Libyan people.

Our programs are designed, in coordination with the international community, to support the Libyan government and civil society efforts to reach a comprehensive political settlement; strengthen the capacity of critical Libyan institutions to deliver services and govern responsibly and effectively; and build a responsible, effective, and democratically-oriented national security system. Programs will also help manage Libya's borders, promote economic development and prosperity, counter terrorism and violent extremism, and advance democracy and human rights. While U.S. government personnel are currently located in Malta at the Libya External Office, we are able to continue targeted programs and anticipate continuing needs into FY 2016.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**5,901**	*****	**20,000**	**14,099**
Economic Support Fund	-	*	10,000	10,000
International Military Education and Training	1,461	*	1,500	39
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	*	2,000	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,940	*	6,500	3,560

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support programs that help solidify Libya's transition to a democratic and peaceful nation, improve governance capacity at the national and local level, promote the rule of law, and aid in nurturing a vibrant civil society.

Libya continues its democratic transition by adopting a constitution and holding successful elections for a permanent government; local governance institutions continue to develop in an accountable, transparent and responsive manner.

Key Interventions:

- Through the provision of training and technical assistance, up to $7.0 million for governance programs that will help develop democratic systems and processes at both the national and local level.
- Activities will include support for the elections commission, a permanent national legislative body, and local municipal councils. Interventions will help strengthen Libya's governing institutions, and improve their capacity to deliver services to the Libyan people.

A moderate, inclusive Libyan civil society and media sector develops with the support of U.S. and international partners.

Key Interventions:

- $3.0 million in assistance will help build the organizational capacity of civil society groups to empower Libyans to actively participate in all aspects of social and political life.
- Activities will also support moderate voices in ways that improve conflict management and provide alternatives to violence.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

In FY 2016, IMET-funded courses will expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting U.S. – Libyan military-to-military relationships.

Libya develops more professional and effective security institutions under the state's authority, capable of securing the country's territory and borders and containing extremist networks.

Key Intervention:

- The $1.5 million IMET request will focus on senior-level professional military education, including English language training, which is a critical precursor to courses on civil-military relations in the United States.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Libya's criminal justice sector institutions are critical for protecting civilian security and bolstering the country's ongoing democratic transition. The INCLE program will support the development of effective security and justice institutions. These funds will also be used to promote civil society's role in justice and security sector reform and oversight.

Libya develops more professional and effective security institutions under the state's authority, capable of securing the country's territory and borders and containing extremist networks.

Key Intervention:

- $2.0 million will help with the Libyan government's efforts to provide civilian security and strengthen the rule of law to promote a well-functioning and accountable criminal justice system. INL programming in Libya aims to provide technical assistance and advisory efforts to assist law enforcement entities with strategic planning and reorganization of administrative and operational functions. These interventions will also aim to improve coordination between justice sector actors, such as transitional and tribal justice mechanisms.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program will help Libya to deal more effectively with security challenges within its borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across its borders and the region. The ATA program's strategic objectives for capacity

building in Libya in FY 2016 will be based on an assessment of its current capabilities. Activities may focus on building border security, critical infrastructure protection, investigations, critical incident, or related counterterrorism topics.

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) programs in Libya will support activities that focus on physical security and stockpile management of unsecured weapons and ammunition storage areas, disposal of damaged weapons systems and unstable ammunition, preventing proliferation of conventional and advanced conventional weapons, and reducing the threat of explosive remnants of war (ERW).

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program in FY 2016 will provide training for enhanced border controls that serve to prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of strategic goods, enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation, and improve border enforcement at Libya's land, air, and sea borders and ports of entry. This training will be coordinated with the EU Border Assistance Mission, which has the lead coordinating international border security assistance in Libya.

Libya develops more professional and effective security institutions under the state's authority, capable of securing the country's territory and borders and containing extremist networks.

Key Interventions:

- The $2.0 million ATA request will support ATA training and related equipment to help Libya detect, deter, and respond to terrorism.
- CWD funds totaling $2.5 million will continue to support multifaceted CWD and physical security programs in coordination with international efforts to address illicit conventional arms proliferation, reduce the threat of ERW, and continue capacity-building with the Libyan Mine Action Center and the Libyan government.
- $2.0 million in EXBS funding will expand training and equipment programs for strategic trade and border controls that serve to prevent illicit trafficking and unauthorized transfers of strategic goods, enhance interagency and regional coordination and cooperation, and improve border enforcement at Libya's land, air, and sea borders and ports of entry.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Third-party evaluations, assessments, and oversight will continue in coordination with the Embassy/Libya External Office in Malta and all implementing offices. Where identified, oversight offices will also use independent contractors to conduct comprehensive evaluations for some programs. Libyan local staff will also help manage and oversee programming should the security conditions not be permissive for expatriates to be based on the ground in Libya.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Through oversight in coordination with the Embassy, third party evaluations, and site visits when permissible by Washington-based personnel, we will continue monitoring and evaluating new programs. Assessments and regular reports help program managers conduct oversight and evaluation of programs as well as determine the likelihood of success for future operations. For example, in support of NADR-CWD, a third party evaluation in Tripoli indicated that non-governmental organizations had established effective relationships in the Libyan government, beyond what the existing contractor was able to accomplish. As a result, funds have been reoriented from contractors to non-governmental organizations and have improved NADR-CWD effectiveness with the government of Libya. Other programs above will be starting implementation in FY 2014 or FY 2015, and therefore do not yet have an evaluation history.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Libya continues its democratic transition by adopting a constitution and holding successful elections for a permanent government; local governance institutions continue to develop in an accountable, transparent manner: Since the 2011 revolution, Libya has struggled to implement and finalize transition to a permanent democratic government due to both political challenges and stagnation, and a deteriorating security environment. The political transition is important not only to achieving a steady permanent government, but also to resolving decades-old issues of power-sharing, minority rights and federalism. U.S. assistance will support the development of permanent, capable, transparent governing institutions at both the national and local level to help ensure continued support of the democratic transition from Libyan society.

A moderate, inclusive Libyan civil society and media sector develops with the support of U.S. and international partners: Libya's recent experience as an authoritarian regime isolated it from democratic norms and international standards. Key stakeholders including civil society and media have sustained interest in involvement in the political process, but have limited ability to engage effectively. U.S. assistance will leverage this interest to create a robust democratic society of engaged citizens, as civil society groups and media often help mobilize communities to become informed and active, allowing citizens to come together to hold their leaders accountable and address challenges that governments cannot tackle alone. Efforts will be targeted to teach media and civil society how to organize and engage.

Libya develops more professional and effective security institutions under the state's authority, capable of securing the country's territory and borders and containing extremist networks: Libya's ability to effectively patrol and protect its vast borders is critical to regional stability as it is a crossing point for illicit trafficking throughout the Sahel-Maghreb region. U.S. support will help develop transparent, strong and accountable security sector institutions in Libya that protect the civilian population; effectively patrol the country's borders; contribute to regional stability; promote the rule of law; and wrest control of weapons and vast swaths of land from extra-governmental militias.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**20,000**
Libya successfully completes its democratic transition by adopting a constitution and holding successful elections for a permanent government. In this context, local governance institutions continue to develop in an accountable, transparent manner	**7,000**
Economic Support Fund	**7,000**
2.2 Good Governance	7,000
A moderate, inclusive Libyan civil society and media sector develops with the support of U.S. and international partners.	**3,000**
Economic Support Fund	**3,000**
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
Libya develops more professional and effective security institutions under the state's authority, capable of securing the country's territory and borders and containing extremist networks	**10,000**
International Military Education and Training	**1,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**6,500**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500

Morocco

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S.-Moroccan relations remain strong and our cooperation continues to expand. Morocco welcomes our active cooperation in the political, security, economic, and cultural spheres. While current security concerns include the impact of regional instability on Morocco, Morocco is supportive of U.S. policy priorities globally and serves as a host and leader for many regional cooperation activities and events. On the domestic political scene, Morocco continues steadily to pursue democratic and economic reforms.

The pace and scope of Morocco's economic reforms are uneven. Although inflation remains relatively low and growth rates hover near four percent, Morocco's economic situation is complicated by continued low growth in Europe, its main trading partner; an oversized public sector; significant youth unemployment; and overly broad subsidies for food and fuel. For example, school attendance and literacy rates are rising, but concerns with the overall quality of public education persist. To address these issues, U.S. bilateral assistance will support economic growth and job creation; educational advancements; robust civil society institutions; and stronger security institutions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**34,183**	*****	**31,600**	**-2,583**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**5,000**	*****	**-**	**-5,000**
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**29,183**	*****	**31,600**	**2,417**
Economic Support Fund	15,896	*	20,000	4,104
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	*	5,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,817	*	2,000	183
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	3,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,470	*	1,600	130

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will help Morocco achieve sustained economic growth, particularly by promoting job creation for its large youth population, and bolstering effective governance and democracy. Resources will help Morocco foster an integrated and demand-led workforce development system that includes upgrading or establishing career development centers; launch soft skills training and placement programs; broker public-private partnerships to more effectively alleviate skills shortages; improve a government-led labor market information system; facilitate access to entrepreneurship training and financing; and engage the government and partners in policy discussions to improve the business enabling environment. These activities are part of a five-year strategy that requires a sustained commitment of U.S. foreign assistance to achieve successful results.

Further, U.S. assistance will support the Government of Morocco efforts to improve learning outcomes in the early grades of primary school and in equivalent non-formal education programs. Activities will

improve teacher performance and the quality of learning materials and also engage families and civil society organizations to support reading initiatives outside of school hours. Improving children's ability to read will increase the likelihood that they will master other school subjects and be less likely to drop out in later years. Additonally, a better-educated population is more likely to support democracy and is more equipped for success in the workforce.

Pursue Greater Access to Employment for Youth, and Enhanced Education Attainment at the Primary Level

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide approximately $8.0 million to establish and reinforce comprehensive career development services and institutionalize soft skills training. Assistance will improve the environment for public-private partnerships and ensure that workforce development systems take into account private sector employment needs. U.S. assistance will also provide technical assistance and help improve access to finance in order to support entrepreneurship.
- Approximately $2.5 million in FY 2016 funding will be used to improve primary-grade reading skills among children in target regions and to strengthen ministry and civil society organization delivery of quality education services.

Increase Citizen Participation in Governance and Build Respect for Human Rights through Support to Civil Society and Democratic Reforms and Processes in Morocco

Key Interventions ($6 million):

- ESF will support increased youth civic participation in marginalized urban communities to promote greater accountability and community interaction between youth and local decision makers.
- ESF assistance will also help expand support to citizen participation in governance through activities that will increase citizen security, strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to perform watchdog and advocacy efforts, and reintegrate marginalized youth into their communities.
- U.S. assistance will help reduce delinquency and recidivism in Tangier and Tétouan by enhancing economic and social opportunities for youth that allow them to contribute to the well-being of their households, community, and country as a whole.
- U.S. assistance will work to increase public participation in governance as called for under the 2011 constitution and address three continuing constraints to greater popular participation in the formulation and implementation of public policy in Morocco.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF supports Morocco's ability to partner with the United States on mutual regional security concerns such as counter-terrorism, peacekeeping operations and regional security in North Africa, the Sahel, and the Strait of Gibraltar. FMF supports existing U.S.-origin equipment, refurbishes Excess Defense Articles, enhances logistics and maintenance capacity, and improves communications systems that are interoperable with the U.S. military, assisting the Government of Morocco's continued modernization process.

Assist Morocco in Developing Policies and Capabilities to More Effectively Address Transnational Threats such as Illicit Trafficking, Infectious Disease, Organized Crime, and Terrorism

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the development and sustainment of Morocco's defensive capabilities including air defense forces, special forces, radars and associated communications and analysis systems, vehicles, weapons and other training equipment. FMF resources will also support the

development and sustainment of Morocco's air force, including F-16, F-5, and C-130 capabilities. This equipment contributes to securing Morocco's borders against terrorist threats, and illicit trafficking, and supports regional stability in North Africa and the western Mediterranean.

- U.S. assistance will help improve Moroccan military's secure command and control capabilities, to protect against cyber-terror attacks and to increase interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces.
- U.S. assistance will also fund development of Moroccan special forces capabilities for use in counter-terrorism role both within Morocco and to support regional allies in West Africa and the Sahel.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. The IMET program with Morocco has enjoyed remarkable success since its inception in 1963, resulting in the increased professionalism and modernization of the Moroccan armed forces. Officers from the army, navy, and air force have benefited from the graduate-level professional military education available through the IMET program.

Assist Morocco in Developing Policies and Capabilities to More Effectively Address Transnational Threats such as Illicit Trafficking, Infectious Disease, Organized Crime, and Terrorism

Key Intervention:

- $2.0 million in U.S. assistance will continue English language opportunities through the sustainment of two language laboratories for the Ben Guerir Air Base, training of additional English language instructors and purchasing books and materials to support English language programs.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INL supports Morocco's effort to modernize its law enforcement capabilities, helping the Moroccan Police effectively investigate criminal threats, including through the use of forensic evidence, and counter transnational crime while upholding the rule of law and human rights. Building upon the success of the ongoing forensic program established in 2011, U.S. assistance will continue to support the National Police's professionalization of its investigative practices, especially related to crime scene management and the use of forensic evidence to support criminal investigations. In addition, drawing upon the best practices in crime scene management instituted by the National Police, U.S. assistance will continue to work with the police to establish standardization in crime scene management and chain of custody procedures that meet U.S. and international standards. Finally, INCLE programming will support increased engagement between the National Police and Moroccan citizens, increasing the general public's confidence in policing activity and strengthening police accountability.

Assist Morocco in Developing Policies and Capabilities to More Effectively Address Transnational Threats Such as Illicit Trafficking, Infectious Disease, Organized Crime and Terrorism

Key Intervention:

- INCLE assistance will be provided to train Moroccan National Police on advanced crime scene investigations, including evidence collection, DNA analysis, crime scene management, accountability and public engagement.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The United States, through the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program, is helping Morocco enhance its civilian counterterrorism law enforcement capabilities by providing training in computer and information

technology forensics, crime scene forensics, and executive leadership to both the national police and gendarmes. Moroccan law enforcement continues to dismantle or disrupt suspected terrorist cells in the early planning stages. In August 2014 Morocco signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the United States to jointly develop a cadre of Moroccan law enforcement experts in three core competencies: 1) counterterrorism investigations, 2) crisis management, and3) border security. This cadre will train personnel from select countries from the Sahel and Maghreb to improve their respective law enforcement capacities.

The Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) program directly supports Morocco's efforts to comply with international obligations while contributing to the security interests of the international community at large. This includes obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 which calls for states to establish controls to prevent proliferation, including passing necessary laws and adopting effective enforcement methods. EXBS assists Morocco in strengthening its strategic trade control systems and border control capabilities to help prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems, as well as transfers of related materials, dual-use items, and conventional weapons to terrorists, rogue states, and other end-users of concern.

Assist Morocco in Developing Policies and Capabilities to More Effectively Address Transnational Threats Such as Illicit Trafficking, Infectious Disease, Organized Crime, and Terrorism

Key Interventions ($0.6 million):

- U.S. assistance will support post blast investigation classes to help strengthen Moroccan capacity for investigating terrorist crime scenes.
- U.S. assistance will provide instruction in case management techniques to mid- and senior-level police investigators for inclusion into the national police academy course curriculum, including practical applications for major terrorism cases.
- ATA assistance will allow Moroccan instructors to teach students from Sahel and Maghreb countries in investigations, crisis management, and border security. ATA-funded programs will also continue follow-up consultative training and mentorship to regional and national digital forensic labs, focusing on mobile device exploitation, and introduce conventional forensic consultative training to regional crime labs across the country.

Encourage Moroccan Initiatives to Support Development, Security, and Economic Integration and Cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa and Among the Maghreb Countries

Key Interventions ($1.0 million):

- U.S. assistance will support extensive interactions between the United States and Morocco on Dual Use Goods, including support through workshops and drafting sessions with US experts on strategic controls laws.
- Funding will provide training to law enforcement and licensing personnel to improve ports of entry processing.
- U.S. assistance will provide border control equipment to enhance the Government of Morocco's capacity to prevent WMD proliferation, dual-use transfers, and transfers of conventional weapons.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

MCC is currently working with the Moroccan government to define the parameters of a possible second compact. MCC is coordinating with USAID, Department of State and other U.S. government agencies to ensure complementarity in future programming.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several USAID activities were completed during FY 2014. USAID is in the process of finalizing its performance management plan to correspond to the current strategy. The Mission relies on program reviews, regular monitoring visits to field locations, and standing meetings with implementing partners to help activity managers identify successes and challenges in meeting targets. Evaluation reports, audit findings, portfolio reviews and performance monitoring plan indicator tracking inform mission management of results and allow for necessary adjustments in implementation. All program monitoring and evaluation activities will be coordinated through the new Organizational Learning Advisor position, and a plan to share data with host country government counterparts, as well as other donors and stakeholders will be developed.

The State Department also maintains dedicated programs for assessments, monitoring, and evaluation of all U.S. assistance. In addition to fiscal and technical programmatic oversight, the planned activities also take into account the need to address the real benefits for the constituencies being served (e.g., youth and women). The Department and its partners continue routinely to monitor progress through portfolio reviews, regular project reporting, and site visits.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID/Morocco 2013–2017 Country Development Cooperation Strategy was approved in December 2013. USAID recently added an additional position in order to design a robust learning agenda that includes a performance management plan accessible to all implementing partners as well as an evaluation services and third party monitoring mechanism to be hosted by the Mission. USAID will continue to use evaluations from past and existing activities to inform future programming. In the area of early grade reading, USAID is embarking on an ambitious learning agenda that will serve as a continuous stream of information and statistics to guide ongoing and future education interventions. Internal and external mid-term evaluations and summative evaluations will continue to be used as a way to highlight lessons learned and best practices. USAID is also working with various Government of Morocco entities to establish mechanisms for sharing lessons learned and coordinating a joint learning agenda.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Assist Morocco in Developing Policies and Capabilities to More Effectively Address Transnational Threats Such as Illicit Trafficking, Infectious Disease, Organized Crime, and Terrorism: Morocco has emerged from the upheaval of the Arab Spring on a path towards expanded citizen participation in public life within the framework of the monarchical system of government. To secure those gains, Morocco's security, in the face of transnational threats, remains a key Mission objective. The United States will support Morocco by building a strong relationship with law enforcement agencies to detect and deter criminal and terrorist activity; secure borders, and prevent the flow of weapons and foreign terrorist fighters from and through the country. We will continue to support Moroccan law enforcement's reform efforts, focusing on effective criminal investigations. The Mission will encourage Morocco to continue leveraging its relative stability to play a larger part in international efforts to encourage regional stability.

Pursue Greater Access to Employment for Youth, and Enhanced Education Attainment at the Primary Level: Morocco's substantial progress in strengthening growth over the past decade has contributed to a solid macroeconomic performance and reduced poverty. Recently, Morocco's performance has been challenged by economic slowdown in Europe, high food prices and a lower than average agriculture production. Implementing reforms to create more inclusive growth is essential to preserving solid economic performance in a challenging external environment. The Moroccan Government is now confronted with persistent calls for greater political and economic inclusion. Enhanced youth

employability and inclusion in the workforce – including through self-employment and entrepreneurship – can be achieved by focusing on the transition from education to employment for university and vocational students and recent graduates. U.S. government efforts will take an integrated approach to help Morocco adapt demand-led education and training that is flexible and aligned to high-impact sectors and industries.

Increase Citizen Participation in Governance and Build Respect for Human Rights through Support to Civil Society and Democratic Reforms and Processes in Morocco: The Arab Spring in Morocco was characterized by calls for wide-ranging political reforms and greater government responsiveness. In response to demands for greater democratic freedoms, the King promised further political reform and promulgated a new constitution, which passed with overwhelming support and opened the aperture for important reforms in democracy and governance. Civil society is mobilized and constitutionally empowered to affect political change, and key parts of government are keen to meaningfully engage citizens in policy making. The constitution also gives priority to decentralization to provide services to citizens for more inclusive local development and focuses on a strong and independent judiciary. The United States is poised to help Morocco citizens and public institutions nurture civic participation in public decision making during this critical juncture in Morocco's democratic evolution.

Encourage Moroccan Initiatives to Support Development, Security, and Economic Integration and Cooperation in sub-Saharan Africa and Among the Maghreb Countries: Given its relative stability and economic strength in the Maghreb, Morocco has an important role to play in promoting regional security, as well as experience to lend with respect to economic development. Effective border controls will facilitate intraregional trade and prevent flows of contraband and weapons. We will maximize training for Moroccan security services to prevent trans-shipment of dual use technologies through Morocco.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**31,600**
Assist Morocco in developing policies and capabilities to address transnational threats such as illicit trafficking, infectious disease, organized crime and terrorism	**10,600**
Foreign Military Financing	**5,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000
International Military Education and Training	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**3,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**600**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	600
Pursue efforts to enhance Morocco's attractiveness for trade and investment through improved business climate, greater access to employment and enhanced education opportunities	**14,000**
Economic Support Fund	**14,000**
3.2 Education	4,400
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,600
Increase citizen participation in governance and build respect for human rights through support to civil society and democratic reforms and processes in Morocco	**6,000**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Economic Support Fund	**6,000**
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	4,000
Encourage Moroccan initiatives to support development, security, and economic integration and cooperation in sub-Saharan Africa and among the Maghreb countries	**1,000**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**1,000**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000

Oman

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Oman is a strategic partner for the advancement of U.S. national security goals within the region that partners with the United States to counter terrorism and violent extremism, halt Iran's pursuit of nuclear weapons, and promote regional stability. The Omani government has provided support to U.S. contingency operations in the region for decades, including the current U.S.-led counter-Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) effort, and has developed a skilled military force that is interoperable with the U.S. military. U.S. assistance furthers the strong bilateral partnership and supports Oman's capacity to counter terrorism, protect its borders, and contribute to regional stability.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**11,511**	*****	**5,500**	**-6,011**
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	*	2,000	-6,000
International Military Education and Training	2,011	*	2,000	-11
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	*	1,500	-

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will continue to advance regional security and deepen the bilateral relationship by promoting maritime security, border security, external defense, and professionalization efforts.

Expand U.S.-Omani engagement to help increase Oman's capacity to fight terrorism, protect its borders and infrastructure, and promote regional stability

Key Intervention:

- $2.0 million in FMF assistance may be used to promote the professionalization of the forces and build the Omani military's ability to advance regional security by addressing newly emerging threats related to the anti-ISIL coalition.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funding is an invaluable resource for advancing bilateral security cooperation with Oman. The IMET program in Oman covers a broad range of educational fields, including professional military education, technical, maintenance and logistics issues; English language instruction; and maritime operations. Training courses will reinforce the principles of civilian control of the military and enhanced interoperability and coordination with U.S. forces, increasing Oman's value as a military partner.

Leverage Oman's strategic location to provide operational flexibility to the U.S. military through enhanced basing, access, and interoperability of forces

Key Interventions:

- $2.0 million of IMET funds will support professional military education and mobile training teams.
- IMET funds will continue to provide English language training and develop Oman's English language

training facilities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-funded programs will focus on border security, countering terrorism, and preventing the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). To advance these objectives, NADR-Export Control and Border Security (EXBS) assistance will help Oman's policymakers develop a comprehensive trade control law and licensing process as well as improve border security officials' ability to protect Oman from the entry of prohibited items.

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funds are essential to developing Oman's counterterrorism law enforcement capabilities as al-Qaida's presence in neighboring Yemen and ISIL in nearby Iraq and Syria continues to threaten U.S. national security. The ATA program helps the Government of Oman build capacity in the areas of border security and counterterrorism investigations, establishing lasting ties between U.S. and Omani security services, particularly the Royal Omani Police (ROP), in the process.

Expand U.S.-Omani engagement to help increase Oman's capacity to fight terrorism, protect its borders and infrastructure, and promote regional stability

Key Interventions:

- EXBS funds ($1.0 million) will be used to provide law enforcement training to Omani border security officials on best practices and techniques to identify and interdict dual-use materials and weapons to assist with stemming the illicit trafficking of WMD and associated items, related delivery systems, and conventional weapons. EXBS will provide legal and regulatory training and support for drafting a comprehensive strategic trade control law.
- ATA funds ($0.5 million) will be utilized to build Omani capacity for border security to detect and respond to the entry of terrorists and investigative capabilities to reduce terrorist operational ability and attack planning.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, IMET funds successfully trained 44 Omani military students at 23 different U.S. military institutions in leadership, strategic, operational, technical, maintenance, and logistics issues, English language instruction, and maritime operations. All three Omani service chiefs are graduates of IMET-funded senior service colleges.

The Government of Oman has significantly increased its participation in EXBS-sponsored international and regional workshops and conferences. EXBS funded three two-day Smuggler Interdiction and Interviewing Techniques (SIIT) courses where the 46 participants saw an average improvement of nearly 15 percent between pre- and post-course skills assessments. Other key FY 2014 engagements included a "Tracker Training" event in which members of the Royal Army of Oman (RAO) border units were exposed to techniques for locating, tracking, and interdicting illegal crossings of people and goods at both land and sea crossings. As a result, these EXBS-trained RAO officers drew on the training they received from the EXBS program when confronting a terror threat near the Yemeni border, allowing them to reinforce the border with additional personnel.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based upon positive feedback through monitoring and evaluation activities and the usage of U.S. assistance, ATA training will target specific advance law enforcement skills and techniques of the ROP.

NADR-EXBS funds have succeeded in supporting Oman's efforts to reduce its border security

vulnerabilities as was shown through the monitoring and evaluation of training events and follow-up reporting of the use of the knowledge and skills taught in EXBS courses. FY 2016 funding will build off of these gains and continue to improve trade controls as well as build on regional efforts to standardize and unify counter-proliferation regimes of Oman and its Gulf neighbors.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Expand U.S.-Omani engagement to help increase Oman's capacity to fight terrorism, protect its borders and infrastructure, and promote regional stability: Oman is a strategic partner for the advancement of U.S. national security goals within the region that partners with the United States to counter terrorism and violent extremism, halt Iran's pursuit of nuclear weapons, and promote regional stability. Utilizing an interagency approach, the U.S. will engage the Omani armed forces at the strategic and tactical levels with exercises and training opportunities to build capacity and increase interoperability. Likewise, the United States will engage Omani law enforcement to develop advanced skills and increase cooperation on counterterrorism and counter-proliferation efforts. Finally, the United States will continue to engage civilian policy makers on legal and regulatory frameworks and policies to tighten Oman's counter-proliferation regime, enhance U.S. defense cooperation and access, and secure Oman's tangible support for U.S. regional security objectives.

Leverage Oman's strategic location to provide operational flexibility to the U.S. military through enhanced basing, access, and interoperability of forces: Oman is geographically situated to support U.S. military contingency planning and offers attractive logistics options for regionally based forces. With Indian Ocean ports along the major trade routes and the development of robust maritime infrastructure and new air bases, Oman can play a critical role in regional contingency operations. The U.S. will make full use of opportunities presented by IMET programs to enhance the professional military education of the Omani armed forces and support the Foreign Military Sales, process, including commercial advocacy to enhance interoperability with U.S. forces.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**5,500**
Expand U.S.-Omani engagement to help increase Oman's capacity to fight terrorism, protect its borders and infrastructure, and promote regional stability.	**3,500**
Foreign Military Financing	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**1,500**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000
Leverage Oman's strategic location to provide operational flexibility to the U.S. military through enhanced basing, access, and interoperability of forces	**2,000**
International Military Education and Training	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000

Saudi Arabia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Security and defense cooperation remain central to U.S.-Saudi relations and our joint efforts to combat terrorism, enhance regional security, counter nuclear proliferation, and support economic growth with a stable world energy market. Saudi Arabia is a reliable partner and has contributed significantly and seamlessly to U.S.-led counter-Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) efforts. Bilateral U.S. foreign assistance to Saudi Arabia is limited to International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding. A small U.S. investment through IMET encourages a larger number of Saudi military officers to pursue training in the United States funded by Saudi national funding, deepening bilateral security cooperation and improving Saudi interoperability and performance when working with the U.S. military, such as in current counter-ISIL combined air operations. U.S. assistance also continues relationships that result in purchasing of U.S.-manufactured defense articles. Other Saudi-funded training and exchange programs are designed to build Saudi Arabia's capacity to thwart terrorism, deter regional aggression, protect against proliferation of nuclear material, and safeguard critical infrastructure and key air and shipping routes.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**9**	*****	**10**	**1**
International Military Education and Training	9	*	10	1

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose Saudi defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, including respect for legal authorities and human rights, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Training programs are typically implemented on a cost-sharing or cost-recovery basis with the Saudi government. Saudi Arabia pays the vast majority of the costs of this training but receives a reduced Foreign Military training rate as an IMET recipient country. IMET assistance encourages Saudi Arabia's continued participation in U.S. military education and training programs.

Advance regional stability within a security framework characterized by the preeminence of the United States as the leading partner in Gulf security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. funds will be used for training in defense resource management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Training is continuously evaluated by the U.S. security cooperation organizations (SCOs) that have daily interaction with their Saudi counterparts. Insofar as the small IMET program for Saudi Arabia is intended to catalyze additional training, its effectiveness is partly measured by the scope of continued U.S. security cooperation. As an example of this effectiveness, Saudi Arabia was responsible for over half of global U.S. defense sales in 2011 and,

currently, there are over 270 defense cases in the pipeline, totaling over $90.0 billion.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: IMET funding has helped expand Saudi-financed military training, bilateral security cooperation remains strong, and the SCOs attached to the U.S. embassy in Riyadh (e.g., the Office of Program Management-Saudi Arabian National Guard, and the U.S. Military Training Mission) continue to develop mature partnerships with Saudi counterparts.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Advance regional stability within a security framework characterized by the preeminence of the United States as the leading partner in Gulf security: Saudi Arabia has been an essential partner to the United States in promoting regional security and stability for decades. The U.S. government has provided significant defense articles and services to the Saudi Arabian government and remains the seller and service provider of choice. The Saudi Arabian government has shown increasing willingness to take on a more direct role in helping the United States address regional security issues, from engaging productively on global health threats to being a leading member of the U.S.-led coalition to counter-ISIL. In support of regional objectives for a stable and prosperous region, we will continue to urge the Saudi Arabian government to allocate appropriate funding for its own and the region's security and to engage with the U.S. Government and multilateral organizations on all appropriate fronts.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**10**
Advance regional stability within a security framework characterized by the preeminence of the United States as the leading partner in Gulf security.	**10**
International Military Education and Training	**10**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10

Syria

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States supports the Syrian people's aspirations for a democratic, inclusive, and unified Syria free of terrorism and violence. The United States continues to seek a political solution to the Syria crisis by bolstering the position of the moderate Syrian opposition as the basis for eventual negotiations between the regime and the moderate Syrian opposition, including the Syrian Opposition Coalition (SOC), whom the U.S. recognizes as a legitimate representative of the Syrian people. The United States is intensifying support to the moderate opposition to counter the threat posed by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other extremists, as well as to enhance the capacity of the moderate opposition to establish the conditions for a political solution to this conflict. U.S. assistance includes the provision of non-lethal assistance to moderate, vetted armed actors in liberated areas of Syria. By bolstering the moderate opposition's civilian leadership and ability provide basic services in their communities, U.S assistance seeks to protect against governance vacuums that can be filled by extremist elements. In turn, the moderate Syrian opposition can offer a model for accepted democratic institutions that will be critical both to a post-Asad Syria and a counterweight to the influence of extremists.

Assistance is a vital tool in our overall strategy to combat ISIL, help the moderate opposition defend against the Syrian regime, and promote a political transition in Syria. The United States coordinates closely with partner states in the Global Coalition to Counter ISIL and with other allies to fight ISIL and other extremists through support to the moderate Syrian opposition, isolation of the Syrian regime politically and economically, and advancement of Syrians' vision of a democratic and inclusive political transition. U.S. assistance is helping the SOC, its component bodies, and affiliated opposition entities, as well as local governance bodies, the security sector, and civil society groups to provide essential services to their communities; extend the rule of law; provide community-based opportunities for conflict-mitigation and reconciliation processes; and enhance stability in opposition-controlled and contested areas of Syria. The FY 2016 request will continue to support these efforts.

The Syrian crisis has displaced more than one-half of Syria's population, including creating more than three million refugees. The United States is currently the single-largest global donor of humanitarian assistance to help those affected by the conflict, both inside Syria and in neighboring countries. In addition to the request outlined below, the FY 2016 request includes funding within the humanitarian assistance accounts to enable the United States to continue to respond to critical and ongoing humanitarian needs in Syria and neighboring countries (see narratives for the humanitarian assistance accounts for additional details).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**8,250**	*	**255,000**	**246,750**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**8,250**	*	**235,000**	**226,750**
Economic Support Fund	8,250	*	160,000	151,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	*	10,000	10,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	*	65,000	65,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**-**	*	**20,000**	**20,000**

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	20,000	20,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

ESF – OCO assistance will focus on continuing U.S. non-lethal assistance to the moderate Syrian opposition.

National and local-level moderate opposition governance institutions to provide basic governance and essential services

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will build cohesion among, and provide training to, transitional government, local and provincial councils, and civil society actors on inclusive and democratic governance principles and civil administration.
- U.S. assistance will support the development of Syrian independent media outlets to provide a platform for moderate opposition voices, and counter regime and extremist messaging.
- FY 2016 funding will provide operational and technical support for local and provincial councils to support good governance and ensure delivery of essential services, such as wastewater management, drinking water, basic health services, irrigation, electricity, education, civil defense, and search and rescue.
- Programs will seek to build the confidence and skills of women leaders inside Syria to play a more active role in responsive and effective service provision, and inclusive, transparent and accountable governance more broadly.
- Assistance will support capacity development for civil society organizations to actively participate in governing processes, community development and conflict mitigation and reconciliation.
- FY 2016 funding will support marginalized populations, including minorities, religious communities, women, and youth, to engage in dispute resolution, conflict mitigation, and peace building in their communities.
- U.S. assistance will fund the documentation of human rights violations committed by all sides of the conflict and support other transitional justice activities.
- U.S. assistance will support outreach and community-based initiatives designed to provide alternatives to those at-risk of recruitment by violent extremist groups.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

FY 2016 INCLE – OCO assistance will strengthen the capacity of the moderate, Syrian opposition to provide civilian security and law enforcement functions within Syria.

Bolster civilian capacity to manage routine law and order in areas controlled by the moderate Syrian opposition

Key Intervention:

- Funding will assist Syrian civilian security providers to deliver basic civilian security services to their communities, filling the space that extremists wish to exploit. This program would complement Department of Defense efforts to train and equip vetted units of the armed, moderate Syrian opposition.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The FY 2016 NADR funding will focus on countering-ISIL, building the capacity of the moderate opposition to provide security to their communities, and protecting U.S. national security interests in the region.

Combat and mitigate the threats posed to the United States and to the region by violent extremists and the illicit flow of weapons and people

Key Interventions:

- NADR- Antiterrorism Assistance program will provide $8.0 million to assist opposition law enforcement actors to enhance their ability to promote rule of law and combat extremism within Syria or neighboring countries.
- NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction program will provide $8.0 million to support explosives risk education and unexploded ordinance removal in Syria and neighboring countries. In addition, these funds may be used to help combat the spread of illicit weapons to extremists in Syria.
- NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance funding of $4.0 million will support efforts to secure Syria's

borders to contain the instability caused by the ongoing crisis in Syria and combat the flow of foreign fighters into Syria. Potential activities will include basic

train and equip programs for border agents, assessments, and activities to bring border agents to the United States on technical exchange trips.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) - OCO

The FY 2016 PKO-OCO request will allow the Department of State to continue the provision of non-lethal support to vetted units of the armed moderate opposition as a complement to the Department of Defense program to train and equip these units.

Vetted, moderate armed opposition units are able to counter threats, including from the regime and ISIL, secure their communities, and promote the conditions for a political settlement in Syria

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide non-lethal equipment and supplies as a complement to the Department of Defense train and equip program for vetted units of the moderate Syrian opposition.
- U.S. assistance will support the creation of strong and operational civilian and military linkages at both the national and local level in Syria, through working with, and building on, existing structures.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Monitoring and evaluation is a key component of U.S. government assistance to the moderate Syrian opposition. To monitor relevant programs, the U.S. government's Syrian Transition Assistance Response Team (START) and the Southern Syria Assistance Platform (SSAP)--based in Turkey and Jordan, respectively - maintain close contact with Syrian opposition figures, local and provincial council members, civil society groups, and other donors working inside Syria.

Programs are designed and implemented utilizing a number of best practices developed in other conflict and post-conflict environments to monitor and evaluate program performance. USAID programs have utilized a variety of tools to monitor projects inside Syria including using the Syrian Assistance Coordination Unit's enumerators, employing field assistants and media organizations not associated with

grantees and contracting third-party reporting mechanisms to monitor project implementation and outputs. Department of State is designing a comprehensive, independent third-part monitoring mechanism for START and SSAP managed programs, which will allow in-country monitoring of a range of USG assistance while taking advantage of economies of scale and development best practices by utilizing technical experts to review all assistance efforts. START and SSAP will continue to conduct independent, third-party evaluations of individual projects and sectors, as necessary.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: By continually measuring programs against qualitative and quantitative indicators, the Department of State and USAID are able to effectively gauge impact and identify and remediate real-time challenges associated with our efforts. This monitoring aids the U.S. government to adjust programs as needed to the dynamically evolving situation in Syria. Monitoring the effectiveness of programs includes thorough reporting from grantees and a network of contacts on the ground.

U.S. assistance programs use a variety of tools to evaluate programming which feeds into future design and implementation. For example, these programs require that partners develop detailed results framework for their programs and continue to monitor and evaluate the programs based on those frameworks. The Department of State and USAID also conduct reviews at the individual project level on a quarterly basis or at the end of a program through final evaluations. These reviews allow the U.S. government to determine lessons learned that feed into the design of future interventions.

Due to the dynamic nature of the Syrian conflict, and the lack of a U.S. government presence in-country, monitoring and evaluation will likely remain a challenge in FY 2016; however, through the use of flexible tools, the Department of State and USAID will continue to assess the impact of U.S. assistance and will look for opportunities to expand these activities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

National and local-level moderate opposition governance institutions to provide basic governance and essential services: An enabled, capable, credible and inclusive opposition is critical to counter the influence of the Syrian regime and fill the gaps in services and governance that ISIL and other extremist groups seek to exploit. The U.S. is committed to assisting the moderate Syrian opposition, including the SOC, as well as local civil administration bodies, and civil society groups to provide basic governance and deliver essential services to their communities. Programs will build horizontal and vertical linkages between and among civil society, local and provincial councils, the national level political opposition, and other stakeholders, including women and other minorities.

Bolster civilian capacity to manage routine law and order in areas controlled by the moderate Syrian opposition: Bolstering the moderate opposition's capacity to provide civilian security, in light of the ongoing conflict enhances their legitimacy and counters the influence of violent extremists in Syria. Through training and technical advising, U.S. programs will enable Syrian civilian law enforcement actors to deliver basic civilian security to their communities. Such training can promote respect for human rights and the rule of law and create the conditions for a politically negotiated settlement.

Combat and mitigate the threats posed to the United States and to the region by violent extremists and the illicit flow of weapons and people: Programs will train law enforcement actors in Syria and neighboring countries to promote the rule of law and combat extremism in alignment with U.S. priorities to counter ISIL and other violent extremists. Programs also aim to mitigate infiltration and recruitment efforts by violent extremist organizations. Programs will also support explosives risk education and unexploded ordinance removal in Syria and neighboring countries.

Vetted, moderate armed opposition units are able to counter threats, including from the regime and ISIL, secure their communities, and promote the conditions for a political settlement in Syria: U.S. assistance will build the capacity of moderate opposition partners inside Syria to counter threats to community security from the Asad regime and extremist groups such as ISIL. Assistance will also enhance security and stability in local communities, and foster conditions that can lead to political settlement in Syria through the provision of non-lethal assistance to the moderate, armed Syrian opposition. Programs will bolster the capacity, cohesion, and credibility of moderate armed actors as well as strengthen linkages between armed and civilian actors, underscoring the importance of civilian primacy, which is critical to enabling the opposition to reach these goals. This assistance will complement the train and equip efforts of the Department of Defense.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**255,000**
National and local-level moderate opposition governance institutions to provide basic governance and essential services	**160,000**
Economic Support Fund - OCO	**160,000**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	45,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,000
2.2 Good Governance	50,000
2.4 Civil Society	55,000
Bolster civilian capacity to manage routine law and order in areas controlled by the moderate Syrian opposition	**10,000**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	**10,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000
Combat and mitigate the threats posed to the United States and to the region by violent extremists and the illicit flow of weapons and people	**20,000**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**20,000**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,000
Vetted, moderate armed opposition units are able to counter threats, including from the regime and ISIL, secure their communities, and promote the conditions for a political settlement in Syria	**65,000**
Peacekeeping Operations - OCO	**65,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	65,000

Tunisia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States is strongly committed to supporting democracy in Tunisia, building on the historic 2014 elections. This support focuses on expanding economic growth, enhancing security capabilities, and promoting democratic processes and civil society. The FY 2016 request builds upon critical programs initiated after the 2014 launch of the U.S.-Tunisia Strategic Dialogue. U.S. assistance seeks to institutionalize the democratic processes, good governance, and inclusive participation; support the Tunisian police, gendarmerie, and military to be capable of providing security for the Tunisian people and contribute to regional security in accordance with international human rights standards; and enhance sustainable economic growth on the basis of increased competitiveness, inclusive opportunities, and improved economic governance. Tunisia also benefits from programs under the regional Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership initiative.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**57,779**	*****	**134,400**	**76,621**
Economic Support Fund	25,000	*	55,000	30,000
Foreign Military Financing	19,999	*	62,500	42,501
International Military Education and Training	2,300	*	2,300	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	*	12,000	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,480	*	2,600	1,120

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Undertaking political and economic reform amid high unemployment and public frustration is a key challenge for the newly-elected Tunisian government. The $55.0 million ESF request will facilitate top-down market-oriented reforms that address Tunisia's three primary constraints for growth: 1) weak institutions that focus on public sector accountability, the rule of law, and checks and balances on power; 2) high fiscal and regulatory costs of employing workers; and 3) lack of access to capital by small and medium businesses. In addition, the United States will continue to support bottom-up economic growth including professional capacity building of women and youth in historically marginalized areas. In addition to increasing support for economic reform and private sector development programs, ESF will also allow for increased support for Tunisia's development of democratic institutions and civil society.

<u>The Tunisian Government builds capacity through training, legal reforms, changes in procedures/ practices to become transparent, accountable, and responsive to all citizens and to improve civic participation and protections</u>.

<u>Key Interventions</u>:

- U.S.-funded programs will support Tunisian efforts to develop its democratic institutions at national and local levels, by creating mechanisms for greater transparency, accountability, social inclusion, and citizen participation in Tunisia's new democracy.
- U.S. assistance will support civil society socioeconomic initiatives that foster collaboration and

partnerships between civil society and local, regional, and national government bodies.

- FY 2016 funding will develop the professional capacity of the media sector; support advocacy and networking among media professionals and civil society to protect media freedom and to expand freedom of expression; and strengthen the role of media as a means of communication between citizens and the Tunisian government, especially at the local level.

Tunisia facilitates robust economic growth through increased access to financing and credit for all Tunisians and the implementation of an economic reform program by the Government of Tunisia (GOT)

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide dedicated technical assistance, encourage improvement to the investment climate, and create trade and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses in order to facilitate Tunisian government reforms. Specific areas of engagement will be liberalization of sectors in which foreign investment barriers remain, such as energy, and reform of sectors critical to growth, such as banking.
- $20.0 million will support the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund to invest directly in the Tunisian private sector in order to increase capital available to Tunisian firms, leverage other investment, and help Tunisians launch and expand small-and-medium enterprises that will be engines of long-term growth and job creation.
- Funding will bolster Tunisia's efforts in the science and technology sector, strengthening connections with regional and international counterparts, and positioning Tunisia to appropriately match job opportunities with its future university graduates.
- Activities will build the capacity of Chambers of Commerce and business development organizations throughout the country to promote trade and private sector investment.

Tunisia increases access to economic opportunities for all Tunisians, to include marginalized and economically disadvantaged populations via workforce development initiatives linked to education to improved the diversity and skills of its workforce and to support economic growth

Key Intervention

- U.S. assistance will continue successful job training and workforce development programs, as well as work with the Tunisian government to strengthen job-skills curricula and systems.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Tunisia faces internal as well as external terrorist threats, including those emanating from Libya and Algeria. Furthermore, terrorist cells affiliated with al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) have a foothold in Tunisia. Tunisian authorities assert that approximately 3,000 Tunisians have also joined the ranks of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in Syria and Iraq, and there is concern about potential terrorist activities if these fighters return home. FMF will support Tunisian efforts to counter these threats and support regional security. Tunisia's FMF is used to maintain a baseline sustainability of U.S.-origin equipment with spare parts and maintenance services to ensure the Tunisian Armed Forces are combat-capable. U.S. assistance will support the Tunisian military's capacity to counter indigenous and transnational terrorist elements, improve border security, and combat smuggling.

Military and internal security forces have sufficient information, equipment and training and are capable of effectively identifying threats and subverting efforts of violent extremist groups.

Key Interventions:

- The FY2016 request includes $62.5 million that will help Tunisia counter increasing threats to its security, including from U.S. designated terrorist organizations, by augmenting the capabilities of

Tunisia's security forces, particularly in the areas of intelligence, surveillance, border security, reconnaissance, and maintaining aging U.S. equipment. Increased funding will be oriented toward supporting the Tunisian military's operational transformation to respond to shifts in its regional security paradigm in the wake of the Libyan revolution. It will provide for enhanced CT capabilities, border security mechanisms, infrastructure, and capabilities, in addition to enhanced operational abilities, particularly with respect to force movement.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET request reflects the expanding military-to-military cooperation between the United States and Tunisia in ensuring Tunisia's security. Tunisia can play a role as a stable and secure country in a region beset with unrest and security problems. IMET-funded training courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.

United States and Tunisian security institutions work together to exchange information and increase operational cooperation to promote stability and security within Tunisia and to protect Tunisia's borders in accordance with international human rights standards

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2016 request includes $0.4 million to support an in-house English language training program to ensure participants in U.S.-funded programs have language skills to effectively engage in activities.
- U.S. assistance of $0.4 million will support focused technical training on border security, counterterrorism, and intelligence.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Reform of criminal justice institutions, related laws, and methods of operation are critical to support a transition from a regime-focused to a citizen-focused orientation. The FY 2016 INCLE request will expand the ongoing police reform program and provide technical assistance and limited equipment to the corrections and justice sectors to achieve holistic reform in support of the Security Governance Initiative. The request will also support evaluation of the program to date.

Tunisian law enforcement and criminal justice institutions gain legitimacy through enhanced technical capacity, transparency and accountability and through increased respect for human rights and rule of law.

Key Interventions:

- Up to $7.8 million will support training, the provision of equipment, and technical assistance to Tunisian Ministry of Interior (MOI) forces and Ministry of Justice (MOJ) Directorate General of Prisons and Rehabilitation (DGPR) officials to help build their capacity to provide security throughout Tunisia in a manner that respects human rights and serves the citizenry.
- Funds requested will promote meaningful and sustainable reforms in the MOI to re-orient the police to a citizen-centered mission, and to assist the DGPR to implement direct supervision and improved offender management. Law enforcement and prison projects will support an inclusive reform program that addresses oversight and management, field operations, and basic and specialized functions.
- Projects will support efforts to enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary to build its capacity to prosecute and adjudicate crimes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Tunisia remains a key partner in counterterrorism efforts. There have been positive results from the civilian counterterrorism law enforcement training provided with Ministry of Interior partners to help

build capacity in regional border security, counterterrorism investigations, and crisis response and management, and we will seek to continue to advance these relationships. These efforts will also complement those supported by the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership initiative, of which Tunisia is a partner nation.

United States and Tunisian security institutions work together to exchange information and increase operational cooperation to promote stability and security within Tunisia and to protect Tunisia's borders in accordance with international human rights standards.

Key Interventions:

- $2.0 million in NADR Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funding will continue to help build the capacity of Tunisian law enforcement counterterrorism units through targeted courses in the areas of regional border security; terrorist investigations, including but not limited to training to prevent and respond to improvised explosive devices attacks; and crisis response and management.
- $0.6 million in NADR Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will bolster border security by enhancing Tunisia's capabilities to detect, identify, and interdict illicit trafficking of weapons through intensive training and equipment donation.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID builds requirements into contracts with implementing partners for third-party evaluations that assess the performance of implementing partners in accomplishing the goals and objectives of their project, which is supplemented by regular reviews of programmatic and financial performance by USAID staff.

With regard to security assistance, FMF financial performance is evaluated through the Financial Management Review (FMR) conducted annually by the U.S. and Tunisian governments. The FMR process provided information to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014.

Monitoring of the NADR/ATA programming occurs primarily through a regularly scheduled assessment process. Subject matter experts in counterterrorism capacity building for law enforcement travel to the country to assessed law enforcement technical capacities, training gaps, and the effects of previous courses and activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The use of monitoring and evaluation in Tunisia informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Monitoring and Evaluation results and end-use monitoring help determine that INCLE-funded assistance will continue to support existing police, corrections, and judicial reform programming.
- Assessment activities identified vulnerabilities in Tunisia's strategic trade control system, evaluated the effectiveness of prior bilateral EXBS programs, and pinpointed areas where limited assistance dollars can achieve the greatest impact. This information shapes future requests and EXBS program design.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Tunisian Government builds capacity through training, legal reforms, changes in procedures/practices to become transparent, accountable, and responsive to all citizens and improve civic participation and protections: U.S. support for newly established democratic institutions (e.g. parliament), and strengthening youth and women's political participation will continue to be a significant component

of U.S. government engagement in Tunisia. U.S. efforts will continue supporting initiatives that promote fiscal transparency and good governance, build the organizational management capacity of civil society organizations, and increase the civic participation and political leadership of youth and women. In addition, the United States will support inclusivity in Tunisia's continued democratic transition through programs such as women's political empowerment, political party training, and providing technical assistance to the electoral commission, among other initiatives of inclusive political processes as well as continuing successful university linkages programs.

Tunisia facilitates robust economic growth through increased access to financing and credit for all Tunisians and the implementation of an economic reform program by the Government of Tunisia (GOT): Economic reform is a key element in Tunisia's long-term economic prospects. Programs will work with high potential firms in Tunisia to strengthen and enhance entrepreneurship in critical areas including strategic and business planning, improved cost control and financial management, enhanced human resource management, and market linkage support.

Tunisia increases access to economic opportunities for all Tunisians, to include marginalized and economically- disadvantaged populations via workforce development initiatives linked to education to improve the diversity and skills of its workforce and to support economic growth: U.S. assistance efforts will promote improved job matching, job placement and training/outreach services by sponsoring major job fairs; supporting the development of a network of career development centers; and launching training and related curriculum development programs with key partner institutions in the public and private sector.

Military and internal security forces have sufficient information, equipment and training and are capable of effectively identifying threats and subverting efforts of violent extremist groups: Tunisia faces a daunting set of security challenges that require effective coordination across different agencies in the Tunisian Government and with the United States and other international partners. U.S. assistance will provide training and equipment to bolster Tunisian security forces' professionalism, interoperability, and overall capacity.

United States and Tunisian security institutions work together to exchange information and increase operational cooperation to promote stability and security within Tunisia and to protect Tunisia's borders in accordance with international human rights standards: Tunisian internal security forces are in the process of evolving and reforming themselves from a force designed to safeguard an autocratic regime to forces which serve the public and defend a legitimate and democratic political order. U.S. engagement with Tunisian internal security forces, law enforcement and criminal justice institutions will focus on improving the responsiveness, effectiveness, and professionalism of these entities, while at the same time providing technical support and expertise to support their longer-term institutional reform process.

Tunisian law enforcement and criminal justice institutions gain legitimacy through enhanced technical capacity, transparency and accountability and through increased respect for human rights and rule of law: Tunisia's security sector has struggled to respond to a range of complex emerging threats, from domestic and transnational terrorist groups to regional instability in neighboring Libya and terrorist activity in the porous border with Algeria. U.S. assistance will help build the technical and operational capacities of Tunisia's security sector institutions while also advancing institutional reforms to enhance the overall professionalism, transparency, and accountability of the security sector so that it may become legitimate in the eyes of the Tunisian public.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**134,400**
The Tunisian Government builds capacity through training, legal reforms, changes in procedures/practices to become transparent, accountable, and responsive to all citizens and improve civic participation and protections.	**18,200**
Economic Support Fund	**18,200**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600
2.2 Good Governance	10,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,400
2.4 Civil Society	5,400
Military and internal security forces have sufficient information, equipment and training and are capable of effectively identifying threats and subverting efforts of violent extremist groups	**62,500**
Foreign Military Financing	**62,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	62,500
United States and Tunisian security institutions work together to exchange information and increase operational cooperation to promote stability and security within Tunisia and to protect Tunisia's borders in accordance with international human rights standards	**4,900**
International Military Education and Training	**2,300**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**2,600**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600
Tunisian law enforcement and criminal justice institutions gain legitimacy through enhanced technical capacity, transparency and accountability and through increased respect for human rights and the rule of law	**12,000**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**12,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000
Tunisia facilitates robust economic growth through increased access to financing and credit for all Tunisians and the implementation of an economic reform program by the Government of Tunisia (GOT)	**33,800**
Economic Support Fund	**33,800**
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	24,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,800
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,000
Tunisia increases access to economic opportunities for all Tunisians, to include marginalized and economically disadvantaged populations, via workforce development initiatives linked to education to improve the diversity and skills of its workforce and to support economic growth	**3,000**
Economic Support Fund	**3,000**
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,000

West Bank and Gaza

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. government is reviewing the nature and structure of its assistance to the West Bank and Gaza to consider how best to achieve policy priorities in light of recent political developments. As a result of this ongoing review, assistance priorities and planned activities for West Bank and Gaza may be subject to change. The Administration will consult closely with Congress on adjustments.

The achievement of a negotiated two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains a core U.S. national security objective. The U.S. Government pursues this foreign policy objective by working with both parties to facilitate a negotiated settlement and by supporting Palestinian institution-building so that a future state will possess the capacity to govern, provide services, and ensure security and stability within its borders and with its neighbors.

To bolster this policy approach, the U.S. Government's foreign assistance program: improves security conditions on the ground while reinforcing Palestinian respect for the rule of law; promotes the development of a strong private sector-driven economy; aids the provision of quality health and education services; provides critical infrastructure programming to improve water, sanitation, and road networks; supports humanitarian assistance needs; and supports the development of Palestinian Authority (PA) institutional capacity to operate transparently, effectively, efficiently; and to deliver quality services. In prior years, budget support to the PA helped ensure its ongoing fiscal viability. The U.S. government's foreign assistance program also provides the foundation for the Initiative for the Palestinian Economy, an Office of the Quartet Representative-led plan to transform the Palestinian economy through large-scale private sector investment in several key sectors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**449,738**	*****	**442,000**	**-7,738**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**97,958**	*****	**-**	**-97,958**
Economic Support Fund	97,958	*	-	-97,958
Enduring/Core Programs	**351,780**	*****	**442,000**	**90,220**
Economic Support Fund	272,042	*	370,000	97,958
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	70,000	*	70,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	*	2,000	2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	9,738	*	-	-9,738

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF supports the development of robust, sustainable Palestinian institutions that promote democratic governance; strengthen the judicial system; encourage broad-based economic growth; provide critical water, sanitation, and road network infrastructure; and improve and ensure the delivery of health and education services to Palestinians. Assistance will continue to support vulnerable communities which experience restricted mobility to markets and which have limited access to food and other necessities. Economic assistance will improve the business-enabling environment, reduce barriers to international

trade and investment, and increase the competitiveness of the private sector.

Increased Support to Basic Human and Humanitarian Assistance Needs in the West Bank and Gaza, and Early Recovery in Gaza

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support repair and reconstruction of vital water and sanitation infrastructure in Gaza damaged during the conflict in July/August 2014 and construct new infrastructure to improve access to clean water.
- Activities will provide emergency food assistance to vulnerable non-refugee populations in the West Bank and Gaza, either through direct food distributions or electronic food vouchers.
- ESF assistance will provide non-food items (i.e., blankets, other household items, health kits, and medical supplies) in response to emergencies.
- FY 2016 funding will support local and international organizations responding to humanitarian needs in the West Bank and Gaza.
- U.S. assistance will construct and rehabilitate health centers, schools, and water facilities.

Through political and security reform, the foundation is laid for good governance and the rule of law in a future Palestinian state

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the effectiveness and accountability of the PA governance system to improve policy formulation and legislative development, and increase engagement between citizens and elected councils.
- FY 2016 assistance will support citizens' efforts to advocate for a transparent and accountable government; participate in policy and legislative processes; and promote the inclusion of women, youth, people living with disabilities, and other marginalized groups in the political process.
- Activities will support the improvement of basic social services (education and healthcare) and the expansion of service delivery operations and management.
- Funding will provide $16.0 million to support improved governance and rule of law by: strengthening the capacity of the PA judiciary, including family courts, the High Judicial Council, the Ministry of Justice, and the Palestinian Judicial Institute; and improving practical legal education within targeted law schools.
- U.S. assistance will provide $6.0 million to strengthen the capacity of Ministry of Health institutions to oversee an effective and sustainable healthcare system, with a focus on quality and decentralization, health referrals to East Jerusalem, Israel, and abroad, health workforce planning and management, and an increased emphasis on the use of comprehensive health information systems for clinical and population-level decision-making.
- Programs will expand key services at non-governmental health facilities to enhance access to quality health care, as well as conduct social mobilization and public education campaigns to provide accurate and timely health information to the Palestinian public to encourage healthy behaviors.
- Funding will improve the quality and accessibility of education in the most underserved areas of the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem through school construction and rehabilitation, skills training for educators, and network connectivity.
- FY 2016 assistance will support the PA Ministry of Education's efforts to develop and implement education polices and strategies, strengthen education management systems, and build the capacity and retention of qualified teachers.
- Programs will support capacity building for youth-serving institutions and provide employability and entrepreneurship training, as well as social and civic engagement programs, to promote youth leadership and better prepare young people to enter the marketplace.

- Assistance will increase the skills of early-grade readers through the assessment, design, and implementation of a highly targeted reading program.
- Funding will increase access to clean, potable water by installing or upgrading internal water networks, connection systems, distribution and transmission lines, and reservoirs.
- Assistance will rehabilitate sewage lines to prevent the flow of raw sewage into riverbeds and the contamination of aquifers.
- Funding will install one or more packaged wastewater treatment plants in the West Bank to treat water for potential expanded agricultural use.
- FY 2016 support will improve transportation infrastructure by renovating high priority road networks that will ease the movement of goods and services throughout the West Bank, develop trade routes, and improve access to basic services.
- U.S. assistance will also maintain existing road networks by improving the management capacity of relevant PA ministries through the provision of operation and maintenance services.

Fiscal sustainability of the Palestinian Authority, including from economic growth and support for the private sector.

Key Interventions:
- FY 2016 assistance will dismantle barriers to trade within and between the West Bank and Gaza by streamlining procedures at crossing points.
- Programs will help build a modern tax and customs administration to improve PA revenue collection and disbursement.
- Assistance will support Palestinian businesses to generate employment and to access domestic, regional, and international markets, and sustainable financial services.
- Funding will provide $12.0 million to increase the competitiveness of businesses (particularly in agriculture, tourism, marble and stone, and information technologies) by helping remove obstacles to expanding value chains.
- Activities funds will support direct assistance to enterprises in high-impact sectors that can exploit export and employment potential.
- Assistance will focus on practical business solutions that can help expand trade and reduce costs, including public policy changes in areas such as goods clearance, commercial crossing points, standards, and market information.
- U.S. assistance will assist Palestinian financial institutions to provide equity and financial products to early-stage businesses.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF) continue to successfully promote and maintain security in the West Bank, resulting in a safer and more secure environment and improving the lives of both Palestinians and Israelis. INL programs remain focused on enhancing the professionalization and capacity of the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to provide oversight and support to PASF institutions through programs that provide training, technical assistance, equipment and infrastructure support. Specifically, the effectiveness of the criminal justice system will improve through ongoing training, equipment, technical assistance, and limited infrastructure support (e.g. renovation of existing facilities) provided to Palestinian judicial, prosecutorial, and law enforcement institutions. These activities complement our ESF-funded activities and the work of other international donors in the civil justice system, and foster a mutually reinforcing evolution of competent governance, popular support for the PA, and citizen-government engagement.

Through political and security reforms, the foundation is laid for good governance and the rule of law in a future Palestinian state

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support refresher, specialized, and advanced training in Jordan and the West Bank necessary to sustain and improve PASF tactical and technical skills; conduct specialized logistics and maintenance training for PASF and MOI logistics managers; and deliver limited initial training for newly assigned personnel.
- FY 2016 funding will help the PA MOI and security forces expand their training curriculum, supply of training aids, cadre of instructors, and other assets necessary to support sustainment of training activities in the West Bank and the phased transfer of training efforts from Jordan to the West Bank.
- Assistance will help the PA to develop the capacity to resupply the security services with equipment that has depreciated since the start of the program in 2007.
- Programs will support limited infrastructure projects (i.e., renovation of existing facilities) to house and facilitate the operations of the National Security Forces, Presidential Guard, Civil Defense, and security justice services.
- FY 2016 assistance will continue to provide programmatic support and technical assistance to enhance the MOI capabilities to support and provide oversight to the PASF.
- U.S. assistance will enhance the interoperability of pan-PASF communications and information systems to improve pan-PASF mission command capability West Bank-wide.
- Programs will expand training for the Palestinian Civilian Police (PCP) and Preventive Security Organization (PSO) to improve policing skills necessary for conducting comprehensive criminal investigations for use in court.
- Assistance will improve limited infrastructure for police stations and prosecutor offices and support efforts to modernize and improve prison and detention facilities to ensure they meet international standards.
- U.S. assistance will assist the Ministry of Justice, the PA Bar Association and the Ministry of Social Affairs to develop a legal aid system that provides quality representation to indigents in the PA legal system.
- Programs will also support the PCP, PSO, and Public Prosecutor Office (PPO) to expand police/prosecutor coordination and improve case investigations and management.
- FY 2016 support will assist the PA Correction and Rehabilitation Centers Department to operate a humane prison system that conforms to international human rights standards; provide technical expertise, training, and equipment funding to continue development of a comprehensive basic and advanced skills training program; expand the cadre of instructors; enhance leadership and administrative skills of senior corrections staff; and provide an essential training facility, furnishings for correctional facilities, and basic operational equipment for corrections staff.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funds will continue to support humanitarian mine action projects in the West Bank. Minefields that are on private property and not subject to disputes between Israelis and Palestinians are the priority for clearance projects. The United States may also assist landmine survivors by providing rehabilitation and reintegration support to those directly affected by landmines and explosive remnants of war, as well as by providing mine-risk education for West Bank populations most vulnerable to these hazards.

Increased Support to Basic Human and Humanitarian Assistance Needs in the West Bank and Gaza, and Early Recovery in Gaza

Key Interventions:

- CWD funding will expand minefield clearance activities in the West Bank. Minefields have been jointly identified and prioritized for clearance by both Israelis and Palestinians. Clearance will be conducted by an international non-governmental organization.

- Assistance will also support mine-risk education and survivors' assistance programs for populations in the West Bank affected by the hazards of explosive remnants of war.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Results of a private sector evaluation conducted in FY 2013 will assist USAID to make mid-course corrections to the ongoing private sector activity, as well as to shape new procurements. The evaluation found that USAID's assistance positively influenced exports, revenue, employment, and new venture start-ups in four targeted industries, including agriculture, information and communication technologies (ICT), stone and marble, and tourism. Specific to ICT, USAID's support directly impacted the ICT value chain with 14 start-ups receiving funding and mentoring. In addition, the evaluation found that USAID's private sector engagement is helping to: address gaps and constraints in the business-enabling environment and targeted value chains; increase Palestinian access to land and water for business development; and promote the inclusion of youth and gender equity within the four sectors. USAID conducted a number of internal monitoring and evaluation activities, led by in-house, expert staff. This staff engages on all aspects of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting throughout the life of a project, and manages USAID's monitoring contract in Gaza.

Due to travel restrictions to Gaza by individuals under Chief of Mission authority, in FY 2014 USAID awarded a new contract to provide additional monitoring services for USAID-funded projects in Gaza. This contract will assess the accuracy of project performance data; confirm the reliability and effectiveness of implementing partners' internal controls related to performance monitoring and reporting; collect documentation in the field for USAID project managers; and provide oversight and monitoring of USAID-funded projects in Gaza. The work of these independent, third-party monitors provides USAID with another method of verifying that the project implementation progress and data prepared and reported by implementing partners is accurate.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The results of the FY 2013 evaluations mentioned above have influenced programmatic choices in the following ways:

- Results from the Local Government and Infrastructure mid-term evaluation were used to improve implementing partner management procedures and guide project managers to streamline and focus activities that would achieve desired results and produce greater impacts.
- The Civic Participation Program mid-term evaluation helped determine the progress made towards achieving expected intermediate results and objectives. The evaluation reinforced USAID's technical direction and confirmed the effectiveness of USAID's efforts to better coordinate efforts in the civil society sector.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increased Support to Basic Human and Humanitarian Assistance Needs in the West Bank and Gaza, and Early Recovery in Gaza: U.S. assistance provides help to the most vulnerable non-refugee populations in the West Bank and Gaza to mitigate the effects of high food insecurity and restrictions on the movement and access of people and goods. U.S. government resources support the rebuilding of select water and wastewater infrastructure in Gaza, as well as the rehabilitation of additional infrastructure destroyed during the July-August 2014 hostilities. U.S. assistance helps revitalize the private sector in Gaza and supports household-level agricultural projects to stabilize local economic conditions.

Through political and security reform, the foundation is laid for good governance and the rule of law in a future Palestinian state: In prior years, U.S. assistance supported PA efforts to make progress across the

economic, security and justice, and development sectors, which are critical to building the foundation of a future state. The PA has greater capacity to provide security and services in the West Bank. Improvements in education, health care, and infrastructure have improved Palestinian livelihoods. However, the PA has proven unable to institutionalize and uphold many crucial reforms and improvements in these areas. The U.S. government will continue to assist the PA to preserve these gains while emphasizing more effective civil governance across multiple sectors. In particular, the United States will promote governance reform, including of the security sector; develop capacity of security and justice sector institutions to improve security conditions, while reinforcing respect for rule of law and international human rights standards; provide critical infrastructure programming to improve water, sanitation, and road networks; promote equitable access to quality education; and strengthen the delivery of health services.

Fiscal sustainability of the Palestinian Authority, including from economic growth and support for the private sector: Prior U.S. assistance helped the PA improve its fiscal sustainability by enhancing revenues from all sources and rationalizing expenditures. We will encourage private sector-led growth and trade, promote and foster entrepreneurship, and seek ways to enhance the overall investment climate so as to shift the Palestinian economy to a more sustainable, less donor-dependent growth model. For the near term, pursuit of both tracks – improving fiscal performance while building the private sector – will be needed, but the two efforts will be complementary and support the ultimate goal of economic and fiscal sustainability.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**442,000**
Increased Support to Basic Human and Humanitarian Assistance Needs in the West Bank and Gaza, and Early Recovery in Gaza	**56,550**
Economic Support Fund	**54,550**
3.1 Health	24,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	20,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Through political and security reform, the foundation is laid for good governance and the rule of law in a future Palestinian state	**163,200**
Economic Support Fund	**93,200**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	10,800
2.4 Civil Society	1,900
3.1 Health	23,000
3.2 Education	14,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,050
4.4 Infrastructure	33,450
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**70,000**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	48,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	16,900
2.2 Good Governance	4,800
Fiscal sustainability of the Palestinian Authority, including from economic growth and support for the private sector	**222,250**
Economic Support Fund	**222,250**
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	200,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	13,300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,000

Yemen

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Yemen continues to face a host of security and development challenges that threaten not only its long-term stability, but regional and global stability as well. Since the conclusion of the National Dialogue Conference in January 2014, Yemen has made progress in implementing exceedingly difficult political, economic, and security sector reforms. However, the country's ongoing political instability threatens to derail progress. The government is relentlessly undercut by tribal groups, political actors, and former regime spoilers who seek to undermine a peaceful political transition. Beginning in September 2014, the Houthis, a Zaydi Shi'a tribal group from northwest Yemen, expanded over a broad swath of central and western Yemen to include the capital Sana'a and now have de facto control of the government. In January 2015, the instability escalated and President Hadi and the Cabinet submitted their resignations while southern secessionists renewed their calls for independence, threatening to compromise Yemen's unity. At the same time, Al Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) continues its efforts to destabilize the region. Despite the many challenges confronting Yemen, U.S. policy remains committed to supporting a peaceful, democratic, and unified Yemen – the only blueprint for stability. U.S assistance will provide ongoing support for the political transition process, facilitate economic recovery and necessary reforms, enhance the quality and delivery of basic services, and support military and security reforms, which are crucial to countering AQAP. The specifics of USG assistance efforts will be dependent on the operating environment and governance structures in Yemen in FY 2016. The U.S. government is monitoring these developments and will consult closely with Congress on adjustments in programming activities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**102,790**	*****	**114,400**	**11,610**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**2,250**	*****	**-**	**-2,250**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,250	*	-	-2,250
Enduring/Core Programs	**100,540**	*****	**114,400**	**13,860**
Economic Support Fund	13,000	*	70,000	57,000
Foreign Military Financing	20,000	*	25,000	5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	*	9,500	500
International Military Education and Training	1,109	*	1,400	291
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	*	2,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,670	*	6,500	4,830
P.L. 480 Title II	52,761	*	-	-52,761

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support the ability of the Yemeni people to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from the shocks and stresses of internal conflict and political and economic crises in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth. Funding will support key interventions in democracy and

governance, education, health, nutrition, water, and economic growth activities with the end goal of assisting Yemen to become a more prosperous and resilient country. Assistance will be coordinated with both the Republic of Yemen Government (ROYG) and international donors to ensure that foreign assistance resources bolster a Yemeni-led democratic society and support the country's most vulnerable citizens.

Advance effective and representative democracy

Key Interventions:

- $22.0 million of ESF will support the development of constitutional institutions and reform processes at the national and local levels. Support for national-level democratic processes will include technical and material assistance to the Parliament, the Supreme Commission on Elections and Referendum, and key line ministries responsible for devolving power to local service delivery units, such as the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
- Approximately $10.5 million will support civil society's continued advocacy for and oversight of the implementation of National Dialogue outcomes and constitutional guarantees. Efforts to break down barriers to widespread political participation and inclusion will include support for legislative action on civil and political rights, as well as initiatives on civic and voter education, and the strengthening of established and emerging political activists and civil society organizations. Programs will work to increase competition and representation of women and youth in political processes and strengthen the ability of civil society, including disenfranchised population segments, to articulate peaceful grievances and constructive pursuit ofpolitical resolutions.

Social development improved

Key Interventions:

- $5.0 million of ESF funds will support the Early Grade Reading Program that leverages the continued success of past U.S. assistance efforts so that children in grades one through three can learn to read with improved reading materials, stronger teacher pedagogies relevant to the Yemeni child, and enhanced community support for literacy and school retention.
- Approximately $3.0 million of ESF is for nutrition funding that will support targeted community-based behavior change to address early child health care (e.g., rapid treatment of diarrheal disease); linkages with emergency feeding supplementation (by humanitarian assistance partners) to reduce the risk of children with acute malnutrition repeating the cycle of poor health; and critical perinatal nutrition to improve birth outcomes and reduce low weight births.
- Approximately $1.3 million of water funding will support clean water supply, sanitation, and hygiene by increasing access to safe and adequate water supply for communities and households, increasing access to basic sanitation facilities for households and schools, and promoting complementary hygiene practices to maximize the health impact from improved infrastructure.

Sustainable economic opportunities increased

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide $4.3 million to work with the Government of Yemen to implement agricultural development programs that will address constraints in key agricultural value chains across seven governorates containing over 50 percent of the country's food insecure population.
- Specifically, the FTF program will: 1) identify specific market opportunities for high quality Yemeni products; 2) initiate programs in these markets to improve productivity, quality and market access while increasing the role of women and improving irrigation efficiency; and 3) promote private sector

partnerships aimed at integrating markets, building trust, and improving access to credit.

- $7.0 million will support the expansion of financial institution services and products into the agricultural sector, and particularly the needs of entities partnering in agricultural value-chain development. Funding may also support the implementation of a legal and regulatory framework for mobile money supporting a range of financial services (e.g. money transfer, salary, payment, point-of-sale payments, loan and savings services via branchless banking, and sharing of market information). Mobile money will complement other economic growth activities by providing banking and finance services to Yemeni entrepreneurs and other underserved groups.
- Approximately $9.9 million will support demand-driven vocational training that focuses on marketable skills and high placement rates. The program scope will also include the promotion of entrepreneurs and self-employment programs, with a focus on youth and women, through mentoring and training.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will build Yemen's capacity to counter terrorist threats, expand governance throughout its territory, and secure its infrastructure and population. FMF funding will focus on three areas: 1) building the ability of special operations forces to conduct targeted operations against terrorist threats; 2) building the ability of conventional forces to clear and hold areas under the control or influence of terrorist entities, and 3) building the Coast Guard's ability to maintain coastal security in order to stem the illicit flow of people, goods, and weapons through its territorial waters. In support of these three efforts, FMF will provide equipment, training, sustainment, and other support, including by providing follow-on support for assistance provided in prior years. These programs are coordinated with significant Department of Defense (DoD) resources made available under DoD authorities.

Protect U.S. national interest by strengthening Yemen's ability to confront extremism and other national security threats

Key Interventions:

- FMF will enhance counterterrorism forces that counter AQAP and other violent groups by building their capacity to undertake more direct, active, and sustained operations.
- Funding will assist the Yemeni Air Force with sustainment of critical airlift platforms that enable rapid transportation of troops and equipment to remote areas.
- Funding will improve Yemeni maritime forces' ability to patrol their territorial waters and counter transnational threats in the Gulf of Aden.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Yemen has some of the poorest health indicators in the Middle East region. U.S. health investments are strategically designed to tackle joint U.S. and ROYG priorities in maternal, newborn, child health, family planning, and nutrition. U.S. programs support the goal of Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths (EPCMD) by utilizing low-cost, high-impact interventions that address major causes of preventable death among poor, vulnerable women and children. The United States uses a three-pronged approach that provides a comprehensive strategy to improve health outcomes by strengthening health systems, increasing quality of health care services at facility and community levels, and changing community-based behaviors focused on outcomes for women and girls. Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in two key areas: EPCMD and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Social development improved

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support programs to improve health education, including in the following areas: Helping Babies Breathe; infection prevention; antenatal corticosteroid medications for women expecting pre-term delivery; prevention and treatment of pneumonia and diarrhea in children under five; and support for routine immunizations, including polio eradication efforts.
- GHP assistance will promote and advocate for policy improvements and social change in early marriage practices, extend services to hard-to-reach, vulnerable populations, and support family planning commodity access.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Sustain and enhance bilateral, multilateral, and regional security cooperation and interoperability of U.S. and Yemeni civilian and military agencies

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will provide seminars and courses that promote democratic values and civilian control of the military in order to develop a professional, apolitical military.
- IMET programs will also provide professional military education designed to foster professionalization among mid-career officers and non-commissioned officers.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

FY 2016 INCLE funds will contribute to ongoing efforts to build a more professional, accountable, and responsive criminal justice system in Yemen. For the new Yemeni government to gain the full confidence of the population, an equitable and unbiased criminal justice system must be accessible and effective throughout the country. INCLE-supported regional initiatives designed to build the government's capacity to fight corruption, including in the criminal justice sector, and to recover the proceeds of corruption are also anticipated in FY 2016. INCLE funds will support ongoing activities to increase access to, and effectiveness of, the formal justice sector, and improve the capacity of law enforcement and correctional services.

Protect U.S. national interest by strengthening Yemen's ability to confront extremism and other national security threats

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $1.0 million of INCLE funds will provide capacity development assistance to strengthen rule of law and the overall criminal justice sector, focusing efforts on the Ministry of Interior (MOI), as the foundation for a more democratic country, particularly in effective citizen security, community policing, and accountable use of force principles.
- Additionally, roughly $0.5 million of INCLE funds will support the corrections reform project to assist the Yemeni prison authority on key institutional reforms and improved prison management.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

U.S. assistance will support Yemen's efforts to counter terrorist threats to domestic, regional, and international security, to secure its land and maritime borders against trafficking, and to clear landmines and other explosive remnants of war. NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funds will support Yemen's ongoing efforts to deal effectively with security challenges within its borders, including AQAP and other violent extremist organizations; defend against threats to national and regional stability; and

detect, deter, and disrupt terrorist planning and operations. NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance provides the ROYG with resources and technical expertise that support its ability to address maritime and border security deficiencies by preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), related items, and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons. NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funds support the Yemen Executive Mine Action Center's (YEMAC) existing mine action programs to clear landmines and unexploded ordnance, and provide mine risk education to at-risk populations along with medical assistance and rehabilitative care to landmine survivors.

Protect U.S. national interest by strengthening Yemen's ability to confront extremism and other national security threats

Key Interventions:

- $3.5 million of ATA funding will help to strengthen Yemen's civilian counterterrorism law enforcement capacity in the areas of counterterrorism investigations, border security, cross-agency coordination, and leadership/management. ATA funding will provide specialized training to help improve the capabilities of Yemeni law enforcement, potentially including Customs and other agencies' border security officials, to detect, disrupt, and respond to terrorist threats. The training will emphasize identifying IEDs, explosives, and non-conventional weapons that can be used to carry out terrorist operations, as well as help build advanced border security capacities to detect and respond to the entry of terrorists and related terrorist devices at land, air, and maritime borders.
- CWD funds, totaling $2.0 million, will support the YEMAC's existing mine action efforts as well as ongoing mine risk education and victims assistance projects. These funds will protect victims of conflict by initiating permanent marking of high-impact mined areas, restoring access to land and infrastructure through clearance of medium-impacted communities and other newly discovered contaminated areas, and developing host nation capacity.
- $2.0 million of EXBS funding will support: enforcement-related maritime training and equipment for the Yemen Coast Guard; an equipment donation to the Yemen Customs Authority to assist with stemming the illicit trafficking of WMD and related items, associated delivery systems, and conventional weapons; and provide legal and regulatory training and support for drafting a comprehensive strategic trade control law.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID maintains performance management plans at the Mission level, as well as project monitoring and evaluation plans at the implementing partner level focused on project-level inputs as well as results. USAID employs a third-party monitoring and evaluation partner to ensure the validity and accuracy of the reporting data from USAID partners through field oversight. An evaluation of USAID's education activity in FY 2014 showed that the Yemen Early Grade Reading Approach (YEGRA) was achieving exceptional results. It also showed that programs supporting Mother-Father Councils and school-access for girls were having positive results on students and communities. Additionally, the evaluation of USAID's Community Livelihoods Project's agriculture activity showed a specific need to focus on value chains in order to support employment generation.

Performance monitoring for the INCLE-funded Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) programs is designed to be multi-layered. INL routinely monitors programs, conducts site visits, and communicates with the program implementers, the Yemeni beneficiaries, and the relevant Yemeni government officials to maintain consistency of program implementation, and evaluate program effectiveness and outcomes. INL also verifies the maintenance and proper use of equipment provided to

Yemen through end-use monitoring.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Information from the YEGRA evaluation helped inform the development of the follow-on education activity, YEGRA II. Drawing on the lessons of YEGRA I, YEGRA II will increase areas of support to equalize access to education for boys and girls. Also, USAID's new agriculture activity is built around supporting value-chains in coffee, horticulture and honey due to recommendations outlined in the evaluation of the Community Livelihoods Project.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Advance effective and representative democracy: The development of strong democratic institutions and improved capacity for participatory, accountable and transparent governance will form the foundation for advancing Yemen's prosperity and resilience. U.S. assistance will support the Yemeni government, civil society, and the justice sector with an aim to improve government response to citizen needs, enhance accountability of political processes, develop rule of law, and institutionalize the outcomes of the transition process.

Social development improved: Improving the educational and health status of the population will improve productivity, contribute to social cohesion and stability, improve prospects for a successful political transition, and facilitate attainment of prosperity and resilience. The high-threat security environment and Yemen's fragile political history present great challenges to all sectors, including health, nutrition, water, and education. U.S. assistance programs will work to improve performance in the equitable delivery of quality public education and health care services, and support activities to reduce the stress of water scarcity.

Sustainable economic opportunities increased: An expansion of economic opportunities will increase incomes, and help households and communities to accumulate and protect productive assets, and become more resilient. The agriculture sector, which employs 60 percent of the national workforce, is hobbled by low productivity, poor quality, inadequate financing, and lack of access to markets. This situation is further compounded by the failure of Yemen's overall economy to provide employment to approximately 200,000 new annual entrants to the workforce. This bleak reality for rural and urban poor as well as youth contributes to an overall potential for destabilization and further threatens Yemen's fragile political transition process. U.S. assistance for increased sustainable economic opportunities will focus on rural and urban economic growth.

Protect U.S. national interest by strengthening Yemen's ability to confront extremism and other national security threats: Yemen remains the primary safe haven for AQAP, which exploits Yemen's fragile political environment and threatens regional and global security. Moreover, Yemen's strategic location on the Arabian Peninsula and its porous borders leave the country vulnerable to a host of other security risks. U.S. assistance will continue to develop the capacity of Yemen's security forces to conduct counterterrorism operations against AQAP and other extremist elements, secure its borders from external threats, and protect national infrastructure and the population.

Sustain and enhance bilateral, multilateral, and regional security cooperation and interoperability of U.S. and Yemeni civilian and military agencies: Yemen is a regional terrorism and proliferation security concern due to pervasive corruption, weak central governance, the existence of armed non-state entities, and a strong tradition of personal weapons ownership. Investing in the professionalization of Yemen's military and civilian security forces will help to develop democratic values and operationally sound practices. This investment will increase the interoperability of Yemeni forces with U.S. and regional

partners and its ability to secure maritime and land borders, both of which will counter AQAP and other threats to domestic and regional security.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**114,400**
Advance effective and representative democracy	**39,500**
Economic Support Fund	**39,500**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	22,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	10,500
Social development improved	**18,800**
Economic Support Fund	**9,300**
3.1 Health	4,300
3.2 Education	5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	**9,500**
3.1 Health	9,500
Sustainable economic opportunities increased	**21,200**
Economic Support Fund	**21,200**
4.5 Agriculture	4,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,900
Protect U.S. national interest by strengthening Yemen's ability to confront extremism and other national security threats	**33,500**
Foreign Military Financing	**25,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**6,500**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
Sustain and enhance bilateral, multilateral, and regional security cooperation and interoperability of U.S. and Yemeni civilian and military agencies	**1,400**
International Military Education and Training	**1,400**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,400

Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Promoting Arab-Israeli relations is a key element of U.S. efforts to pursue comprehensive Middle East peace. MEM was established after the 1991 Madrid Peace Conference as part of the multilateral track of the peace process. This program strengthens peaceful engagement among Israel, the West Bank and Gaza, and neighboring Arab states. MEM provides funding and technical expertise for cooperative projects that support important aspects of a comprehensive peace, such as joint water management, sustainable environmental management, and coordination on infectious diseases issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,000**	*****	**1,400**	**400**
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	1,400	400

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support training programs and pilot demonstration projects to advance a regional approach to sustainable development in an environmentally-stressed and water scarce region. Programs are designed and implemented to facilitate broader cooperation. Israeli and Arab participants, including from the West Bank and Gaza, will cooperate on disaster mitigation and earthquake monitoring in the Mediterranean region, and attend workshops focused on water management, health, and pollution mitigation.

At least one other international donor contributes to all MEM activities. In FY 2014, Norway, the Netherlands, Israel, Japan, Korea, the European Union, and Oman funded projects or provided co-financing for MEM activities. The United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Middle East Bureau and the Department of State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs closely coordinate MEM. This gives the United States flexibility in addressing transboundary challenges with a variety of tools to promote Arab-Israeli cooperation on these issues.

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace:

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $0.6 million will support the Middle East Desalination Research Center (MEDRC) in Muscat, Oman. This effort will sustain existing operations of the only joint Arab-Israeli institution created during the Oslo process that continues to have a physical structure in an Arab country.
- The U.S. Geological Survey will undertake activities to support the Reducing Earthquake Losses in the Extended Mediterranean Region, which brings together Arab, Israeli, and Mediterranean countries to map and mitigate earthquake hazards.
- The Regional Water Data Banks Executive Action Team (EXACT) working group will continue the process of adopting common, standardized data collection and storage techniques among the Core Parties (Israel, the Palestinian Authority, and Jordan). EXACT will also continue improving the quality of water resources data collected in the region and improve communications among the scientific community in the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014 U.S. officials performed a site visit to MEDRC and participated in EXACT project and hydrology meetings. MEDRC donors also meet with the Core Parties twice a year to discuss progress on MEDRC programs and refine MEDRC's strategy for accomplishing its goals.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: MEDRC, under new leadership, is undertaking efforts to develop a strategic plan leveraging outside partnerships. Israel, Oman, Qatar, Korea, and Japan, all pledged new funds to assist in carrying out activities. MEM programs and activities have strengthened relationships among Israeli and Arab officials. While the summer 2014 conflict between Israel and Gaza-based militants temporarily halted some MEM activities, those activities have since resumed. Based on cooperation through existing water and science activities, we are planning to capitalize on past successes to broaden workshops to address transboundary pollution and emerging infectious zoonotic diseases.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace: Programs will strengthen cooperation between Israel and its Arab neighbors in areas of health, environment, and water. U.S. assistance will demonstrate that peaceful technical cooperation can yield tangible benefits to the region's populations.

Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) supports citizen engagement in democratic transitions and political, economic, and social reform across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) through programs and partnerships with a broad range of local stakeholders and individuals working for positive change in the region. MEPI works directly with indigenous civil society organizations (CSOs), business associations, activist networks, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other citizen-led groups as they promote democratic and economic reform and engage with each other, with their governments, and across the region.

The MENA region is undergoing a period of tremendous change, and will remain volatile and unpredictable for some time to come. The MEPI program has become a dependable and demanded resource to promote positive change despite this volatility and works to support stability and successful transition. The U.S. Government must remain patient and consistently engaged in efforts to promote meaningful reform. To promote reform efforts, MEPI programming will continue to support active citizen engagement in: the development of representative, transparent, and responsive governance; promoting clear, inclusive and fair legal frameworks for electoral and political competition; advocating for improvements in the business environment for small and medium enterprises and entrepreneurs; supporting reforms that lead to the creation of new jobs and training programs that develop individual job skills; and seeking political and social freedoms, often in the face of repression and conflict.

MEPI-funded assistance programs work directly with those in the region who are striving for political, social, and economic reform in areas of strategic interest. MEPI programming will continue to respond quickly to emerging opportunities and ongoing political and economic developments throughout the region. For example, with current activities the United States is supporting the democratic transition in Tunisia; efforts to support those seeking representative and responsive government in Syria at the local and national levels; and reform-oriented work in some of the region's restrictive and challenging operating environments. MEPI programming will also utilize innovative approaches to continue to offer support directly to civil society organizations even in the midst of an increasingly restrictive regulatory and political environment throughout the region.

The Department of State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs coordinates the activities of MEPI and works closely with Posts, USAID's Middle East Bureau, and other relevant bureaus in the planning, design, monitoring, and evaluation of activities under MEPI. Activities will conform to joint assistances strategies and will be complementary to other Department of State and USAID regional and bilateral activities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**75,000**	*	**70,000**	**-5,000**
Economic Support Fund	75,000	*	70,000	-5,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Sustained reforms that respond to the demands and aspirations of the region's citizens are essential to long-term prosperity, security, and stability. ESF funding will enable MEPI to engage with citizens in the

region to further political transitions and strive for greater accountability and more responsive governance; greater respect for fundamental rights, such as freedom of expression and association; improved rule of law; increased women's participation and leadership in politics and the economy; and, an active and empowered civil society able to effectively advocate for political, social, and economic reforms. Additionally, economic growth and inclusive prosperity fueled by private sector development, increased investment, and inclusive employment are fundamental to regional stability. To that end, MEPI will pursue programming that empowers and gives voice to non-government actors who focus on policy reforms that promote entrepreneurship and business development. MEPI programming also places a particular emphasis on supporting opportunities for women and youth to become active participants in the economy. A portion of ESF will be dedicated to unanticipated needs in the region where programming in MEPI core areas will contribute to larger objectives and complement bilateral programs.

Expansion of Democracy, Good Governance, and Engaged Civil Society

Key Interventions:

- Funding will assist activists and organizations to advocate more effectively to protect and expand political freedoms; effect legislative and regulatory change; and ensure the implementation of promised reforms by providing assistance to civil society and political organizations working for credible, and transparent electoral and political processes.
- The United States will continue providing approximately $8.5 million in direct support to local civil society organizations through MEPI's Local Grants Program and programs that assist indigenous reformers and emerging leaders through targeted exchanges such as MEPI's Student Leaders and the Leaders for Democracy Fellowship.
- U.S. assistance will build on programs and practices for citizens to hold their governments accountable, including at the municipal level, and support citizen campaigns, including those utilizing new media tools.
- Programs will conduct political party organizational development and candidate training activities including support for platform and message development, effective campaigning techniques for new and established parties, and constituent outreach activities that promote inclusive political processes and responsiveness to constituent interests.
- Funding will continue to support transparent and credible electoral processes by funding international election observation, as well as in-depth technical assistance to civil society organizations to conduct domestic election monitoring; assist governments in standing up independent electoral management bodies and conduct voter outreach, where possible; and work to improve civil society's capacity to conduct voter education and voter registration campaigns ahead of elections.
- Programs will equip legal professionals, including youth and women, with the skills needed to succeed and promote the protection of human and civil rights.
- Funding will be used to build the professional capacity of the media to encourage greater regional transparency and independent oversight of the political process and political accountability of government, parties, candidates, and officials.

Equitable Economic Growth, Job Creation, and Open Markets

Key Interventions:

- ESF will support reform of the business climate by promoting partnership between non-government organizations, policymakers, and private sector actors in the MENA region. Key engagements include through the promotion of streamlined business registration processes, improved bankruptcy and insolvency laws, and creating more open and transparent economic governance.
- Programs will strengthen women's entrepreneurship and leadership skills by offering targeted

trainings for women in the areas of business and labor.

- Programs will aid commercialization and business management skills by increasing access to business networks, and providing necessary training and tools for self-employment or start-up growth such as idea generation, business plan formation, and business incubation.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: MEPI maintains its standards for performance by using a results orientated monitoring framework for foreign assistance grants that ensures rigor in program planning, analysis, and reporting. Grantees report quarterly performance against a standard set of indicators, and MEPI staff monitors grantees' progress on an ongoing basis through the required reporting, as well as regular conference calls, meetings, and site visits. MEPI conducts evaluations examining specific types of grants, including grants to local civil society actors and programming in specific sectors, such as rule of law, media, economic growth, and our exchange programming.

Evaluation of MEPI Political Party-Focused Projects in FY 2013—MEPI reviewed 16 party-focused projects made between 2006 and 2012. The project activities for the awards constituted five distinct categories—party-building; election-focused assistance; facilitation of inter-party dialogue; political leadership development; and public opinion surveying. The study recommended that party-building efforts be complemented by activities that hold political entities accountable, such as media trainings, political surveying, and civil society capacity-building. Furthermore, the study recommended that country-level strategies be devised to ensure complementary activities are occurring in support of the programming policy.

Evaluation of MEPI Training-of-Trainers (ToT) Projects in FY 2014 –MEPI reviewed projects that utilized a ToT methodology in project implementation. The study found that the ToT methodology is particularly successful when trainee expectations are clearly outlined in the beginning. The study also found that participatory teaching methods with multiple simulations, feedback processes, and practice exercises are more effective in solidifying trainee learning and knowledge acquisition—thereby allowing trainees to be more effective second-line trainers. Overall, ToT can be an effective tool for amplifying project results. The evaluation found it especially effective, in terms of implementation and direct/indirect costs, with election monitoring projects.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a program within the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) Office of Assistance Coordination (NEA/AC), award project activities are aligned with programming policy. MEPI is implementing recommendations suggested by the political party-focused evaluation. Additionally, MEPI has bolstered its monitoring and evaluation activities by including more rigorous results monitoring plans in its awards, allowing MEPI to better track the outcomes of its political leadership development trainings. MEPI used the findings and recommendations from the ToT evaluation to strengthen the design and implementation of planned projects that utilize a ToT methodology. Specifically, it will ensure implementers have integrated ToT activities throughout the project and that clear indicators for measuring training progress are included in the results monitoring plans.

In FY 2016, performance monitoring and program evaluations will continue to shape and inform MEPI projects. Evaluation results will inform program design, as well as implementation of activities, working in close coordination with USAID's Middle East Bureau and other relevant bureaus.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Expansion of Democracy, Good Governance, and Engaged Civil Society: U.S. assistance will support a range of regional and country-specific actors, including CSOs and community-based groups, legal and business associations, media entities, political parties and activists, and legislative and executive officials. U.S. assistance strives to promote equitable participation by women and youth participants in all of its programs and both of these groups have demonstrated their ability to play significant roles in advocating for changes across the MENA region.

Equitable Economic Growth, Job Creation, and Open Markets: Reflecting the need for economic opportunity and job creation throughout the region, U.S. foreign assistance will build the capacity of indigenous professional associations, trade unions, chambers of commerce, and other professional organizations as they advocate for clear, consistent national regulatory frameworks. Job creation and workforce development programs are crucial to help stabilize countries in transition. MEPI, in coordination with USAID and in accordance with best practices, will focus considerable attention on job creation initiatives, particularly through its support for entrepreneurship, which spurs innovation to drive economic growth throughout the region. MEPI will incorporate women and youth into programming in order to create a more inclusive business environment.

Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States, through the MERC Program, promotes Arab-Israeli cooperation and technology development by supporting joint projects between Arab and Israeli scientists, technicians, students, and communities working together to solve common development problems. MERC is a highly competitive program that provides grants based on joint Arab-Israeli research proposals from diverse groups including universities, non-governmental organizations, and government laboratories. The program currently supports 30 to 40 new and ongoing projects and produces significant development contributions, most notably in the water, agriculture, environment, and health sectors. Despite the often difficult political atmosphere and heightened regional conflict in 2014, Arab and Israeli support for MERC remains high. Projects also conduct outreach to the wider communities to put research results into practice and demonstrate the tangible benefits of cooperation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**5,000**	*	**5,000**	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	5,000	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF will support technical cooperation that engages approximately 50 Arab and Israeli institutions under the broader peace process. Projects cover a wide range of applied research topics and sectors, with each project involving Israel plus one to five Arab countries. To ensure that locally identified priorities receive fair consideration on a level playing field, project proposals may be on any research topic, but the applicants are required to demonstrate that they will advance development issues. Critical to the program's success in attracting quality proposals and in promoting robust, enduring partnerships, the United States will select projects based on the technical advice of external peer-review panels composed of scientists knowledgeable in the field of each proposal, as well as a development review by USAID. These measures have been critical to the program's success in attracting quality proposals and in promoting robust, enduring partnerships. To enhance cooperation and promote sustainability, projects will be required to include substantive joint Arab-Israeli activities, build technical capacity by providing training and equipment, and include specific plans and institutional partnerships to implement research results. These activities will leverage local resources to help put research results into practice and extend Arab-Israeli cooperation beyond the science and engineering communities and into the end-user communities. U.S. assistance will actively promote the inclusion of junior-level scientists on projects to better ensure that Arab-Israeli cooperation extends to the next generation of scientists.

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace:

Key Interventions:

- Up to $4.2 million will fund an open-topic solicitation for new Arab-Israeli research grants and support about 30 continuing projects.
- Approximately $0.4 million will add technology-transfer activities to the end of successful projects.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In addition to utilizing a program monitoring plan for each formal indicator, the MERC program developed benchmarks at the individual project level to address Arab-Israeli cooperation, technical progress toward objectives, downstream development impact, and science and technology capacity in the target countries. Grantees are required to submit semiannual reports against these benchmarks. Oversight visits were conducted for many active projects during FY 2013 and FY 2014 to verify progress and identify achievements, best practices, potential problems, and ways of improving implementation. Findings showed that MERC projects conducted over 60 joint Arab-Israeli activities in FY 2014. Activities supported diverse workshops of students, technicians, and scientists; joint lab and field work; meetings that participants from additional Muslim countries; and extension and outreach activities that carried cooperation beyond the scientific communities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: On an individual project level, performance monitoring against benchmarks helped inform future funding and project decisions, as well as helped indicate where adjustments were needed. On a broader level, best practices identified through performance monitoring were identified, shared with other grantees and became part of MERC's standards for new awards. While MERC's mandate is to fund research, the program also places an emphasis on requiring grantees to develop and follow through on specific plans to partner with public and private-sector institutions to implement their research results and achieve development impact. Performance assessments have supported project-level decisions, and also identified program-wide needs, such as better inclusion of younger scientists in addition to the program's current emphasis on participation by students.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Comprehensive and Lasting Middle East Peace: The United States remains committed to advancing the goal of a comprehensive peace between Israel and its neighbors. The primary goals of this assistance are to catalyze direct cooperation that would not otherwise occur, provide key funding for applied science in Arab countries, and produce development impacts across multiple sectors. MERC is a long-standing activity initiated by the U.S. Congress in 1979 after the Camp David Accords, and subsequently expanded beyond Israeli-Egyptian cooperation to include Arab-Israeli projects involving Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, and the West Bank and Gaza, as well as workshop participation by other countries in the region.

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) is an international organization that supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability. The United States provides military personnel and civilian observers in addition to its firm political commitment to provide one-third of the annual MFO operating budget, with the remaining two-thirds provided equally by Israel and Egypt. The MFO is a visible symbol of the parties' political commitment to the Peace Treaty and regional stability in the face of extremism and terrorist activity, particularly in the Sinai.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**36,000**	*	**28,000**	**-8,000**
Peacekeeping Operations	36,000	*	28,000	-8,000

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

The MFO monitors compliance with the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty and, since September 2005, implementation of the agreement to station Egyptian Border Guards on the border with Gaza. U.S. assistance will continue to meet both the core U.S. funding commitment in support of the MFO operating budget, matching Egyptian and Israeli contributions, as well as additional funding for enhanced force protection for personnel. Other international donors have also contributed on a limited basis to MFO security needs.

Comprehensive and lasting Middle East peace

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2016, $25.0 million PKO will support MFO's operating budget, which funds its capacity to supervise the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty of Peace and seek to prevent any violation of its terms.
- $3.0 million of PKO assistance will support MFO Force Protection measures, which will permit the MFO to operate with increased vigilance and force protection while effectively conducting its mission in an increasingly unstable security environment.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States provides an annual performance and financial review on the MFO to Congress, last submitted in April 2014. In June of each year, the MFO holds a mid-fiscal year budget meeting with the three principal funds contributing states to review expenditures over the past fiscal year, key projects, and its five-year forecast. The MFO also presented financial plans and independent auditors' reports at the Annual Trilateral Meeting, last held in November 2014.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Comprehensive and lasting Middle East peace: The United States remains committed to advancing the goal of a comprehensive peace between Israel and its neighbors. The MFO, enjoying the full confidence and support of Israel and Egypt, is a cornerstone of these efforts and critical to U.S. interests in the Middle East. The MFO facilitates agreements between Israel and Egypt on security deployments in the Sinai and builds trust through its verifications and its fostering of a military-to-military liaison system between the Israeli and Egyptian defense establishments. The MFO and its liaison system are now the primary mechanism for dialogue and maintaining confidence between the two countries, in addition to engagement by the Director General and the Force Commander, who host and support critical bilateral meetings. The MFO is an essential resource for the Parties in monitoring their hard-earned peace and consolidating a stable security relationship.

Near East Regional Democracy

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Many governments in the region severely restrict civil liberties, including the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, association, and religion. There is often a lack of respect for the rule of law and individuals are subjected to arrest, detention, prolonged imprisonment, and even execution without due process. The number of prisoners of conscience continues to grow; elections often do not reflect the will of the people, or meet international standards of free and fair competition; government corruption is widespread; and the lack of government transparency and accountability are serious problems throughout the region.

U.S. assistance seeks to address these critical governance problems by partnering with civil society to advocate greater adherence to democratic principles and to support efforts that increase government accountability and transparency while improving citizen participation in decision making. Programs also encourage greater awareness and defense of internationally-recognized rights, especially those enshrined in applicable international obligations. Programs are inclusive of marginalized communities, including women, youth, ethnic and religious minorities, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender, and disabled members of society.

The Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) program funds initiatives that strengthen democratic organizations and institutions in order to increase respect for human rights and that seek to further integrate people in the region with the global community. FY 2016 funding will be used to support programs that promote freedom of expression, including through new media tools; strengthen civil society; and increase awareness of and respect for human rights, the rule of law and good governance. FY 2016 programs are subject to the fluid political and security environments in the region; as opportunities arise, additional focus areas may emerge that are in line with U.S. policy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**32,000**	*	**30,000**	**-2,000**
Economic Support Fund	32,000	*	30,000	-2,000

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**32,000**	*	**30,000**	**-2,000**
Internet Freedom	**7,000**	*	**7,000**	**-**
Economic Support Fund	7,000	*	7,000	-
Other	**25,000**	*	**23,000**	**-2,000**
Economic Support Fund	25,000	*	23,000	-2,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

NERD programs will continue activities that improve the capacity of citizens and civil society groups to advocate for domestic interests, including freedom of expression. FY 2016 funding will support civil society with digital media tools to enable greater transparency and access to the Internet and to secure communications technology. In light of the integral role digital media and technology play in connecting people in the region, internet freedom programming will focus on the development and integration of new and innovative tools. This contributes to the total FY 2016 internet freedom request of $18.0 million, which is allocated across three bureaus within the Department of State and USAID: $7.0 million in the NERD program, $2 million in the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, and $9.0 million in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. The NERD program will support efforts to heighten awareness of international election standards. Programs will also enhance the capability of citizens to effectively advocate for respect for their legal rights. In addition, given poor human rights conditions, FY 2016 funding will support programs that enhance the capability of citizens to advocate for greater respect for human rights.

Civil society is able and empowered to represent societal interests and to constructively contribute to policymaking:

Key Interventions:

- $5.0 million will support programs that build the capacity of civil society organizations to effectively advocate for citizen interests and promote greater government accountability, transparency and adherence to democratic principles.
- At least $7.0 million of this request will support internet freedom programming with cutting edge cellular and web-based tools and training for advocates, bloggers and citizen journalists to promote access to information and enhance the safe, effective use of communication technologies.
- U.S. assistance will continue to provide citizens with access to objective and/or unfiltered sources of information; and/or promote respect for freedom of expression.

Improved rule of law and greater respect for human rights:

Key Interventions:

- Up to $5.0 million of U.S. assistance will support activities that address human rights abuses and lack of due process and access to justice. NERD programs are designed to strengthen independent voices and help increase space for these voices to be heard by providing program participants with the training and tools necessary to effectively advocate for legal reforms. FY 2016 funding will support legal aid clinics that increase citizens' access to legal services, and provide resources and training to assist civil society in advocating for legal improvements to expand access to justice.
- $7.0 million in assistance is for projects that will train human rights advocates, defenders, academics, and journalists on effective methods of increasing citizen awareness of, and advocacy for, respect for human rights principles embodied in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights.
- Funding will support efforts to heighten awareness of international election standards. Activities include training students in election observation through exchanges with partnering academic institutions. Funding will support law libraries and provide professional training, information-sharing, and other programs for law students, defense attorneys and professional law associations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The NERD program implements rigorous program monitoring and evaluation practices and continues to improve its portfolio management plan that incorporates best practices and lessons learned since the program's inception in 2006. The purpose of the plan is to systematically and regularly review all projects in the portfolio to ensure that activities are working towards the overall strategic objectives of the program. This tool allows the NERD program to aggregate results across program objectives and more accurately manage the various programmatic elements. A democracy assessment undertaken in FY 2013 found that programs continue to address the existing need in respective programming areas, and subsequent studies and evaluations have been commissioned to support program design and learning as a result. Three project evaluations were conducted in FY 2014 that provided in-depth assessments of selected projects and sectors and an additional two evaluations are planned in FY 2015. In FY 2016, the NERD program plans to conduct a series of assessments on individual projects and sectors.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Department of State utilizes a combination of tools to gauge emerging opportunity for program development in line with U.S. policy such as the results of the portfolio management plan, portfolio reviews, and virtual monitoring and project evaluations. These tools continue to help identify challenges and opportunities, guide overall decision making regarding program strategy and funding priorities, inform program solicitation design, and develop security measures across the portfolio. For example, ongoing monitoring and evaluation results have helped inform the usability of virtual platforms and the effectiveness of the interfaces and training modules. In addition, due to the increased availability of digital tools and online platforms, there is a growing threat of cyber-attacks in the region, which has become a new focus area for the NERD program. NERD commissioned information technology (IT) security assessments in FY 2014 for four projects that contain online components. This IT support was expanded in FY 2015 and will be continued in FY 2016 to address cyber security vulnerabilities in implementing partners' digital online activities and to make recommendations for reducing or eliminating the corresponding risks to the integrity and security of these web applications and their operating environments. The NERD program's FY 2016 request includes $1.0 million to support these cyber security vulnerability studies.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improved rule of law and greater respect for human rights: In light of the region's poor human rights conditions, programs are designed to enhance capability of citizens to advocate for their legal rights; strengthen independent voices; and help increase space for these vo0ices to be heard by providing program participants with the training and tools necessary to effectively advocate for legal improvements.

Civil society is able and empowered to represent societal interests and to constructively contribute to policymaking: Building the capacity of civil society organizations to advocate for issues they deem important is a critical tool to bolster existing civic entities and create opportunities for greater engagement to support good governance.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Established in 2005, the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) serves as the primary U.S. counterterrorism initiative in northwest Africa. This Department of State-led effort, primarily coordinated with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of Defense, builds the capacity and resilience of the governments and communities in the Sahel and Maghreb to contain, degrade, and ultimately defeat the threat posed by al-Qaida, its affiliates and other violent extremist groups in the region. TSCTP also provides a means to improve regional and international cooperation and information sharing to counter shared terrorist threats and advance overall regional stability. TSCTP partner nations include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cameroon, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia; Libya was invited to join in 2012. The request below is for programming in Near Eastern Affairs (NEA) countries only (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia). All activities are designed to complement bilateral programs, foster cross-regional engagement, and assist countries in strengthening border security, stemming the flow of weapons and foreign fighters, countering violent extremism, and supporting justice sector reform and relevant conflict mitigation and reconciliation efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**2,500**	*	**13,440**	**10,940**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**1,000**	*	**-**	**-1,000**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**1,500**	*	**13,440**	**11,940**
Economic Support Fund	-	*	5,000	5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	2,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	6,440	5,940

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**2,500**	*	**13,440**	**10,940**
Trans Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	**2,500**	*	**13,440**	**10,940**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**1,000**	*	**-**	**-1,000**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	*	-	-1,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**1,500**	*	**13,440**	**11,940**
Economic Support Fund	-	*	5,000	5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	*	2,000	1,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	6,440	5,940

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF support will enable critical regional programming among Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, and strengthen collaboration with Sahel partners. TSCTP ESF programs will primarily advance the State-USAID strategy, which seeks to enable regional and international partnerships through a whole-of-government approach to counter key challenges of extremism, including those related to illicit trafficking and social marginalization. Programs will also aim to increase the level and quality of cooperation among regional partners to address mutual conflict mitigation and governance challenges along with security sector reform. Programs will complement security assistance and bilateral programs in the Maghreb.

Build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks

Key Interventions:

- Programs will work with partner nations to counter the spread of domestic violent extremist groups and the recruitment of foreign fighters.
- Programs will enhance security through conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities.
- Research will be conducted to identify and counter terrorist trends, drivers, and enabling factors.
- Programs will be designed to meet opportunities identified as having the potential to counter or prevent the ability of violent extremists to operate, such as strengthening governance and increasing economic and educational opportunities.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) programming supports partner nation efforts to make law enforcement, judicial, and corrections systems more effective, responsive, and accountable. INCLE funding is a critical component in strengthening TSCTP partner countries' criminal justice sector institutions and law enforcement proficiency in the Maghreb and the countries' abilities to combat terrorism, from prevention to response, investigation and prosecution. The FY 2016 request will support regional activities that build upon INL's ongoing bilateral and regional efforts in the region.

Build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks

Key Interventions:

- $1.5 million will support ongoing criminal justice sector reform efforts of TSCTP countries, building off of current, ongoing bilateral and regional INL programs in the Maghreb and Sahel. Efforts will focus on police, corrections, and justice reform, including but not limited to community policing, prison security, and prison rehabilitation, and will leverage INL-facilitated mentoring relationships among TSCTP countries.
- INCLE funding will support regional anticorruption efforts with $0.5 million to build the capacity of civil society and media, increasing citizen engagement, and enhancing government legitimacy of Maghreb TSCTP countries.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The NADR Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program will support specialized and advanced civilian counterterrorism (CT) law enforcement training to help partner nations strengthen their capacity to counter transnational CT issues, including border security. Regional funding within this account allows

the United States to address transnational CT gaps and emergent CT threats that often require substantive regional coordination and cooperation. In addition, TSCTP NADR-ATA funds will continue to support the Trilateral Cooperation Initiative, established by the United States and Morocco in 2014 to jointly train regional law enforcement officials in the areas of crisis management, investigations, and border security. The Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP) Program will support the Department of State's Bureau of Counterterrorism efforts to provide Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES) hardware to host nations in the Maghreb, based on known terrorist activity or transit and governments' political will to cooperate.

Build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks

Key Interventions:

- $5.9 million in ATA funds will support efforts to build regional border security capabilities and encourage the Governments of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia to engage with their TSCTP partner neighbors on cross-border counterterrorism issues.
- $0.5 million of TIP funds will allow for a PISCES program in the Maghreb. The funding will provide the new program with hardware, software, training, and long-term operational and maintenance support.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The State Department, USAID and their partners continue to routinely monitor TSCTP progress through portfolio reviews, regular project reporting, and site visits. Evaluations and assessments assist U.S. program managers make difficult choices required by the reduction in funding, identify implementation constraints, adjust programming to achieve better results, and collect and benefit from lessons learned. As a result of our 2014 interagency work on the development of a Sahel-Maghreb Strategy and the accompanying evaluation of the TSCTP and the resulting strategy, the Department of State hired additional staff to enhance our current monitoring and evaluation capability of individual and regional projects managed by the Department of State and resourced by TSCTP, and equally as important, to improve the interagency coordination and multiyear strategic planning. This addition will allow the Department in coordination with the interagency to more effectively meet the TSCTP mandate as a regional initiative aimed at improving coordination not only between the United States and governments in the region but also facilitating enhanced partnerships among and between regional partners to meet common CT goals.

At the project level, USAID establishes a monitoring and evaluation plan for its TSCTP NEA projects. A TSCTP youth project in Morocco was designed through a participatory assessment. After the initial project design, a selection of targeted youth conducted an assessment of peers at the neighborhood level which identified grievances and drivers of radicalization and recruitment. This information then was used to develop the set of interventions the project would provide and to develop other projects.

A pilot was designed to test the relevance and effectiveness of countering violent extremism programming in Tunisia. A baseline assessment of extremism trends was conducted in 2013. A following study in 2014 determined a positive correlation between changes in attitudes and perception, and awareness of the project's activities.

Under INL, quarterly reporting reviews and evaluations of Morocco's police forensic development program revealed significant improvements within the DNA section of the police's forensic laboratory, including the establishment of a section maintenance plan and in-service training schedule, as well as the production of training manuals for the section's operations.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: State Department, USAID and their partners' rigorous assessments of TSCTP activities and developments in the region resulted in modifications in our planned programming and activities for FY 2016. With the continued deterioration of security in Libya in 2014, improving border security cooperation among Libya's neighbors is among our highest priorities. Our slated focus for FY 2016 NADR and ESF reflect this development. Through its assessments of police programming in Morocco, INL has determined to increase funding given the remarkable success with their Moroccan counterparts in these activities. Further, interagency evaluations of TSCTP throughout the year highlighted the need for more regional collaboration among TSCTP states. In 2014, INL launched a two-year, regional community-driven policing program funded by its NEA TSCTP and AF TSCTP accounts that will involve Morocco, Tunisia, and several Sahel states.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks: The United States and its partners build stronger security partnerships and regional security frameworks to prevent, mitigate, and respond to conflicts, crises, and mass atrocities, increase the level and quality of cooperation on regional security issues, and enhance regional stability.

USAID Middle East Regional (MER)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

At a time when threats are increasing and vulnerable populations are moving fluidly around the Middle East, regional programs that counter the drivers of violent extremism, foster job growth, and protect vulnerable populations and resources are critical to stabilizing regional dynamics. USAID's Middle East Regional programs respond to transnational challenges, and emerging needs, with a focus on increasing private sector investment and enhancing job creation, promoting water security, and strengthening civil society. In addition to initiatives in these areas, programs address other regional challenges, in the areas of education, environment, health, trade, countering violent extremism, and reducing gender-based violence. Work in each of these areas focuses on providing technical leadership and expertise, while also implementing regional activities that complement bilateral foreign assistance initiatives. USAID's Middle East Bureau coordinates the activities of MER and works in close conjunction with Posts, the Department of State's Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA), and other relevant bureaus in the planning, design, monitoring, and evaluation of activities under the MER. Activities conform to joint assistance strategies and will be complementary to other USAID and Department of State regional and bilateral activities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**30,000**	*	**40,000**	**10,000**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**10,000**	*	**-**	**-10,000**
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	-	-10,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**20,000**	*	**40,000**	**20,000**
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	40,000	20,000

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**30,000**	*	**40,000**	**10,000**
MENA-Reforms	**-**	*	**20,000**	**20,000**
Enduring/Core Programs	**-**	*	**20,000**	**20,000**
Economic Support Fund	-	*	20,000	20,000
Middle East Technical Services (ME/TS)	**-**	*	**20,000**	**20,000**
Enduring/Core Programs	**-**	*	**20,000**	**20,000**
Economic Support Fund	-	*	20,000	20,000
Other	**30,000**	*	**-**	**-30,000**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**10,000**	*	**-**	**-10,000**

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	10,000	*	-	-10,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**20,000**	*	**-**	**-20,000**
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	-	-20,000

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Across all sectors, regional programs will complement bilateral programs to identify proven best practices, propel innovation, and foster sustainable solutions to the region's development challenges. Funding will also contribute to multilateral efforts, development partners, and the private sector, especially in the areas of water security, civil society and economic growth. Funds will support demand-driven assistance to USAID bilateral missions in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region in areas such as needs analyses and assessments; program planning, design, and evaluation; strategic planning; compliance with regulatory requirements; and implementation of USAID Forward reforms. The FY 2016 request reflects the realignment of funding from the MENA Initiative to bilateral accounts and the USAID MER program. This funding will support regional initiatives related to private sector investment and job creation, water security and civil society, as well as respond to emerging challenges to economic growth. Funding for Libya which had previously been integrated within the USAID MER request is now shown under Libya.

Civil society is able and empowered to represent societal interests, constructively engage in policymaking, and hold governments accountable.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $5 million will be used for continued support to Civil Society Innovation Centers, as part of a presidential initiative and global effort being financed in conjunction with other donors. In the context of further closing space in the MENA region and around the world, the Centers will supplement and build on USG-funded civil society programming in the region by establishing a permanent mechanism that: provides regional and global perspectives for local civil society; spurs connections with new partners and resources; encourages peer-to-peer learning; enables research; provides civil society with virtual and physical platforms to access tools and technologies that will bolster their work; and amplifies civil society voices around the world.
- $1 million in funding will counter gender-based violence in the region, and integrate gender equality and female empowerment concepts with proven results throughout USAID programs. This is expected to include the development of an index that demonstrates the economic impact of gender-based violence and the provision of technical advice and training.

Government institutions and political processes are more transparent, accountable, and responsive to all citizens.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support research and analyses and provide technical expertise with an emphasis on public financial management, accountable governance, and participatory electoral processes.

Countries in the region develop effective, responsible, and accountable security and justice sector institutions that provide a safe and secure domestic environment protecting all citizens.

Key Intervention:

- Approximately $1.2 million will advance U.S. government capacity to effectively counter conflict

and violent extremism, through analytics, research, and programming, with particular attention to youth inclusion and engagement.

Integrate regional water projects with bilateral programming to improve long-term, sustainable access to water for millions of people in the region.

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will address looming increased water scarcity by continuing to support applied research aimed at addressing key water challenges; incorporate and build upon prior regional water programming; identify and scale up technologies that increase supply, enhance efficiency, and reduce demand; and improve water use and management through civic engagement and public advocacy. Funding will build on prior programming, expanding earlier investments in innovations that are expected to lead to transformative improvements and new public-private partnerships to strengthen water security in the MENA region.
- This assistance will support growing partnerships with organizations using satellite and remote sensing technologies to help water managers model and manage surface and groundwater flows, adapt to and mitigate the effects of drought and climate change, reduce disaster risk, and improve water use decision-making.

Support limited, targeted regional health objectives focused primarily on reduction in preventable child and maternal deaths and improving the health and well-being of populations region-wide.

Key Interventions:

- Maternal and Child Health: Approximately $500,000 will support assessments on nutrition education, which will provide recommendations that may inform USAID-led nutrition interventions for mother's and children's health activities.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: Approximately $1.1 million will support targeted programs that promote health practices and family planning services and information. Programming will scale up evidence-based best practices to apply women- and girl-centered approaches; build the local capacity of partner countries to develop, manage, and evaluate their health programs; and emphasize data-driven decision-making to address key concerns. This intervention fills gaps that missions are unable to implement on a bilateral basis due to sensitivity – programs are easier to implement if done on a regional basis.

Improvements in the enabling environment to promote increased investment.

Key Interventions:

- Funding will support the private sector to encourage sustainable economic growth and job creation by seeding and incubating investment in early stage businesses and startups and providing technical expertise. This innovative model exemplifies a new partnership approach, and will address critical financing and other constraints to the growth of qualified early stage businesses across the region.
- Programs will provide technical support in the form of country growth diagnostics, economic analyses, economic growth assessments, project design, and monitoring and evaluation of regional economic growth programs implemented across borders and in transitioning countries. USAID technical experts will provide assistance in promoting trade and investment, encouraging small and medium enterprise development, and addressing unemployment / underemployment in the MENA region.

Growth in the private sector and workforce development lead to expanded and equitable employment.

Key Interventions:

- Basic Education: Approximately $600,000 will be used to conduct surveys and analyses to meet the education demands of those at risk of dropping out of school or those already out school. In addition to the focus on education, there will be an effort to develop innovative and synergistic partnerships with other sectors to ensure the integration of health, economic, and civic topics within the education process, as relevant and appropriate.
- Assistance will help develop a compilation of useful accelerated learning programs that, in addition to meeting basic learning needs, also addresses critical psycho-social needs to reduce post-traumatic stress among refugees.
- Higher Education: Approximately $300,000 will support efforts that contribute to developing employer-demanded job and leadership skills, building community and reducing tensions, and focusing on the aspirations of youth while providing them with the relevant skills needed to take advantage of economic, civic, and social opportunities. USAID will focus on identifying public-private partnerships that contribute to both increasing skills and opportunities for youth.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID Middle East Regional supported one evaluation and two assessments during FY 2014, with another evaluation poised to begin in FY 2015:

- USAID performed extensive needs assessments in West Bank and Lebanon in the area of financing start-ups.
- USAID is conducting a mid-term evaluation of two regional water activities (Monitoring Agriculture and Water Resources Development, and Water Information System Platforms) in FY 2015. The evaluation results will inform continued implementation of both activities over the next two years

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of program monitoring efforts, field-based staff modified several awards to realign budgets to more efficiently use foreign assistance resources towards achieving program results. Specifically, MER has utilized results from monitoring and evaluation and other analytics to contribute information for new program designs as well as recommendations for future investment and use of USG funds, and will continue to do so working in close coordination with State's Bureau for Near Eastern Affairs. Recommendations and findings have been shared with USAID Missions and stakeholders, thereby engaging expertise at the field and donor coordination levels. Findings from assessments of financing start-ups have led to the implementation of a pilot program pioneering innovative approaches. In addition, the start-up financing assessments in the West Bank and Lebanon directly contributed to development of awards in those areas.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Civil society is able and empowered to represent societal interests, constructively engage in policymaking, and hold governments accountable: The development of civil society groups that are unfettered, effective, and able to interact constructively with government is critical to the success and durability of reforms and transitions that are underway in the region. However, the ability of civil society to operate in many countries in the region is constrained by the legal and policy environment and by the lack of effective strategies to engage their governments. USAID will focus on increasing the operating space for civil society in the region, and enhance the participation and leadership of women within civil society. USAID will support technical staff and provide analytic services to our offices in the field in order to improve the impact of their programming.

Government institutions and political processes are more transparent, accountable, and responsive to all citizens: Addressing the region's challenges and meeting citizen demands for a voice in determining their futures will require sustained reforms, more responsive and accountable governance, and political processes that are open, credible, and inclusive. Increased transparency, including through efforts to curb corruption, directly promotes both economic growth as well as improved, equitable service delivery. In support of these outcomes, USAID will actively support countries in transition; promote government institutions that are more responsive to all citizens and that provide public goods and services and manage resources transparently and equitably; and expand opportunities for meaningful political participation by all citizens to the full extent possible – recognizing the particular need to empower and enfranchise women and youth; and the development of more responsive political parties where they exist. USAID will also provide analytic services to our offices in the field in order to improve the impact of their programming.

Countries in the region develop effective, responsible, and accountable security and justice sector institutions that provide a safe and secure domestic environment protecting all citizens: The MENA region continues to undergo tremendous change and presents some of the most pressing challenges to U.S. national security. Increasing threats from violent extremist and terrorist organizations combined with political instability requires USAID to come up with more nimble operational models, while necessarily narrowing its programmatic focus to those sectors most responsive to outside support as well as those that advance the Agency's core priorities. Programs in this area will focus on countering violent extremism and conflict mitigation through the development of new tools and analyses.

Integrate regional water projects with bilateral programming to improve long-term, sustainable access to water for millions of people in the region: Water scarcity is a major source of political tension, with the MENA region having less than 1.5 percent of the world's renewable freshwater resources. By integrating regional water projects with programs currently supported by USAID bilateral missions in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, West Bank/Gaza and Yemen, U.S. assistance aims to improve long-term, sustainable access to water for millions of people in the region by: (i) supporting applied research that addresses key water challenges; ii) identifying and scaling up technologies that expand water supply, increase efficiency, and reduce demand; and iii) improving water use and management through civic engagement and public advocacy. The program responds to challenges identified through country-based programming that are best addressed through a regional approach and will support deeper integration of regional initiatives and bilateral investments in the water sector. This will also promote information sharing and networking on behavior change communication among local environment and civil society organizations, expand networks linking MENA and U.S. research institutions, increase regional science and technology capacity to improve water resource planning and management and foster partnerships among Middle East researchers, and reduced tensions created by water scarcity through regional cooperation.

Support regional health objectives, including ending preventable child and maternal deaths and improving the health and well-being of regional populations: Health is an integral part of human development and overall development in MENA and is linked to crisis management and regional security concerns. Deteriorating political situations across the region have led to major backsliding in health outcomes, and the strain on health systems and population health is, in turn, fueling citizen dissatisfaction and insecurity. Further, regional refugee flows have placed an enormous burden on country health systems, threatening not only the health of their populations, but also the overall security and stability of the region. Funding will support U.S. Government development and health goals to end preventable child and maternal deaths and improve the health and well-being of regional populations. USAID will explore intersections with other sectors, regional bureaus, and the interagency, and will consider ways to integrate health into broader development efforts, especially in the areas of economic growth and democracy, human rights, and governance.

Improvements in the enabling environment promote increased investment**:** Increasing foreign and domestic investment in the region requires financing mechanisms; a stable, transparent business environment based on sound public financial management; open markets; a more robust formal sector; and sustainable fiscal and economic policies. Improving economic governance will also increase the inflow of foreign investment and support the retention of domestic capital, where it can stimulate job creation and economic growth in domestic markets. For example, USAID can address investment gaps in the early stage private sector market through its MENA Investment Initiative pilot program.

Growth in the private sector leads to expanded and equitable employment: Growing unemployment rates pose a severe threat to the security and stability of many countries in the region. With more than 60 percent of the population in the region under the age of 25, millions of jobs will need to be created in the coming years in order to absorb new entrants into the labor market. Young people are not receiving the right skills for the modern marketplace through existing institutions. It is therefore critical that private sector growth be coupled with training and education that impart relevant, marketable skills.

The public formal education system in the MENA region is characterized as being of low quality, a characterization which draws upon the region's poor scores in international and national learning outcome assessments. This situation is aggravated in several countries by the integration of Syrian refugees into schools. New alternative and innovative programs and increased quality learning opportunities through non-formal education are desperately needed to alleviate that strain.

South and Central Asia Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Assistance across South and Central Asia is aligned to advance regional economic connectivity integration; strengthen the U.S.-India strategic partnership; deepen the relationship with Central Asia; and promote sustainable peace, development, and democracy in South Asia. The request for South and Central Asia recognizes that U.S. engagement in Afghanistan is moving into a new phase, in which connections to the region are increasingly important. The request also invests considerable resources in Pakistan to support U.S. objectives on counterterrorism, nuclear security, and stability in the region. The FY 2016 request includes significant resources to advance the New Silk Road (NSR) initiative connecting economies from Central to South Asia via Afghanistan. In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will seek to fortify democratic gains through support for civil society, rule of law and human rights, as well as to reinforce economic growth and improve access to basic and higher education. These programs will also complement continued strong investments in the three Presidential Initiatives - the Global Health Initiative, Feed the Future, and the Global Climate Change Initiative. Security assistance will support nonproliferation, counterterrorism and counternarcotics efforts and will provide training and equipment for police and military forces to build their capacity to provide internal security, secure borders, enforce the rule of law, and combat violent extremism. Lastly, across the region, assistance will also address cross-cutting issues, such as impediments to women's rights, corruption, and disaster risk reduction.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**2,615,159**	*	**2,856,931**	**241,772**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**1,445,586**	*	**1,890,980**	**445,394**
Economic Support Fund	1,160,757	*	1,420,980	260,223
Foreign Military Financing	42,229	*	265,000	222,771
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	214,400	*	205,000	-9,400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	28,200	*	-	-28,200
Enduring/Core Programs	**1,169,573**	*	**965,951**	**-203,622**
Development Assistance	105,328	*	123,379	18,051
Economic Support Fund	289,181	*	423,208	134,027
Foreign Military Financing	248,656	*	10,600	-238,056
Global Health Programs - State	26,271	*	34,294	8,023
Global Health Programs - USAID	184,700	*	150,725	-33,975
International Military Education and Training	12,288	*	13,260	972
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	98,260	*	109,305	11,045
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	43,300	*	65,180	21,880
P.L. 480 Title II	161,589	*	36,000	-125,589

Detailed Overview

A Strategic Partnership with Afghanistan that Protects U.S. National Security and Supports a More Stable, Democratic, and Prosperous Afghanistan

Engagement with Afghanistan remains a key part of the strategy to protect the United States and allies from future attacks. The social, democratic, and economic development efforts, along with work to strengthen Afghan security forces, are designed to deny Al Qaeda and other international terrorist groups a safe haven in Afghanistan by improving the Afghan Government's ability to secure its territory and gain the confidence of its people. The United States will continue to help strengthen the ability of Afghan institutions to maintain significant yet fragile social, economic, and democratic gains and to cultivate Afghanistan as a strengthened partner in the fight against international terrorists. The United States will also support Afghanistan's efforts to establish sustainable partnerships with its neighbors in South and Central Asia and to promote regional stability and economic prosperity through greater regional commerce.

A More Stable, Democratic, and Prosperous Pakistan that Plays a Constructive Role in the Region

The United States has a profound interest in a stable, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan. Given Pakistan's critical role in U.S. counterterrorism efforts, global nuclear security, regional stability, the peace process in Afghanistan, and regional economic connectivity, continued engagement with Pakistan will remain a top U.S. foreign policy priority from FY 2015-2018 and beyond.

Following the tumultuous period of U.S.-Pakistan relations throughout 2011 and 2012, the United States has worked to put the relationship back on solid footing. Through the re-invigorated U.S.-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue, the United States has structured its engagement into five working groups that reflect joint U.S. and Pakistani interests: Economics and Finance; Energy; Defense; Law Enforcement and Counterterrorism; and Security, Strategic Stability, and Nonproliferation. Launching in 2015, there will also be a new, sixth working group for Education, Science, and Technology. Continued progress in these six areas will be critical to fostering a more comprehensive relationship with Pakistan, one that is not only based on the common threats the U.S. faces, but also on the many opportunities to foster increased public and private sector ties.

A Strengthened U.S.-India Strategic Partnership, Leading to Increased Bilateral Trade, and Better Cooperation on Shared Regional and Multilateral Goals

President Obama has described the U.S.-India relationship as "one of the defining partnerships of the 21st century." The United States and India share common interests and objectives related to many of the world's major challenges and have the opportunity to work together to expand trade, tackle global security issues, mitigate climate change, reduce poverty and disease, pursue security cooperation, and advance human dignity. With a newly energized Indian government, India can create unprecedented opportunities for trade and investment that can directly translate into hundreds of thousands of jobs for American workers and advance India's own economic priorities.

The United States is helping India diversify its hydrocarbon-dependent energy needs by assisting U.S. companies seeking to break into India's growing nuclear power industry. The United States is also addressing the global challenge of climate change by collaborating with India on climate-resilience strategies, and exchanging climate scholars and experts. The United States and India are working on expanding two-way trade between the U.S. and India to drive higher employment in both countries and are focused on ensuring U.S. companies compete on the most level playing field possible by persuading

Indian government and business leaders that adopting an intellectual property-rights regime based on international norms is the only way India can attract the level of foreign investment the country needs to achieve its ambitious economic development agenda.

Greater Regional Economic Connectivity in South and Central Asia that Promotes Greater Prosperity and Stability Across the Region, Including Creating a Constituency for Peace and Economic Progress in Afghanistan

Trade and economic connectivity are among the best guarantors of long-term peace and shared prosperity, yet South and Central Asia remain among the world's least economically integrated regions. The United States will work with partner countries and institutions, bilaterally and multilaterally and with the private sector, to promote economic cooperation within South and Central Asia and also among the region and neighboring regions. The United States will implement the NSR initiative of an Afghanistan connected economically in the broader region through trade, transit, energy, and people-to-people initiatives. The United States will use its convening power to bring together businesses that have not previously interacted, as well as offer technical expertise and financing. Taking advantage of India's dynamism and reforms underway in neighboring Burma, the United States will promote development of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor that links the economies of South Asia and Southeast Asia. The United States will also foster multilateral approaches to combat piracy, climate change and fisheries depletion in the Indian Ocean rim through the Indian Ocean Rim Association and other fora. The United States will encourage economic cooperation between India and Pakistan, the region's two biggest economies, as a means to reduce tensions in the subcontinent.

A More Secure and Stable Region in South and Central Asia that Advances U.S. Interests

This goal addresses the traditional security issues that threaten stability in South and Central Asia, and reinforces and complements the non-security goals in this strategy that focus on regional economic cooperation and democratic development, as well as country-specific goals for Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India.

Even as the security transition in Afghanistan continues, the United States and its partners in the rest of South and Central Asia will continue to face a wide array of security challenges. Transnational terrorist organizations, foreign terrorist fighters, narco-trafficking, criminal organizations, widespread official corruption, lingering inter-state rivalries all pose challenges for the foreseeable future. At the same time, the United States must continue its efforts to prevent the proliferation and use of weapons of mass destruction through persistent engagement, regionally and globally. To respond to these challenges the United States seeks to leverage common interests among regional partners and relevant international organizations. U.S. diplomatic, security, and law enforcement engagement will prioritize three interconnected objectives that frame this goal: (1) deepening defense cooperation; (2) countering terrorism and violent extremism; (3) and countering narcotics and corruption.

A South and Central Asia Region with More Democratic, Accountable and Inclusive Governance and Sustainable Economic Development

Many countries in what is overall one of the most populous and poor regions of the world are trying to achieve prosperity and security through state-led economies, some of which rely on selling natural resources and authoritarian political systems that restrict dissent and public voice. Other countries, some quite poor and lacking in resources, have made an historic choice for democracy. In these countries, democracy must deliver developmental outcomes for the people that are at least as good as the non-democratic alternative. Accountable and transparent government that better serves public needs and is inclusive of all groups in society offers an alternative vision for South and Central Asia if it can deliver

in ways less democratic systems cannot. By providing quality health and education, basic food security, effective information and communication technology services, increased natural resource management, economic opportunity, gender parity and inclusion of minority populations, democracies demonstrate their resilience. Responsive democratic systems can also better face the challenges throughout South and Central Asia of increasing environmental concerns and competition for natural resources; pandemic disease outbreaks, natural and man-made disasters; continued marginalization of women and other vulnerable populations; and trafficking in persons, including forced labor. The Department and USAID seek to strengthen civil society and non-government actors to promote human rights and respond to the needs of vulnerable populations. The objectives outlined below aim to deepen bilateral and multilateral relationships to encourage countries and institutions in the region to embrace and advance democratic values, establish an effective foundation of good governance and credible institutions in the long term, and respond to complex development challenges.

Afghanistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States government provides security and civilian assistance to Afghanistan with the goal of establishing a secure and prosperous state that rejects extremism and can never again become a safe haven for terrorists. U.S. civilian assistance works to build Afghan institutions and infrastructure that provides citizens with essential health, education and justice services as well as increased economic opportunities. Today, improved security and broader access to essential government services have dramatically improved the lives of ordinary Afghans. The FY 2016 Request will allow the Afghans to capitalize on the opportunities provided by the newly elected Afghan government of national unity and builds upon the gains of the past decade.

FY 2016 assistance programs will work to ensure the Afghan government is increasingly capable of delivering services and stimulating economic opportunity as the United States reduces its presence outside of Kabul and gradually reduces assistance through the Transformational Decade: 2015-2024. The successful conclusion of the 2014 political transition following a credible election gives cause for optimism as the new administration appears capable, active, and committed to an ambitious set of reforms to set Afghanistan on a course toward long-term stability and sustainable economic growth. The new government is counting on the United States and other international donors to uphold their strategic partnership with Afghanistan as the best chance for continued stability and development in Afghanistan.

The FY 2016 request of $1.5 billion is consistent with U.S. commitments made at the Tokyo and London Conferences to sustain support to Afghanistan through 2017 at or near levels of the last decade. This request also takes into account declining resources from other agencies, primarily the Department of Defense, where significant programs to build Afghan infrastructure, develop communities, and support the Afghan economy have ended.

The five principal objectives for FY 2016 assistance to Afghanistan are: Launching the Transformation Decade; Supporting Afghanistan's Governance and Political Institutions; Strengthening Afghan Rule of Law; Building a Foundation for Afghanistan's Future; and Advancing the Rights of Afghan Women and Girls.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,186,628**	*	**1,514,055**	**327,427**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**942,837**	*	**1,291,050**	**348,213**
Economic Support Fund	743,837	*	1,086,050	342,213
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	180,000	*	205,000	25,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,000	*	-	-19,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**243,791**	*	**223,005**	**-20,786**
Economic Support Fund	108,163	*	138,850	30,687
International Military Education and Training	509	*	1,200	691
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	45,000	*	45,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related	24,150	*	37,955	13,805

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Programs				
P.L. 480 Title II	65,969	*	-	-65,969

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The FY 2016 civilian foreign assistance request of $138.9 million in ESF for Afghanistan will sustain and further the development achievements of the last decade while supporting the new Afghan Government's progress towards building a strong, secure, and sovereign Afghanistan. To advance this goal, FY 2016 resources will augment gains in health and education, and promote opportunities for women and girls.

Building a Foundation for Afghanistan's Future: Building a foundation for Afghanistan's future through improvements in health and education, agriculture, economic growth, and infrastructure:

Health: With FY 2016 resources ($111.9 million), USAID will utilize on- and off-budget mechanisms to maintain and enhance gains in the health sector, strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and other Afghan institutions to deliver quality health services more effectively, and implement innovative financing options for service delivery that decrease reliance on external assistance.

Key Interventions:

- Through the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), a multi-donor trust fund managed by the World Bank, USAID will provide on-budget assistance to the MoPH to improve access to, availability of, and use of high quality primary health care services, especially for women and children.
- To further reduce health risks, USAID will partner with the Afghan government and selected communities to improve hygiene and sanitation behaviors by translating information, knowledge, and lessons learned into practice. FY 2016 resources will strengthen integration of hygiene and sanitation behavior and change communication within the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) at the community level through health posts, health sub-centers, mobile health teams, and basic health centers.
- Other Public Health Threats: FY 2016 resources will further strengthen key health systems functions, such as management and governance, health financing, human resources, and health management information. USAID will also foster sustainability by assisting the MoPH to strengthen engagement with the private sector to increase accessibility to and the quality of health services. FY 2016 resources will also support polio eradication efforts.
- Maternal and Child Health: FY 2016 resources will continue to support MoPH efforts to increase access to high quality basic health care services at facility and community levels, as well as provide information and counseling that Afghan women need to encourage healthy pregnancies, childbirth, and child survival. USAID will support activities to strengthen routine immunization and the pharmaceutical system, and assist the MoPH to strengthen engagement with the private sector. To assist GIRoA and the MoPH to prevent and respond to epidemics funds will assist disease surveillance systems, including polio surveillance.
- Nutrition: USAID will support the MoPH in improving the quality of nutrition-related services and nutritional outcomes within the BPHS and at the household and individual level. Key nutrition interventions include exclusive breastfeeding, vitamin-A supplementation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of anemia, micronutrient supplementation, zinc supplementation and oral rehydration for children with diarrhea, and promotion of nutrient-rich foods. USAID will promote integration of optimal nutritional practices through a cross-sector approach that includes health and agriculture. FY 2016 resources will be used to increase adoption of improved nutrition behaviors, country capacity and commitment to nutrition, and access to and use of quality nutrition services.

- Water Supply and Sanitation: Assistance will support improved access to drinking water and improve the quality of water resources management.

Education: Working in close collaboration with GIRoA counterparts and international donors, FY 2016 assistance ($27.0 million) will support the strategic goals of increasing and maintaining equitable access to quality basic and higher education for all Afghans by improving the government's service provision capacity, targeting educational access for girls, training teachers, increasing technical vocational education and training opportunities for youth, and establishing two- and four-year post-secondary programs.

Key Interventions:
- Basic Education: In FY 2016, USAID will promote equitable access to quality basic education for all children through teacher training, textbook provision, and strengthening the capacity of communities to initiate and operate schools in underserved areas of the country. FY 2016 funds will support a nation-wide, early-grade reading and math program in formal Ministry of Education (MoE) schools. This will be done while strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of the MoE at the national, provincial, and district level.
- Higher Education: FY 2016 resources will help the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) carry out activities under its strategic plan to improve the quality of academic programs and build a cadre of professionals able to meet the needs of an emerging economy. USAID will strengthen Afghan universities' academic programs through the development of quality relevant associate, undergraduate and graduate degree programs; improve the link to private sector and industry leaders in the design and delivery of higher education degree programs; increase the number of qualified university faculty; and improve the management systems of selected universities. USAID will also support post-secondary education and training activities to improve the employability of Afghan youth; establish partnerships with U.S. and regional universities to increase the number of faculty members with graduate degrees; and increase access to technical disciplines which are essential for workforce development.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

The FY 2016 civilian foreign assistance request of $1.1 billion in ESF-OCO for Afghanistan will support critical objectives we share with our Afghan partners, including ensuring a strong and sovereign Afghanistan where Afghans find security, peace, prosperity, and dignity. ESF-OCO resources will provide short-term funding to enhance the capacity of Afghan institutions so the Afghan Government is able to assume greater responsibility for the country's development and reduce the country's reliance on external assistance.

Launching the Transformation Decade: Full transition to a normalized diplomatic relationship where the United States is partnered with a fully sovereign, credible, and stable Afghan Government: With $573.0 million in FY 2016 resources, USAID will provide support to the newly-elected Afghan Government to continue promoting a more capable, accountable, and responsive GIRoA that can serve the Afghan people with lower levels of international assistance.

Key Interventions:
- USAID will seek to improve provincial government authorities' competencies in planning and budgeting.
- USAID will assist GIRoA at the central and municipal governance levels to strengthen the capacities to raise and manage revenues, deliver services, and be accountable to citizens.
- USAID will raise awareness about trafficking in persons and build capacity of institutions to address this issue from a policy, legal, and service delivery perspective.

Afghanistan Reconstruction: The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), a multi-donor trust fund managed by the World Bank, will remain an important vehicle by which the U.S. government will pool funds with other donor resources to improve the performance and accountability of the Afghan Government through an on-budget approach. The ARTF Incentive Program provides discretionary funds to GIRoA if it meets key benchmarks in the areas of public financial management, governance and civil society, investment climate, and sub-national governance. In FY 2016, USAID plans to disburse approximately $250 million to ARTF. In addition, USAID will provide up to $100 million in bilateral incentive funding through the ARTF.

Key Interventions:

- USAID funds channeled through the ARTF will continue to improve the quality of educational inputs and processes as a foundation for a long-term strategy to improve the quality of educational outcomes achieved through investment in human resources (teachers, principals, and educational administration personnel), physical facilities, promotion of school-based management, and capacity building of provincial and district education departments.
- USAID will also contribute to improve the health of the Afghan people by supporting the Ministry of Health to enhance its ability to provide basic health services, promote healthy behaviors, and more competently manage the sector on its own.
- In a new area under the ARTF, USAID will contribute funding to reduce stunting and malnutrition and improve access to water sources and sanitation facilities at a local level, while promoting improved hygiene and sanitation practices.
- As a cross-cutting emphasis, USAID funding for the ARTF will strengthen the ability of select ministries to provide services to the Afghan people by supporting the design and implementation of ministry-specific reform programs, which include systematic monitoring and the recruitment of qualified management-staff.
- USAID funds channeled through the World Bank will support irrigation rehabilitation and on-farm water management.
- FY 2016 resources also will support GIRoA reforms under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework by disbursing USAID's own bilateral Incentive Funding through the ARTF Recurrent Cost Window upon proof of satisfactory progress in key areas.

Supporting Afghanistan's Governance and Political Institutions: Strengthening civil society by building governance capacity and reinforcing political institutions: The United States will continue supporting Afghan electoral management bodies, political entities, and civil society organizations (CSOs) in the efforts to plan and administer successful elections. Total FY 2016 ESF-OCO resources for political competition and consensus building is $12.0 million.

Key Interventions:

- Based on the lessons learned from the three elections cycles between 2004 and 2015, USAID will continue to provide targeted assistance to Afghan election management bodies, the Independent Elections Commission, Independent Electoral Complaints Commission, and the Media Commission in the following lines of effort: internal institutional capacity building and reform, administrating elections within the Afghan operating environment, and increasing their ability to independently administer future elections using their own financial resources.
- In addition, USAID will expand its work in civic education, which will provide support to CSOs for the aim of increasing citizen awareness about their rights and their knowledge of the electoral process, as well as encouraging and increasing their participation in these processes.
- As a part of USAID's work to strengthen political entities and domestic observer groups, there will be ongoing capacity building programs focused on empowering these two important stakeholders within the electoral landscape to actively participate in the process and provide strong checks and balances

on the work done by the election management bodies.

Civil Society: With $66.0 million in FY 2016 resources, USAID and the Department of State will support civil society and media engagement that enables Afghan citizens to influence policy, monitor government accountability, and serve as advocates for political reform.

Key Interventions:

- USAID programs will support civil society networks and coalitions, build CSO sectoral expertise so that they can better advocate and hold government accountable, and promote civic education to increase demand for quality services and greater civic participation.
- USAID programs will continue to support Afghan independent media's effort to better inform citizens through quality public affairs programming and analysis of current events.
- FY 2016 funds will also support academic and professional exchanges including through the Department of State's Fulbright program to help expand Afghanistan's cadre of future leaders and build lasting links between Afghan and U.S. institutions.

Supporting Victims of War

Key Intervention:

- In FY 2016, $15.0 million of ESF-OCO funds will be used to provide humanitarian assistance to civilian victims of conflict in Afghanistan. This assistance is expected to be closely coordinated with State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs, and Disabled as well as UN bodies and Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission.

Countering Trafficking-in-Persons (C-TIP): With $5.0 million in FY 2016 ESF-OCO funds, this activity will raise awareness around C-TIP and strengthen the capacity of GIRoA officials to effectively formulate and implement strategies to reduce the prevalence of trafficking in persons, both within country and in neighboring countries.

Key Intervention:

- USAID's C-TIP programming will continue to focus on technical capacity building support to Afghan Government officials at the national and sub-national level, to lead change in attitudes, practices, and processes, community awareness, and cross border coordination through NGO and government counterparts.

Strengthening Afghan Rule of Law: Strengthening the rule of law in Afghanistan through support for GIRoA justice sector institutions: With FY 2016 resources, USAID will support rule of law initiatives at the district, provincial, and national levels focused on increasing access to justice, capacity building, and promoting transparency and accountability. Civilian agency programs will remain focused on building Afghan ownership and sustainable operation of law enforcement institutions, in accordance with all applicable legal restrictions on assistance to law enforcement forces.

Simultaneously, USAID programs will promote civil society to create a demand for legal rights, accountability, transparency, and government protection of individual rights.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will work with Afghan justice institutions to build the capacity of the formal justice sector to increase the public's access to courts, align traditional dispute resolution with the Afghan Constitution and international human rights standards, increase transparency and accountability in the courts, and reduce corruption through improved public oversight of the justice system.

- FY 2016 ESF funding of $20.0 million will continue to support the training of new and sitting judges in judicial ethics and other substantive legal topics. Programming will also support CSOs and GIRoA institutions in efforts to combat corruption. USAID intends to provide intensive training for judges, community elders, and other key stakeholders in the justice sector, improve administrative systems that will result in increased performance of the court system, and support the GIRoA to align traditional dispute resolution in the informal justice sector with the Afghan Constitution.

Building a Foundation for Afghanistan's Future: Building a foundation for Afghanistan's future through improvements in health and education, agriculture, economic growth, and infrastructure

Education: Working in close collaboration with GIRoA counterparts and international donors, FY 2016 assistance ($113.1 million) will support the strategic goals of increasing and maintaining equitable access to quality basic and higher education for all Afghans by improving the government's service provision capacity, improving educational access for girls, training teachers, increasing technical vocational education and training opportunities for youth, and establishing two- and four-year post-secondary programs.

Key Interventions:

- Basic Education: In FY 2016, USAID will promote equitable access to quality basic education for all children through teacher training, textbook provision, and strengthening the capacity of communities to initiate and operate schools in underserved areas of the country. FY 2016 funds will support a nation-wide, early-grade reading and math program in formal Ministry of Education (MoE) schools. This will be done while strengthening the technical and institutional capacity of the MoE at the national, provincial, and district level.
- Higher Education: FY 2016 resources will help the Ministry of Higher Education (MoHE) carry out activities under its strategic plan to improve the quality of academic programs and build a cadre of professionals able to meet the needs of an emerging economy. USAID will strengthen Afghanistan universities' academic programs through the development of quality relevant associate, undergraduate, graduate degree programs; improve the link to private sector and industry leaders in the design and delivery of higher education degree programs; increase the number of qualified university faculty; and improve the management systems of selected universities. USAID will also support post-secondary education and training activities to improve the employability of Afghan youth; establish partnerships with U.S. and regional universities to increase the number of faculty members with graduate degrees; and increase access to technical disciplines that are essential for workforce development.

Economic Growth and Infrastructure: FY 2016 resources will help GIRoA promote broad-based private sector development and investment, foster job creation, improve fiscal sustainability, and build stronger trade linkages between Afghanistan and other economies in the region. FY 2016 resources ($185.0 million) will help Afghanistan attract private sector investment by building on previous gains made in strengthening the business enabling environment and improving GIRoA capacity in the area of public financial management. USAID will support an active and participatory role for women in the formal economy and will continue to promote Afghan ownership and sustainability through full alignment with GIRoA's National Priority Programs and the goals identified under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will strengthen GIRoA's ability to generate revenue, budget more effectively and allocate resources more effectively to promote fiscal sustainability and provide essential services to the Afghan people.

- USAID will complement macro-level support to the MoF with micro-level business advisory services, workforce development training, and improved access to sources of credit.
- USAID will promote the acceleration of inclusive, sustainable development by economically empowering women and reducing gender gaps through a comprehensive effort to increase women's access to credit and markets and by strengthening technical and workforce knowledge and experience for women professionals and entrepreneurs.
- USAID will continue its support to public-private partnerships that leverage significant private sector resources for critical investments in private enterprises, energy and water infrastructure, and social development resources in strategically important regions and economic zones.
- Continued support for technical assistance and operations and maintenance of key infrastructure will help the GIRoA protect and sustain previous U.S. government investments, particularly those in the transportation, water, and energy sectors.
- USAID will continue providing critical quality assurance and engineering services for its infrastructure projects to ensure quality construction and sustainability as well as to provide related capacity building to key ministries.
- To further safeguard investments in the transport sector, USAID will develop GIRoA's institutional capabilities and revenue generation facilities to operate and maintain the country's road network.
- USAID will promote an enabling environment for private sector activity through improved foreign and domestic trade regimes, a strengthened financial sector, and reductions in the duration, cost and steps for businesses to comply with regulations.
- USAID will continue to stimulate the expansion of productive small and medium enterprises to create jobs, increase domestic and foreign investment, and improve sales of domestic products and services.
- USAID intends to build capacity within the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum to develop, promote, and manage mineral tenders for investors.

Agriculture: FY 2016 efforts continue the strategy of moving away from short-term stabilization activities and towards longer-term and more sustainable development in the agriculture sector. USAID will continue to integrate its Alternative Development and agricultural development activities ($97 million combined). FY 2016 Alternative Development funding will be used to support agricultural activities through regional programs that cover areas that have historically grown poppy, particularly in the south and east.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will implement major agriculture programs that promote the use of improved agricultural technologies and practices, particularly in the wheat, horticulture, and livestock sectors and including improved on-farm water management, to increase rural incomes, generate employment, improve household food security, and offer farmers viable economic alternatives to the cultivation of opium poppy. USAID will also work to strengthen the effectiveness and management capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL) to improve its ability to provide key services to farmers and other stakeholders in the agriculture sector.
- USAID will support efforts to improve the efficiency of water use in irrigation systems, through the rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation infrastructure and the introduction of improved on-farm water management techniques. This will include support for a joint effort with the World Bank. USAID also will support efforts to rehabilitate watersheds to reduce erosion.
- FY 2016 resources will continue to stimulate the expansion of small- and medium-scale agricultural enterprises leading to increased investment in the sector, greater sales of agricultural products and services, and increased employment.
- FY 2016 funding will be used to improve household income and food security by increasing the productivity in wheat, high value crops (e.g., orchard crops, grapes, raisins, and melons), and livestock. This will include the introduction of improved varieties and production practices, as well

as the introduction of improved crop storage systems to reduce post-harvest losses.

- A particular emphasis will be placed on improving cultivation techniques for perennial crops (e.g., such as the trellising of grapes) and post-harvest processing techniques to add value at the farm and market intermediary level and to increase employment. The expansion of perennial crops offers the greatest opportunity to move arable land from poppy cultivation to licit agriculture.
- USAID programs will improve the effectiveness of "value chains" for wheat, high value crops, and livestock, including through the identification and alleviation of constraints that limit the ability of producers to access markets and through expanded access to quality agricultural inputs and other private sector services.
- FY 2016 resources will support the expansion of small and medium agricultural enterprises to create jobs, increase investment, and improve sales of domestic products and services. Improving access to credit for farmers and agribusinesses will be a critical component of such support.
- USAID programs will seek to increase the opportunities for women in the agricultural sector and to improve household nutrition.
- USAID will strengthen the capacity of MAIL to carry out applied research, provide extension services to producers, and address policy constraints. This may include rehabilitating research stations and laboratories in key provinces.
- Support also will strengthen Afghanistan's analytic framework and baselines to better assess and interpret food security, vulnerability, and famine dynamics and conditions. This area of engagement will include timely and rigorous early warning and vulnerability information on emerging and evolving food security issues in Afghanistan to ensure appropriate GIRoA, donor, and civil society response.

Advancing the Rights of Afghan Women and Girls: Advancing the rights of Afghan women and girls through economic development, improvements in health and education, creating leadership opportunities, and promoting access to justice: Women's increased participation in all facets of public and professional life is fundamental to Afghanistan's security, governance, justice, and development as the country enters its Transformational Decade: 2015-2024. In support of the Afghan Government's National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan and Afghan National Priority Programs, U.S. government efforts will promote women's economic and social equity to maintain the positive gains made since 2002, and to ensure Afghanistan achieves continued progress on the protection and promotion of women's rights. As part of the wider Let Girls Learn initiative, $45.0 million will support substantial new investments in programs supporting girls, further advancing our commitment to empower women and girls in Afghanistan.

Key Interventions:

- To capitalize on the empowerment of women leaders and to expand the number of educated women entering and advancing in important decision-making positions in government, the private sector, and civil society, the Promoting Gender Equity in National Priority Programs (Promote) Program will support: Women in the Afghan Economy, Women's Rights Groups and Coalitions, Women in Government, and Women's Leadership Development.
- To enhance the lasting impact of Promote and other USAID programming focused on women's empowerment in Afghanistan, legacy initiatives will be pursued, to include providing higher education scholarships to Afghan women, establishing and maintaining a Gender and Development Studies Institute at a leading Afghan university, and developing e-learning opportunities at another Afghan university to provide distance learning platforms designed for Afghan women and girls.
- USAID will continue to support capacity building and strengthening of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the Ministry of Higher Education, and the Departments of Women's Affairs at the provincial level.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

The IMET program is a key component of leadership development and professionalization of the Afghan National Army. Strong leaders, developed over the course of time through the IMET-funded professional military education programs, ensure the success of near-term efforts to build an enduring Afghan National Security Force capable of protecting the territory of Afghanistan and its borders. IMET programs instill basic democratic values among Afghan national military personnel, including the protection of internationally recognized human rights.

Launching the Transformation Decade: Full transition to a normalized diplomatic relationship where the United States is partnered with a fully sovereign, credible and stable Afghan government: Funding will provide for officers and Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) from the Afghan Ministry of Defense and National Directorate of Security to travel to the United States for training in a variety of programs offered by the United States Armed Forces.

Key Intervention:

- The IMET program sends officers and NCOs from the Afghan Ministry of Defense and National Directorate of Security to the United States for training in a variety of programs offered by the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps. Students begin with English language training and then attend a wide variety of professional military education and aviation courses. Officer Professional Military Education and leader development schools include the Service War Colleges, Service Command and General Staff Colleges, Captains' Career Courses, and Basic Officer Leadership Courses. NCOs attend the Sergeants Major Academy and Senior Leadership branch courses.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The FY 2016 civilian foreign assistance request of $45.0 million in INCLE for Afghanistan will provide administrative and operational support funding to enhance the capacity of Afghan law enforcement institutions so the Afghan Government is able to assume greater responsibility for these institutions and reduce the country's reliance on external assistance.

Strengthening Afghan Rule of Law: Strengthening the rule of law in Afghanistan through support for GIRoA justice sector and law enforcement institutions: Counternarcotics & Administration of Justice Programs: Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, travel, equipment, communications and utilities, and other support services to design, implement, monitor, evaluate and oversee INCLE programs. In addition, INL's aviation assets will continue to provide critical security, overhead support, and secure transport for travel by U.S. government employees and Afghan government officials, as well as local and international implementing partners.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) - OCO

The FY 2016 civilian foreign assistance request of $205.0 million in INCLE-OCO for Afghanistan will provide short-term funding to enhance the capacity of Afghan law enforcement institutions so the Afghan Government is able to assume greater responsibility for the country's development and reduce the country's reliance on external assistance.

Strengthening Afghan Rule of Law: Strengthening the rule of law in Afghanistan through support for GIRoA justice sector institutions: Counternarcotics: The FY 2016 Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) counternarcotics program continues to strengthen the Afghan government's capabilities to independently tackle the narcotics problem.

Key Interventions:

- Support mobility, training, and mentoring assistance for the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan specialized units to build capacity within Afghan drug law enforcement, especially in technical areas such as electronic surveillance and intelligence analysis.
- Support Afghan-led drug supply reduction initiatives and facilitate counternarcotics collaboration between central and sub-national authorities, including through political incentives to reduce illicit crop cultivation like the Good Performers Initiative (GPI) and Governor-Led Eradication (GLE); cooperation with regional partners on cross-border narcotics activity; and stronger research, monitoring, and verification of drug-related trends.
- Enhance the capacity of relevant Afghan authorities to implement anti-drug public awareness and messaging campaigns, as well as to partner effectively with Afghan media and civil society to build public support for eliminating the supply of and demand for illicit narcotics.
- Continue progress on the transition of responsibility for INL-funded drug treatment programs to the Afghan government. Work with Afghan authorities to mitigate the growing public health crisis of drug use through public outreach, improved addiction prevention and treatment programs, and drug demand reduction activities.
- Support the Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics to effectively monitor, oversee, and guide implementation of the Afghan government's National Drug Control Strategy, including through stronger policy, administrative, financial, and human resources capacity.
- Funds also will be used to support additional program management and oversight requirements in Afghanistan, and other allowable administrative costs, including aviation support, operations and maintenance, transportation, and personnel recruitment and training.

Strengthening Afghan Rule of Law: Strengthening Afghan rule of law through support for GIRoA justice sector institutions: The FY 2016 INL justice program will continue to help the Afghan government provide justice services, while simultaneously helping citizens access justice through support to civil society and public education initiatives. INL will continue to assist the Afghan government in improving the administration within justice institutions and courts, while simultaneously helping them to build the internal capacity to provide continuing legal education programs. A particular emphasis on helping civil society grow, to provide an important check against increasing government capability, will continue.

Key Interventions:

- Promote the use of transparent bureaucratic systems in the justice ministries, as well as effective and integrated communication and processes across justice ministries, including criminal case tracking.
- Support legal education initiatives to ensure that Afghan justice practitioners can effectively perform in their jobs, and provide long-term sustainability for the justice sector. Support the development of training offices inside governmental justice institutions to facilitate the transfer of the training mission to the Afghan government.
- Strengthen access to justice by promoting legal awareness and supporting defense attorneys. Protect women and children by promoting women's legal rights, supporting the professional development of Afghan female justice practitioners, and providing shelters and legal aid for indigent women.
- Support programs that promote transparency, fight corruption, and build demand for an accountable government.
- Support programs for vulnerable inmate populations including women and their children, and juveniles housed in Juvenile Rehabilitation Directorate facilities.
- Provide a broad array of capacity building efforts, including embedded mentors at the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers (GDPDC) headquarters as well as U.S.-based training for Afghan correctional officers.
- Funds also will be used to support additional program management and oversight requirements in Afghanistan, and other allowable administrative costs, including aviation support, operations and

maintenance, transportation, and personnel recruitment and training.

- Counter significant criminal activity, including national security crimes, through targeted interventions with specialized units of investigators and prosecutors, and specially designated courts.
- Support Afghan police units providing security to lawyers and judges engaged in bringing criminals to justice, particularly those in danger because of their work in sensitive areas such as countering narcotics trafficking and national security cases.
- Support rehabilitation programs at provincial prisons across Afghanistan; provide assistance for alternatives to incarceration; and support Afghan capacity to monitor prisons and detention centers through partnerships with civil society groups.
- Support limited, small-scale infrastructure development projects to address emergency needs in Afghan correctional facilities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Launching the Transformation Decade: Weapons Removal and Abatement: The widespread, indiscriminate use of mines and other munitions during more than 30 years of conflict has turned Afghanistan into one of the most heavily explosives-contaminated countries in the world. The FY 2016 request for NADR is $37.9 million to support the following activities:

Key Interventions:

- Political-Military Affairs/Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) will conduct conventional weapons destruction and related activities, including humanitarian demining, munitions destruction, mine-risk education, and victim assistance. In addition to conventional weapons destruction, PM/WRA funded several community-based demining projects in areas that have recently been freed from insurgent control and are heavily contaminated with a variety of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).
- PM/WRA-funded de-miners will clear and return to productive use contaminated land. Teams will locate and/or destroy anti-tank mines, anti-personnel mines, and ERW, including abandoned improvised explosive devices.

Export Control and Border-related Security (EXBS): EXBS works to help foreign partners establish and implement strategic trade controls and related border security systems consistent with international standards, thus enhancing U.S. national security by preventing WMD proliferation and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons.

Key Intervention:

- The EXBS program is well established and will continue to provide essential support to the GIRoA through targeted enforcement training, equipment donations, and infrastructure improvements. This multifaceted approach to assistance will result in an upgraded security structure throughout Afghanistan.

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP): The TIP sub-account supports PISCES (Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System) in Afghanistan.

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 TIP funding will cover all necessary costs for the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES) hardware and software upgrades to maintain the current six ports of entry in Afghanistan. Afghanistan is a crucial PISCES partner nation that is showing strong signs of political will and is seeking to expand to six additional locations following the 2014 transition.

Anti-Terrorism Assistance: The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program in Afghanistan began in 2003

with an exclusive focus on training the Presidential Protective Service (PPS), a unit created to protect the President of Afghanistan.

Key Interventions:

- The ATA program has shifted its focus to assisting the Directorate of Protection for High-Level Persons (D-10) in building its capacity to protect a range of Afghan senior leadership and critically important government facilities.
- In addition to conducting training in protection of national leadership, designated defensive marksmanship, and counter-assault, the ATA program will provide D-10 with a series of instructor development courses in order to develop its capacity to train its own agents and ultimately achieve sustainability of its capacities.
- The ATA program also is exploring avenues to provide training to Ministry of Interior units which provide immediate counterterrorism response in Kabul, particularly the Kabul City Police, Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit, and Afghan Border Police who protect the Kabul International Airport.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Embassy's Coordination Directorate (CD) maintains a strong link with key leaders and staff within USAID, Resolute Support Mission, and U.S. Forces - Afghanistan (USFOR-A) to share concerns and best practices on oversight and management, project coordination, and mitigating the risks that funds are not used as intended. A representative example of CD's efforts to ensure adequate project-level monitoring and consideration of performance in decision-making is the release of a Mission-wide policy on Monitoring Contracts and Grant Oversight, issued in November 2013.

This Mission-wide monitoring policy is the result of the need to ensure that adequate project-level monitoring continues to take place with the expected decrease in U.S. Direct Hire mobility as the international forces in Afghanistan draw down. The policy requires in-depth monitoring plans at a project level to verify deliverables and ensure responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars. For each assistance program, a Multi-Tiered Monitoring Approach is used to organize the collection and verification of implementing partner reporting, using a variety of information sources and tools, so as to triangulate findings. This approach positions each Project Manager to gather and analyze monitoring data from various monitoring actors, triangulate data to ensure confidence in the reporting, and use the results to make programmatic decisions. Under USAID's Multi-Tiered Monitoring Approach, monitoring actors include Tier 1: U.S. government staff (USAID and other agencies), Tier 2: implementing partners, Tier 3: GIRoA (internal M&E systems, observation) and other donors, Tier 4: civil society, local organizations, and beneficiaries, and Tier 5: independent monitoring contractors. With respect to Tier 5, USAID has independent monitoring contractors in place to provide objective validation and quality assessments on projects. The contractors use a variety of monitoring methods to verify project data, including GPS/date/time-stamped photos, site visits, crowd-sourcing, interviews, and traditional surveys.

To effectively implement the Multi-Tiered Monitoring Approach, USAID is devoting increased staff time and funding resources towards this program. A dedicated M&E team has begun regular reviews of monitoring efforts, hosted mission-wide workshops, and is providing project-by-project support. An Implementation Support Team complements the M&E team by connecting USAID project managers to the remaining field based Afghan staff and local organizations. The IST is responsible for reviewing and analyzing data on specific geographic impediments to implementation and oversight. The combined efforts of these teams provide mission leadership with enhanced visibility on oversight being conducted

on development assistance projects.

Finally, USAID will continue to implement USAID Forward in Afghanistan, focusing on delivering results that matter for the Afghan people. This will include streamlining processes and using innovative solutions to complex situations. While Afghanistan is one of the most challenging environments in which USAID operates, these reforms will enable USAID activities to be much more effective.

Similarly, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) provides rigorous oversight of program activities according to the agreements it has with implementers. Regular and consistent reporting by INL partners, through a multi-tiered approach, is required as part of the basic oversight framework. INL also is taking steps to expand its monitoring staff.

As there are numerous and varied requirements for INL's projects in Afghanistan, INL requires a flexible and multi-faceted monitoring and oversight approach. Each project or program will involve different levels of monitoring, and will be required to utilize one or more strategies to create sufficient oversight coverage. All resources engaged in monitoring will need to be technically proficient in INL's oversight and management processes so that they can provide substantial and definitive reports. INL identified a series of monitoring options to ensure we are conducting thorough and comprehensive oversight/monitoring. Options may be mixed and matched to achieve the most effective, cost efficient results.

The above monitoring efforts are complemented by additional monitoring and evaluation tools—such as Performance Measurement Plans (PMPs)—that are tailored to each project's particular strengths, weaknesses, and information gaps. Under each PMP, there are project level indicators (baselines and targets) that help program officers regularly evaluate if, how, and to what degree activities help achieve core U.S. objectives in Afghanistan.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Over the past year, USAID completed sixteen performance evaluations and initiated six other evaluations in Afghanistan. The findings from these evaluations are improving project management and being incorporated into numerous project designs across all sectors. Below are some examples of how USAID has used monitoring and evaluation activities to inform programmatic decisions and improve assistance projects:

A mid-term performance evaluation for the Afghan Civilian Assistance Program II (ACAP II) was completed. The evaluation produced a series of recommendations that were implemented to improve the effectiveness of the project. This includes measures to prevent intra-beneficiary disputes and to recalibrate thresholds for eligibility and assistance type delivered. USAID has already acted on the findings from the evaluation.

A mid-term performance evaluation for the Afghanistan Trade and Revenue project is planned for the last quarter of FY 2015. Specifically, USAID intends to use the evaluation to examine the effectiveness and efficiency of the technical assistance provided to Afghanistan Customs Department and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock. The evaluation will also inform USAID's determination on the feasibility of expanding Afghan ownership of the management of the project.

The Measuring Impact of Stabilization Initiatives Project has completed the fourth wave of surveys to analyze the effect of stabilization activities on people's perceptions of stability. Building upon the baseline wave completed in 2012 and subsequent waves, the fourth wave of the perception survey continued its precedent of sampling approximately 20 percent of Afghan districts, and incorporated tens of thousands of survey responses. The results of this survey helped USAID better understand the impact

of stabilization activities. USAID recently commissioned a peer review of the survey methodology to improve further upon this valuable data source.

Under the rubric of the Multi-Tiered Monitoring Approach, USAID conducted a series of short-term objective monitoring site visits through the project for Services under Program and Project Offices for Results Tracking Phase II (SUPPORT II). This work served as one point of verification for several programs such as the training events provided by Afghanistan Civic Engagement Program (ACEP). This monitoring provided validation of the number of participants, the engagement of the beneficiaries, and proof through photographic evidence of the events.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

FY 2016 assistance to Afghanistan will center on five primary objectives:

Launching the Transformation Decade: Full transition to a normalized diplomatic relationship where the United States is partnered with a fully sovereign, credible, and stable Afghan Government: The transition to Afghan-led development, under the leadership of President Ashraf Ghani and a newly-elected Parliament, will continue, requiring increasingly capable and sophisticated governance and political institutions. The United States remains committed to help the Afghan people realize their potential as they enter a new era.

Supporting Afghanistan's Governance and Political Institutions: Strengthening civil society by building governance capacity and reinforcing political institutions: The United States will work in Kabul and at the sub-national level to help Afghan institutions become more effective, accountable, and responsive to the needs of the people. The United States will concentrate on improving the capacity of Afghan government ministries to collect revenue and deliver essential services as well as assist the new government in its efforts to reduce corruption. Local governance systems will be strengthened to better deliver services as a means of facilitating economic growth and increasing the government's legitimacy. At the same time, the United States will continue to build civil society's capacity to monitor government and demand accountability.

Strengthening Afghan Rule of Law: Strengthening the rule of law in Afghanistan through support for GIRoA justice sector institutions: The U.S. government's strategy is to support Afghan government and civil society efforts to increase access to fair, efficient, and transparent justice based on Afghan law. Towards this end, the U.S. government has coordinated closely with the new Afghan government and is working to ensure aligned goals aimed at a functioning and fair justice system, including combating corruption. The United States will continue to assist Afghanistan in its effort to establish a functioning justice system with increased access to justice for all, which are critically important functions for long-term stability. FY 2016 programs will focus on increasing access to justice by building upon past efforts in further developing institutional capacity, providing legal education, and increasing public awareness of judicial rights and mechanisms and holding judicial institutions accountable. Funding will support efforts to strengthen the Afghan Government's capacity to combat the drug trade as a critical element of securing stability and countering the link between narcotics and criminal, insurgent, and terrorism networks.

Corruption remains a formidable obstacle to effective governance, economic development, and stability in Afghanistan. The formation of a new Afghan government in 2014 and the election of a new Parliament in 2015 will provide important opportunities to increase transparency and accountability, and reduce the corrosive effect of corruption on economic activity and government credibility. Counter-corruption efforts will focus on reducing vulnerabilities by improving systems, increasing transparency in

government operations, developing investigation and prosecution capabilities, and strengthening civil society and independent media oversight.

Building a Foundation for Afghanistan's Future: Building a foundation for Afghanistan's future through improvements in health and education, agriculture, economic growth, and infrastructure: U.S. resources will work to facilitate sustainable economic growth and maintain the gains made in providing Afghans with access to health and education services. Efforts will continue to be guided by the U.S. economic strategy for Afghanistan that called for an emphasis on agriculture and agribusiness, beneficial use of natural resources and support for small and medium enterprise. The United States will also continue work to improve the business-enabling environment, promote regional trade, generate employment, strengthen budget and tax administration, and maintain improvements made in infrastructure development.

The United States will work in close cooperation with Afghan counterparts to sustain notable achievements in education and health. The United States will work directly with the Afghan Government and through non-governmental implementing partners to build capacity and achieve broader objectives in this sector. U.S. assistance will support continued access to quality primary, secondary and university education and continue to provide technical and vocational training opportunities for the growing youth population. Additionally, U.S. assistance will continue to prioritize efforts that expand educational opportunities for women through community-based education initiatives. Similarly, health activities- implemented in close cooperation with other donors will support Afghan government-led delivery of basic and essential health services through ongoing systems strengthening efforts.

U.S. programming will support a transition from short-term relief to Afghan-led, sustainable development. Previous interventions that have focused on stabilization of key areas through local service delivery will transition to activities that strengthen local governance structures to increase government capacity to provide services. Transition from relief to development will also require FY 2016 resources to continue building the Afghan government and civil society's capacities in disaster risk reduction for natural and conflict-induced disaster situations. Though the need for humanitarian assistance will persist, efforts across U.S. programming will be increasingly focused on building long-term improvements in place of solely short-term impacts. Leaders in humanitarian assistance, such as Food for Peace, will continue to work with Embassy colleagues to build linkages between emergency food assistance response and long-term development assistance that can improve nutrition and increase food security, as well as build resilience among Afghan communities.

Advancing the Rights of Afghan Women and Girls: Advancing the rights of Afghan women and girls through economic development, improvements in health and education, creating leadership opportunities, and promoting access to justice: In FY 2016, the United States will continue to prioritize issues affecting women. Although the circumstances for Afghan women have improved significantly since 2001, the U.S. government will seek to solidify and build upon the positive gains of the last 13 years. Thus, U.S. government agencies will continue to mainstream gender issues into all policies and programs so that the gradual decline in assistance funding in Afghanistan does not disproportionately affect women. Additionally, stand-alone gender programs will promote the inclusion of the next generation of Afghan women leaders in the public, private, and civil society sectors, with an ultimate goal of generating a critical mass of professional females to help break down discriminatory social norms.

The long-term commitment of the United States to a partnership with Afghanistan must be matched by an equal commitment from Afghanistan to remain on a course of democratic governance and reform. The transition to the government of national unity presents a unique opportunity to elevate the U.S.-Afghan relationship to a more strategic level. In furtherance of Afghan self-reliance and sustainability, the United States looks to the new government to define its own reform agenda and then find constructive

means to follow through on its plans. The United States and the Afghan Government have reaffirmed their commitment to continuing a constructive reform dialogue according the to the 2012 Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, including conditioning a significant portion of on-budget assistance to progress on Tokyo reforms. The Tokyo Framework also encourages donors to provide 50 percent of their development assistance directly through the government. The United States believes providing a responsible percentage of on-budget assistance will help improve Afghan ownership of development challenges, and increase the overall sustainability of development efforts and government capacity. The United States has made clear to the Afghan government that meeting the U.S. commitment to channel up to 50 percent of development assistance through the Afghan budget depends on their progress on Tokyo Framework reforms.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**1,514,055**
Launching the Transformation Decade: Full transition to a normalized diplomatic relationship where the United States is partnered with a fully sovereign, credible, and stable Afghan government	**708,655**
Economic Support Fund - OCO	**545,500**
2.2 Good Governance	545,500
International Military Education and Training	**1,200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**22,500**
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	22,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	**101,500**
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	101,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**37,955**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	16,600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	990
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,365
Supporting Afghanistan's Governance and Political Institutions: Strengthening civil society by building governance capacity and reinforcing political institutions	**98,000**
Economic Support Fund - OCO	**98,000**
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	12,000
2.4 Civil Society	66,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	15,000
Strengthening Afghan Rule of Law: Strengthening the rule of law in Afghanistan through support for GIRoA justice sector institutions	**182,000**
Economic Support Fund - OCO	**56,000**
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	31,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	20,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**22,500**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	22,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO	**103,500**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	103,500
Building a Foundation for Afghanistan's Future: Building a foundation for Afghanistan's future through improvements in health and education, agriculture, economic growth, and infrastructure	**502,900**
Economic Support Fund	**138,850**
3.1 Health	111,900
3.2 Education	26,950
Economic Support Fund - OCO	**364,050**
3.2 Education	113,050
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	11,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	20,000
4.3 Financial Sector	11,000
4.4 Infrastructure	68,000
4.5 Agriculture	66,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	69,000
4.8 Environment	6,000
Advancing the Rights of Afghan Women and Girls: Advancing the rights of Afghan women and girls through economic development, improvements in health and education, creating leadership opportunities, and promoting access to justice	**22,500**
Economic Support Fund - OCO	**22,500**
2.2 Good Governance	22,500

Bangladesh

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bangladesh, the world's seventh most-populous country and fourth largest Muslim-majority country, is a key strategic partner for the United States in South Asia. Despite its development and security challenges, Bangladesh provides a moderate alternative to violent extremism, promotes stability in a troubled region, sustains global peace as a major contributor of forces to peacekeeping operations, and contributes to global food security. U.S. assistance to Bangladesh will address persistent challenges in the areas of agricultural productivity and crop diversity, health care, nutrition, vulnerability to natural disasters, governance, and the rule of law, and will support efforts to stabilize Bangladesh's democracy. Notwithstanding frequent natural disasters and significant development challenges, Bangladesh's economy has grown over the last decade at an average annual rate of about 6.2 percent, which helped reduce the poverty rate from 41 percent to 31.5 percent.

In addition, dramatic improvements in public health have cut under-five mortality by 60 percent and maternal mortality by 66 percent over the past five years. Despite these impressive gains, key challenges remain in many sectors including agriculture, health care, nutrition, governance, and the rule of law. More than 120 million Bangladeshis still live on less than $2 per day, 30 percent of women are chronically undernourished, and 41 percent of children under five are stunted. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on expanding economic opportunities for Bangladeshis in targeted areas, improving governance, and developing social services which will greatly contribute to the Government of Bangladesh's (GOB) goal of becoming a middle-income country by 2021, its 50th year of independence.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**205,051**	*	**208,883**	**3,832**
Development Assistance	81,578	*	92,923	11,345
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	*	2,000	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	79,500	*	71,200	-8,300
International Military Education and Training	996	*	1,500	504
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,600	*	2,000	-600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,350	*	3,260	-90
P.L. 480 Title II	34,527	*	36,000	1,473

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will improve citizens' confidence in government, increase food security, improve reading outcomes, and address climate change. In the democracy and governance sector, USAID will invest DA funds in activities to increase citizen confidence in government institutions by addressing key challenges such as the inadequate delivery of basic services, a high level of corruption, and weak rule of law. USAID will also invest DA funds in activities to improve labor conditions and workplace safety. To address food security, USAID will use DA funds to support the activities under the Feed the Future (FTF) presidential initiative to expand the Bangladeshi diet to include more nutritious foods, enhance and

diversify agricultural productivity—especially for small farmers—and strengthen agriculture value chains. In the education sector, USAID will use DA funds to improve the quality of basic education by focusing on early grade reading skills to improve comprehension, retention, and critical thinking. Finally, in cooperation with the GOB, other U.S. government agencies, and the donor community, USAID will utilize DA funds to improve the management of natural resources, enhance adaptation to climate change and resilience to natural shocks, and strengthen Bangladesh's capacity for low emissions development.

Citizen Confidence in Governance Institutions Increased

Key Interventions:

- $1.1 million will fund a Combat Trafficking in Persons activity that will strengthen the GOB's capacity in this area through technical assistance and training to enforce existing laws, prevent trafficking, and prosecute traffickers and unscrupulous recruiting agencies. It will include awareness-raising campaigns to broaden support for anti-trafficking and provide care for victims.
- $9.0 million will expand Civil Society activities to improve labor conditions and workplace safety and develop youth and community leaders to advocate for change. Using these funds, USAID will help workers—particularly in the ready-made garment, shrimp and fish export sectors—to form legally-registered unions, engage in collective bargaining, advance worker rights and improve workplace safety. Activities will teach worker representatives and leaders how to advocate for their members, raise awareness of fire and building safety, and enforce international standards in these important industries. Also within the civil society strengthening sector, these funds will support activities to develop a new generation of community and youth leaders in Bangladesh.
- $6.0 million will support activities to strengthen the Rule of Law and Human Rights. Assistance will improve the capacity of the Bangladeshi judicial system to deliver services to all citizens and to empower vulnerable populations, including women and the poor, to exercise their rights effectively.
- $3.8 million will support activities to improve Political Competition and Consensus Building. USAID will continue to promote multi-party platforms and encourage cross-party activities to enhance tolerance at local levels. Activities will increase the ability of local civil society organizations to provide oversight to election processes. Furthermore, future USAID activities will be designed in close consultation and partnership with other donors, who are actively providing technical assistance to enhance political competition and foster democratic governance in Bangladesh.

Food Security Improved

Key Interventions:

- $50.0 million will fund activities to improve agricultural productivity. USAID will promote food security through improved farming practices, new technology and research, infrastructure development, crop diversification, trade, and increased dietary diversity to enhance the consumption of nutritious food. Specifically, USAID's food security activities promote efficiency gains in rice production to allow farmers to diversify into additional, higher value and more nutritious crops. At the same time, these activities improve incomes and nutrition by increasing the productivity of horticulture, aquaculture and livestock and changing behaviors and beliefs related to nutrition and women's empowerment. FY 2016 funding will build upon activities that have already demonstrated significant impact. For example, USAID will further promote proven technologies such as fertilizer deep placement and improved rice seed varieties which will be combined with other beneficial practices such as improved irrigation techniques as part of a cohesive package of improved rice cropping practices. USAID will also expand the use of fertilizer deep placement in non-rice crops such as vegetables. The Mission will utilize a market-driven agriculture service provider approach

with a high potential for scaling and sustainability which is expected to increase the numbers of hectares under productive cultivation.

- USAID will use $3.5 million in Private Sector Competitiveness funding to improve the business enabling environment in agriculture through activities that will increase rural employment and incomes, expand livelihood opportunities for the poor, and facilitate market linkages. USAID will do this by increasing competitiveness throughout the value chains of selected agricultural products, increasing engagement with the private sector, and continuing to support policies that promote investment in the agriculture sector. USAID will also continue to support a trade facilitation activity that will streamline the procedures and controls governing the import and export of agricultural products and other goods.

Access to Quality Education and Worker Training Improved

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use $2.0 million to fund Basic Education activities to improve reading instruction in primary grades. Specifically, USAID will work closely with the GOB to disseminate supplementary reading materials; engage parents and communities to support reading; and provide training to teachers to improve the methods and techniques of reading instruction.

Responsiveness to Climate Change Improved

Key Interventions:

- $6.0 million in Adaptation funding and $5.0 million in Sustainable Landscapes funding will support activities to promote sound natural resource management and conservation by working with community-based co-management organizations and relevant GOB ministries. These activities will improve beneficiaries' livelihoods and the management of critical ecosystems in priority regions of the country to build resilience to climate risks and enhance adaptation to climate change effects. In addition, Sustainable Landscapes funding will be used to strengthen the GOB's forest management and monitoring capacity through the establishment of an institutionally sustainable, publically accessible forest monitoring and inventory system.
- $4.0 million in Clean Energy funds will support the development of solar renewable energy in rural off-grid areas focusing on home systems, mini-grids, and irrigation pumps. USAID will also work with the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission, GOB ministries and agencies, energy utilities, and energy end-users to strengthen the regulatory climate, increase energy efficiency and promote clean energy development through technical assistance, capacity building, and incentive programs.
- USAID will use $2.0 million in Biodiversity funds to support wildlife conservation throughout Bangladesh,especially in the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest in the world and home of the critically endangered Royal Bengal tiger. Activities will reduce illegal wildlife trafficking, strengthen biodiversity conservation research, minimize human-wildlife (tiger) conflict, and improve rural livelihoods. Activities will also help establish marine protected areas to assure the long-term sustainability of fisheries.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF will provide continued support for Bangladesh's maritime security capacity as part of a multi-year effort to increase the Bangladesh Coast Guard's patrol capabilities. Procurement of patrol craft, associated equipment, spare parts, technical assistance, and training will increase the government's presence in remote areas, support efforts to counter transnational maritime threats, and facilitate the execution of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations.

Improved capacity of the Bangladeshi government, civil institutions, military, and criminal justice system

to protect its citizens and borders and support international peacekeeping operations

Key Interventions:

- $2.0 million in FMF funds for Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform will enhance the capability of the Bangladesh Coast Guard to protect Bangladesh's maritime borders. This will address terrorism and other transnational crime, support disaster response capabilities, and increase the GOB's presence in isolated areas.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to end preventable child and maternal deaths and protect communities from infectious diseases. Bangladesh is expected to meet or exceed Millennium Development Goals for maternal and child health and reach replacement level fertility by the end of 2015, both impressive achievements. However, serious challenges remain, including significant unmet needs in family planning, high newborn mortality, and malnutrition rates that exceed emergency thresholds. Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of tuberculosis in the world, an increasing rate of HIV infections, and a rapidly growing and poorly managed burden of non-communicable diseases. Domestic financing for health is only one-third of what is needed to fund its essential basic health services.

Health Status Improved

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use $9.0 million for tuberculosis prevention and treatment. With FY 2016 funds, USAID will continue to strengthen the GOB's Tuberculosis Control Program for tuberculosis detection and treatment; increase public, non-government, and private sector collaboration on tuberculosis control; and improve the detection and management of tuberculosis drug resistance through the use of improved diagnostic technology.
- USAID will use $30.0 million in Maternal and Child Health (MCH) funds to continue to address the most common causes of maternal and childhood death through efforts to improve the quality and utilization of health care services during pregnancy, at the time of delivery, and through the first five years of life. As neonatal deaths make up a disproportionate share of all child deaths, USAID will support the GOB to scale up evidence-based interventions to reduce mortality in this vulnerable period. USAID will also continue to address obstetric fistula by building public and private capacity to repair fistulas and improving overall safe motherhood practices to prevent them.
- USAID will use $25.0 million in Family Planning and Reproductive Health to assist Bangladesh in continuing to improve family planning. In spite of progress, the unmet need remains substantial and there has been very little uptake of long acting and permanent methods of contraception. U.S. assistance will continue to ensure access to and strengthen the quality of voluntary Family Planning and Reproductive Health services through the public, non-government, and private sectors.
- USAID will use $7.2 million in the Nutrition Program Area to support the objectives of GHI and FTF. As such, USAID will continue to fund community-based nutrition activities to prevent and manage child under-nutrition, with an emphasis on children under two years of age. USAID nutrition activities will continue to link agriculture and fish production with nutrition education and health interventions in an integrated approach to address chronic malnutrition in southern Bangladesh, the focus area of the FTF Initiative. Other interventions will include the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding, proper infant feeding, and homestead gardening for poor rural families.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the

professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Bangladesh military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable cultural exchanges with communities across the country while students are attending courses.

Improved capacity of the Bangladeshi government, civil institutions, military, and criminal justice system to protect its citizens and borders and support international peacekeeping operations

Key Interventions:

- $1.5 million for Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform. IMET assistance will build capacity in the Bangladesh Armed Services through the offering of various primary military education and technical courses. Professional Military Education courses allow the United States to develop strategic influence among future leaders of the Bangladesh military. Successful Bangladesh IMET graduates can better understand American values, connect with American mentors, and return to Bangladesh in positions of authority.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Extreme poverty, a history of political turbulence, poorly controlled borders, and loosely governed areas in remote regions continue challenge the GOB's ability to enforce and uphold the law throughout the country. These conditions continue to make Bangladesh's population vulnerable to crime and even terrorist activities. In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will continue to support programs for Bangladeshi law enforcement and other criminal justice sector officials to build their capacity to prevent, detect, and address national and transnational criminal activity.

Improved capacity of the Bangladeshi government, civil institutions, military, and criminal justice system to protect its citizens and borders and support international peacekeeping operations

Key Interventions:

- $1.4 million in funds for Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform will strengthen law enforcement capacity to conduct and manage complex investigative cases, such as those involving terrorism, narcotics, and wildlife trafficking. Assistance will support advising, training, study-tours, and workshops with the goal of expanding the scope and role of law enforcement to not only protect, but also serve the communities of Bangladesh.
- $0.6 million in funds for Rule of Law and Human Rights will provide advising and training to the judges and public prosecutors of Bangladesh on areas such as plea bargaining, oral advocacy, and police-prosecutor cooperation. INL assistance will also advocate for the development of a model career prosecution unit which would not be susceptible to political influence. INL support will continue to assist in the implementation of such legislation alongside GOB stakeholders including the Ministries of Home Affairs and Law and the Attorney General's Office.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The same conditions that make law enforcement and counter narcotics a challenge also make Bangladesh vulnerable to extremism and exploitation by proliferation networks and other nefarious actors seeking to transit weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their components, and other strategic commodities through its relatively insecure ports. In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will capitalize on the GOB's expressed and exhibited commitment to countering terrorism by building Bangladesh's resistance to violent extremism and its capacity to counter active threats while respecting human rights. Our assistance will help Bangladesh secure its land, air, and sea borders, counter terrorist financing, prevent the proliferation and transit through Bangladesh of WMDs, and deny haven for transnational terrorists.

Improved capacity of the Bangladeshi government, civil institutions, military, and criminal justice system to protect its citizens and borders and support international peacekeeping operations

Key Interventions:

- $3.0 million in NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) funds will support training for Bangladeshi law enforcement entities in order to build capacity to deter, detect, and respond to terrorism threats. Specifically, ATA training will focus on building law enforcement capacity to respond to border security threats and terrorism-related crisis incidents. Additionally, ATA assistance will promote Bangladeshi cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.

- $0.3 million in NADR – Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance funds will provide key Bangladesh security agencies with training and equipment. The program will improve officials' capabilities to draft strategic trade control laws and regulations, develop the regulatory infrastructure necessary to administer strategic trade control, and improve Bangladesh's enforcement capabilities.

P.L. 480 Title II

Food for Peace (FFP) resources will achieve the goal of improving gender-equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of the extreme poor and vulnerable people living in Bangladesh. The program will seek to increase equitable access to income and nutritious food for both males and females. In addition, the program will seek to improve health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and children under five years of age. Finally, the program will aim to strengthen the ability of individuals, households, communities, and systems to mitigate, adapt to and recover from man-made and natural shocks and stresses. FFP will also target youth by including them in activities that target livelihoods development, improving maternal and child health, nutrition, and building capacity to effectively manage food security shocks. FFP is considered to be part of the Presidential Feed the Future (FTF) initiative, and thus will contribute to the collective impact under USAID/Bangladesh FTF results framework of a diverse set of mutually- reinforcing activities that address food security and natural disaster resilience among vulnerable populations in Bangladesh.

Food Security Improved

Key Interventions:

- $18.0 million to increase equitable access to income and nutritious food for both males and females
- $8.0 million to improve health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls and children under five years of age
- $10.0 million to strengthen ability of individuals, households, and communities to mitigate, adapt to and recover from man-made and natural disasters.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. Mission in Bangladesh informed its budget allocations and strategic planning by preparing the annual Performance Plan and Report towards which all U.S. government agencies implementing foreign assistance contribute.

To monitor progress toward strategic objectives, USAID conducted a mid-term review of its five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) that had been approved in September 2011. This review enabled USAID to monitor progress to date towards the achievement of the four CDCS Development Objectives (DOs) and to consider changes in the political, social, economic and natural environment that might suggest the need for revisions to the Mission's strategy, projects and activities.

To help track performance and inform programmatic decision-making and resource allocation, USAID/Bangladesh collects performance data using Performance Management Plans. All USAID Bangladesh performance data undergo data quality assessments (DQAs). DQAs for activities were conducted throughout FY 2014.

Finally, USAID/Bangladesh uses evaluations to measure project effectiveness, relevance, and efficiency, disclosing those findings to stakeholders, and using evaluation findings to inform resource allocation. In FY 2014, USAID conducted five evaluations for the following activities: Action for Combating Trafficking-in-Persons (ACT); Protecting Human Rights (PHR); Poverty Reduction by Increasing the Competitiveness of Enterprises (PRICE); Mayer Hashi; and Community-based Policing (CBP).

Through the Embassy's International Criminal Investigations Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), local U.S. law enforcement personnel are deployed to Bangladesh and work with the national police academy and rural police stations in Rajshahi and Rangpur. Specifically, the U.S. officers train academy trainees and rural police on basic investigative and supervisory skills development, human rights awareness, and improving police-community relations. To date, ICITAP has trained more than 10,000 Bangladeshi police officers, far exceeding its three-year goal of 2,500. To ensure performance quality, ICITAP consistently employs measurement and evaluation strategies that document that learning has taken place. In most of its formal classes, written pre- and post-tests are given to the participants. In all courses, the participants engage in practical exercises and are required to demonstrate to instructors that they can actually do what they've been taught in class. In 2013, ICITAP conducted an internal survey to assess public confidence in both the capacity and willingness of the police to provide basic services. The survey concluded that those stations that received ICITAP assistance show a marked increase in all positive outcomes associated with their exposure to training, mentoring, information exchanges, and the implementation of community policing strategies.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The ACT evaluation informed revisions of the program's interventions, reinforcing and publicizing the basic concepts of TIP as well as emphasizing research (generation of evidence) on TIP in Bangladesh and publicizing it widely. The evaluation also included recommendations that will guide the design of a new activity scheduled for FY 2015.

The recommendations of the PRICE final evaluation are being incorporated into the new Agriculture Value Chains (AVC) project, especially the recommendation to promote vegetables grown on dikes and certain types of vegetables in the relevant value chains and sectors. Dike vegetable farming has been a successful model of PRICE and is also being continued by the Aquaculture for Income and Nutrition activity (AIN). The findings and recommendations will also be used in the design of other relevant projects in future.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2016 Plans: USAID carefully monitors each of its programs through performance indicators established in project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plans and the Mission Performance Management Plan. In addition, USAID funded nationwide household surveys to track outcome and impact indicators in the health and food security sectors. Finally, under its current CDCS, USAID has conducted eight high-quality external evaluations that provided insights into key programs. These M&E activities inform the Mission in project design and implementation. For example, results from the USAID's FY 2013 agriculture activities showed that the promotion of fertilizer-deep-placement technology increased rice production by 15 percent while reducing the amount of fertilizer used. USAID expanded fertilizer-deep-placement technology to a total of 1,161,797 hectares in the FTF zone, leading to incremental rice sales of $26.0 million and an improvement in the access and availability of food in the FTF zone.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Citizen Confidence in Governance Institutions Increased: The inadequate delivery of basic services, a high level of corruption, and weak rule of law substantially constrain economic development and jeopardize Bangladesh's development successes. Contentious national elections in early 2014 put enormous pressure on the country's already weak democratic institutions and processes that could ultimately reverse the positive democracy and governance trends of the past decade. Furthermore, although factory-produced exports are immensely important to the Bangladeshi economy, safe working conditions and protection of labor rights remain serious challenges. Reducing corruption and improving governance are also central to U.S. objectives in the country and the region. Accordingly, assistance is critical to shore up progress in this sector and advance the four Development Objectives in other sectors outlined in USAID's CDCS. USAID's Democracy and Governance program seeks to enhance human rights and increase citizen confidence in the institutions of governance by strengthening political processes, promoting greater accountability and transparency in public institutions, and improving access to justice.

Food Security Improved: As part of the President's Feed the Future initiative to address global hunger and food security, USAID will provide $50.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Bangladesh to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development. Agriculture is a critical part of the Bangladesh economy and accounts for an estimated 48 percent of employment. FTF activities will improve food security through targeted interventions to enhance agricultural productivity, especially for small farmers, and strengthen agriculture value chains. Equally important, FTF activities will increase farmers' incomes and access to food, while improving nutrition and dietary diversity.

Health Status Improved: Bangladesh is one of the few countries on-track to achieve its Millennium Development Goals related to child and maternal mortality. In the past 20 years, under-five mortality has declined by 60 percent and maternal mortality has declined by 66 percent. Neonatal mortality has declined much more slowly. Currently, 60 percent of child deaths occur during the first month of life. Unfortunately, child stunting and acute under-nutrition (wasting) remain major health issues. Despite improvements in household income and agricultural productivity, high rates of under-nutrition persist among Bangladeshi children. In 2013, 41 percent of children were stunted, while 16 percent suffered from wasting. While rates of exclusive breastfeeding among children up to six months of age have increased from 43 percent in 2007 to 64 percent in 2011 (as indicated by the Demographic Health Survey), only 21 percent of children aged six to 23 months are breast fed according to infant and young child feeding standards. The Mission's Development Objective 3 – Health Status Improved – promotes effective and sustainable programs in population, health, nutrition, and education. Under GHI, USAID helps Bangladesh to adopt and scale up the use of voluntary family planning methods, including long-lasting methods; reduce maternal, neonatal and child mortality, and improve nutrition. USAID programs also reduce the burden of tuberculosis and strengthens health systems. GHI directly supports the GOB's Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program for 2011-2016.

Responsiveness to Climate Change Improved: Bangladesh is the most vulnerable country in the world to tropical cyclones. Eighty percent of the country is in the low-lying delta of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers. As such, the country is also the sixth most vulnerable to flooding. These natural disasters cause loss of life, damage to infrastructure and economic assets, and adversely impact the lives and livelihoods of many of Bangladesh's 155 million people, especially the poor. The combination of frequent natural disasters, high population density, poor infrastructure, and low resilience to economic

shocks make Bangladesh especially vulnerable to climate risks. Mitigating the effects of Global Climate Change (GCC) is a high priority both for the GOB and the United States. In cooperation with the GOB, other U.S. government agencies, and the donor community, USAID will improve the management of natural resources, enhance adaptation and resilience to shocks, and strengthen Bangladesh's capacity for low emissions development. Proposed GCC initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program; helping Bangladesh to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development; measuring and curbing greenhouse gas emissions; and pursuing opportunities for private sector investment using clean energy sources.

Access to Quality Education and Worker Training Improved and Educational Linkages between the United States and Bangladesh Expanded: While Bangladesh has made considerable progress in primary school enrollment, especially for girls, the quality of instruction is often poor. Reading skills in particular are weak, with only two percent of students achieving prescribed competencies by the end of fifth grade. Furthermore, many students still drop out before completing primary school. In this environment, USAID activities will improve the quality of basic education by focusing on early grade reading skills to enhance comprehension, retention, and critical thinking.

Improved capacity of the Bangladeshi government, civil institutions, military, and criminal justice system to protect its citizens and borders and support international peacekeeping operations: As the third largest Muslim-majority country by population with a moderate, and pluralistic tradition, Bangladesh is a key bilateral and regional partner in combating terrorism and countering violent extremism. Mission interventions will increase security force capacity, counter violent extremism, promote rule of law, strengthen porous borders, combat wildlife trafficking, enhance military-to-military engagement, bolster Bangladesh contributions to UN peacekeeping operations, improve law enforcement, and combat trafficking in persons and illegal drugs. Our assistance will help Bangladesh secure its land, air, and sea borders, prevent the proliferation and transit through Bangladesh of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), and deny a safe haven for transnational terrorists. U.S.-supported implementation of anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism finance laws, including investigative capabilities training, will reduce ungoverned financial spaces. Human rights training and increased trust between internal security forces and the communities they serve are at the core of efforts to improve the justice system, as are similar efforts to promote rule of law and access to justice.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**208,883**
Improved capacity of the Bangladeshi government, civil institutions, military, and criminal justice system to protect its citizens and borders and support international peacekeeping operations.	**8,760**
Foreign Military Financing	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000
International Military Education and Training	**1,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**2,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**3,260**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	260
Health status improved	**71,200**
Global Health Programs - USAID	**71,200**
3.1 Health	71,200
Citizen confidence in governance institutions increased	**19,900**
Development Assistance	**19,900**
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,800
2.4 Civil Society	9,000
Food security improved	**79,500**
Development Assistance	**53,500**
4.5 Agriculture	50,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,500
P.L. 480 Title II	**26,000**
3.1 Health	8,000
4.5 Agriculture	18,000
Responsiveness to climate change improved	**27,523**
Development Assistance	**17,523**
4.8 Environment	17,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	523
P.L. 480 Title II	**10,000**
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,000
Access to Quality Education and Worker Training Improved and Educational Linkages between the United States and Bangladesh Expanded.	**2,000**
Development Assistance	**2,000**
3.2 Education	2,000

India

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in India is to harness the strengths and capabilities of both countries to tackle development challenges not only in India, but globally. India is the world's largest democracy, and it is the tenth largest economy based on 2013 nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, according to World Bank data, India's GDP per capita is only $1,499, and one-third of its population still lives on less than $1.25 per day. Projected to become the world's most populous country by 2030, India faces huge energy, education, health, water and sanitation and gender-based violence challenges. Situated between Pakistan and China, India is an increasingly important U.S. partner in maintaining regional stability, deepening trade ties, and addressing development challenges. The U.S.-India development partnership recognizes India as a growing economy and global innovation center. Programs across sectors link with India's public and private sectors to jointly achieve development gains in a cost-effective manner in India and in third countries, where India's achievements stand to jump-start development results. Programming supports greater gender integration, equity, and equality. India also faces both internal and external security challenges. U.S. assistance continues to play a critical role in supporting India's leadership in maintaining regional stability. The President's January 2015 visit to India, the second of his Administration, came on the heels of Prime Minister Modi's September 2014 trip to Washington and highlighted the broad strategic and global partnership between our two countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**87,165**	*	**78,737**	**-8,428**
Development Assistance	19,000	*	24,537	5,537
Economic Support Fund	-	*	3,000	3,000
Global Health Programs - State	13,777	*	20,000	6,223
Global Health Programs - USAID	48,000	*	27,500	-20,500
International Military Education and Training	1,388	*	1,300	-88
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	*	2,400	-2,600

Development Assistance (DA)

As the world's third largest carbon emitter after the United States and China, India is a top priority partner for the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI). There is an important window of opportunity for the U.S. to support India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), given that much of the infrastructure that will drive and result from India's rapidly growing economy is still being planned. Implementing the NAPCC will help India move towards its target of reducing the carbon intensity of its economy by 20-25 percent by 2020. DA funds will also support the new Knowledge Partnership between the United States and India, which will allow the two countries to share knowledge, expertise, successful models, and global best practices on a range of urban water and sanitation topics. DA funds will also disseminate proven Indian agricultural innovations that contribute to overcoming global climate change-induced constraints to agriculture. Other DA funds will provide support for economic opportunity programs to help in the global diffusion of proven Indian innovations.

Accelerate India's Transition to a Low Emissions Economy

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 funding of $12.0 million in GCCI-Clean Energy funding will enhance the Government of India's (GOI) strategic initiatives to scale the use of renewable energy to a level that can measurably limit the growth of national greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy security. Funding will support the "Greening the Grid" program, which will ensure reliable delivery of clean energy through a stronger, more flexible power system. This new program will directly support India's 24x7 energy access goal through a suite of activities aimed at enabling large-scale deployment of clean energy and energy efficiency. This intervention will enable India to absorb significant increases in renewable energy generation and position India as a leader in global efforts to reform power systems.
- FY 2016 funding of $4.0 million in GCC Sustainable Landscapes will improve forest management practices in India. Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation activities will be taken to scale. Working in partnership with the GOI's Ministry of Environment and Forests, the intervention will: 1) address sector barriers; 2) build human and institutional capacity; 3) design and deploy improved scientific methods for ecosystem management and carbon inventory; and 4) design and deploy programs to provide better incentives to forest-dependent communities. Targeted landscapes under the program will have the potential to reduce emissions and increase sequestration.

Development Innovations Impact People's Lives at the Base of the Pyramid (BOP) in a Range of Sectors

Key Intervention:

- $3.2 million in Water funding will support a new Knowledge Partnership with India. Through flexible, peer-to-peer, demand-driven technical assistance to national and sub-national governments, this partnership will contribute to India's goal of building a cadre of Indian urban water and sanitation experts to help operationalize India's bold vision, and bridge the last mile by extending water and sanitation services to India's low-income urban populations.

Innovations Proven in India Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 funding of $3.5 million in GCC Adaptation will support the adaptation and diffusion of proven Indian agricultural innovations that significantly contribute to overcoming global climate change-induced constraints to agricultural production and productivity. Under this program, Indian implementing partners will form partnerships with African and Asian entities to share proven Indian innovations that address challenges in agriculture associated with climate change and promote climate adaptive measures and best practices. Activities will focus on promoting region-specific responses to development challenges. These responses include: developing, testing, and deploying climate-resilient technologies and management practices that increase farmer abilities to cope with increased rainfall variability (e.g., translocation of crops and changing cropping patterns); diversifying crops; and improving the management of natural resources, such as soil and water. These interventions will address the U.S. government's GCC priorities of helping countries achieve climate resilient, low emissions development.
- $1.8 million in Economic Opportunity funding will take advantage of India's unique position in the world as a model for sharing its development innovations and the lessons it learns with countries facing similar problems. This funding will supplement support for Indian development innovations.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

India's intensive focus on agricultural development over the past 40 years has resulted in increasing agricultural production through the adoption and adaptation of new technologies and production methods.

India is now one of the world's largest agricultural producers of staple crops, fruits, horticulture, and dairy. Many of India's agricultural successes have emerged from its ability to develop and apply cost-effective development solutions. The United States and India are building upon a broad range of collaborative experiences from the Green Revolution to reduce global food and nutrition insecurity. India is a leader in the development of ideas, technologies, and processes to address the complex problems faced by smallholder farmers. These agricultural innovations offer a unique opportunity to assist partner countries confronting similar challenges. As part of India's strategic partnership under Feed the Future, the U.S. government's food security initiative, USAID will facilitate sharing of proven Indian agriculture innovations with other countries.

Innovations Proven in India Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries:

Key Intervention:

- $3.0 million to support partnerships to enable sharing proven Indian agriculture development innovations with other countries as part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future. Interventions will include the transfer of agriculture products or technologies, delivery methods, processes, management practices, and/or business models aimed at taking agricultural innovations to scale. This will be a whole-of-government effort to strengthen India as a Feed the Future Strategic Partner. Interventions will aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth in other countries through agricultural development.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The GHI strategy in India provides a platform for building on the successful interagency collaboration that is occurring under the PEPFAR among USAID and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

India has achieved major victories in health in the past decade. Maternal and child mortality rates have been reduced by more than half, and the total fertility rate is at an historic low of 2.4. In 2014, India was certified polio free by the World Health Organization after going three years without an endemic case of polio. The Global Child Survival Call to Action, co-hosted with the GOI, secured India's commitment to a bold, shared vision of Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths by 2035. With India accounting for one-fourth of mother and child deaths globally, success in India in this arena means success globally.

India faces formidable challenges as it tries to reach 311 million women of reproductive age, 253 million adolescents, and 138 million young children with high-impact and affordable reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health services. Gender inequality is pervasive throughout India and undermines health outcomes and the quality, effectiveness, and accessibility of services. Nearly two-thirds of pregnant women are anemic and poorly nourished, resulting in life-threatening hemorrhage and other potentially fatal complications after delivery. Young mothers are most affected, with nearly half of all maternal deaths among women 24 years of age or younger. Poor nutrition and health among India's mothers results in infants born too early, with India accounting for over one-third of all global newborn deaths due to prematurity.

Approximately 265 million people reside in India's 500 cities with over 500,000 residents. Rapid urbanization is placing an immense strain on the ability of government to provide clean water and sanitation services to the urban population in particular. The negative health consequences of this deficit are evident across India, which exhibits high rates of stunting, malnutrition, and death from water-borne

disease. Eight million children in India's urban areas are at risk of illness and death due to the poor supply of water. Indian Prime Minister Modi has identified the provision of clean water and sanitation to all Indians as his top development priority. Tuberculosis (TB) infection rates remain high, with two million new cases treated every year and another million cases thought to go undetected. India is increasingly reporting cases of multi-drug-resistant (MDR)-TB, including strains resistant to all available drugs.

According to 2012 GOI national estimates, there are 2.08 million people living with HIV/AIDS in the country, with over 0.8 million on antiretroviral treatment. HIV prevalence is 10-20 times higher among key populations. The 2011-2012 HIV Sentinel Surveillance, published by the GOI, estimates a three percent HIV prevalence among female sex workers, four percent among men who have sex with men, seven percent among people who inject drugs, and nine percent among transgender individuals. India reduced annual new HIV infections by 57 percent between 2000 and 2011. The United States is a key partner in GOI efforts to halt and reverse the HIV epidemic. The United States government, through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), supports India with high impact technical assistance to achieve epidemic control, with a focus on key populations, stigma and discrimination, and increased coverage and quality of core HIV services.

Increase the Capacity of India to Improve the Lives of Vulnerable Populations

Key Interventions:

- As a part of PEPFAR, India will receive $20.0 million to build partnerships to provide integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- FY 2016 funding of $1.2 million will support the GOI's Revised National Tuberculosis (TB) Control Program (RNTCP). TB activities will focus on ensuring that India has a strengthened RNTCP in place with the staff, expertise, resources and authority to implement one of the largest and most important TB programs in the world successfully. These efforts will improve TB case detection and treatment success rates and achieve national targets in priority geographic areas. The goal of the India TB program is to achieve 90 percent case detection and treatment success for all forms of TB by 2017.
- FY 2016 funding of $3.0 million in Maternal and Child Health funding will increase access and availability of skilled providers for deliveries, antenatal care, and vitamin A supplementation and immunizations for children. Funds will support high impact interventions during the critical 24-hour period around labor, delivery, and post-partum to reduce maternal mortality, saving both mothers and newborns. The program builds on India's commitments to the Child Survival Call to Action announced in June 2012, and GOI has designated USAID as one of five lead development partners in helping India reduce under-five mortality to below 20 per 1,000 live births by 2035. As co-conveners of the global Call to Action, India and the United States have helped catalyze efforts around the world to save the lives of mothers and children. The new partnership supports national-level policy development and implementation across 184 highly-burdened Indian districts with a population of 306 million (one-fourth of India's population).
- FY 2016 Family Planning and Reproductive Health funding of $4.0 million will support policy advocacy, and expand access to a variety of high-quality voluntary family planning and other reproductive health services and information by expanding contraceptive choice, supporting postpartum family planning services, and using high-impact practices to bring quality contraceptive services to scale. Such services will improve maternal and child health and mitigate the adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. Expected results by 2020 include an increase in voluntary use of modern contraceptive methods and a decrease in unmet need for family planning services. These results contribute to the goal of enabling 120

million more women and girls globally to access and use contraceptives by 2020, out of which 48 million are in India.

Development Innovations Impact People's Lives at the Base of the Pyramid (BOP) in a Range of Sectors in India

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 Tuberculosis (TB) funding of $4.8 million will help new partnerships leverage the considerable intellectual, financial, and material resources available within India for TB control. It will engage with the private sector, partner with non-traditional stakeholders, spur innovations and accelerate implementation of best practices. USAID will support a large urban health initiative on TB to provide a platform for diverse stakeholders to come together to develop, test, and refine new ways to address major TB control challenges in large urban areas. These efforts will improve TB case detection and treatment success rates and achieve national targets in priority geographic areas, enabling the goal of the India TB program to achieve 90 percent case detection and treatment success for all forms of TB by 2017.
- FY 2016 Maternal and Child Health funding of $4.5 million will support innovations that modify health-seeking behaviors; improve care for life-threatening infant and child infections; provide high-quality healthcare in designated facilities; decrease out-of-pocket expenses; increase access to medical supplies; strengthen tracking systems; and build awareness of health and hygiene. The program will improve knowledge and foster innovation for scaling high impact interventions. The program will also build institutional capacity to accelerate impact. Supported innovations will be focused on critical areas of lifecycle approaches for improving women's and children's health, throughout the continuum of care.
- FY 2016 Water funding of $3.0 million will support the GOI in addressing the water, sanitation, and hygiene needs of the urban poor who are overwhelmingly women and children under five years of age. Funds will be programmed to support activities that leverage the GOI's national programs, including the flagship sanitation effort under the "Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan" Clean India Campaign and 500 Cities National Urban Development Mission that has a strong water and sanitation focus. Activities will expand the reach and improve the quality of water and sanitation services for the bottom of the pyramid population in the India's Tier 1 cities with a population greater than 500,000. Efforts will seek to build locally-led alliances and platforms that enable private and public sector partners to contribute significant shared resources. Activities will directly support the goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths.
- FY 2016 funding of $5.0 million will be used to support voluntary family planning/reproductive health activities. USAID programs will support innovations for healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies and activities aimed at reducing the unmet need for family planning services. The program will support innovative service delivery, quality improvement, and social behavior communication change models for scaling up. These efforts will contribute to increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate.

Innovations Proven in India Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries

Key Interventions:

- $1.0 million will establish systems to identify innovations and best practices in maternal and child health from public and private sector organizations. The funds will also be used to strengthen Indian organizational capacity to introduce, adopt, and scale prioritized innovations and best practices in partnering countries. Approaches will focus on business models, market shaping, and establishing systems for a sustainable Share Global platform.
- $1.0 million will help USAID establish systems to identify innovations and best practices in family

planning and reproductive health. It will also strengthen organizational capacity to introduce, adopt, and scale prioritized innovations and best practices in partnering countries. Approaches will focus on business models, market shaping, and establishing systems for a sustainable Share Global platform.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Indian military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. The training program favorably impacts India's military leadership, doctrinal developments, and perceptions of the United States, which are crucial to mutual understanding between the U.S. and Indian security establishments. The program provides access and leverage for U.S. diplomatic, military, and regional objectives. In recent years, there have been two occasions where all three service chiefs were IMET graduates. The U.S. assistance program reaches senior leadership positions in planning that will eventually manage large military commands and organizations.

Promote and strengthen the defense relationship through increased military-to-military and security cooperation activities, in accordance with the U.S. Pacific Command Theater Campaign Plan and Country Security Cooperation Plan

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of $1.3 million will support training to enhance military professionalism, facilitate cooperation, and increase understanding as a means to promote regional stability.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

India has been the victim of numerous attacks by international terrorist groups that threaten stability in a highly volatile region. U.S. citizens in India have also been victims of these attacks. The Cabinet-level Homeland Security Dialogue and the Counterterrorism Cooperation Initiative Framework, launched as a part of the U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue, will enhance coordination between U.S. and Indian law enforcement authorities to protect both countries' citizens and interests. The GOI has made a long-term commitment to a strong strategic trade control system, a key achievement considering India's possession of nuclear arms and its civil nuclear agreement with the United States.

The United States and India increase information sharing and operationalize the strategic security partnership

Key Interventions:

- NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) funding of $2 million will support ATA training to Indian law enforcement entities. The ATA program will potentially focus its training on building sustainable Indian police capacity to protect vital infrastructure, respond to and mitigate terrorism-related crises, conduct terrorism-related investigations, secure the country's borders from terrorist transit and cooperate with regional partners against regional terrorism threats. ATA program representatives conducted a capabilities assessment of the bilateral program in November 2014 and will focus ATA training on those areas of highest priority to the Department and usefulness to Indian law enforcement partners.
- NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Assistance of $0.4 million will continue implementation of the U.S.-India Roadmap for Export Control Cooperation. In FY 2016 EXBS programs will promote GOI outreach initiatives to Indian industry, continue supporting the GOI's development of an effective and transparent interagency licensing process, and maintain enforcement-related training programs for Indian Customs and Border Guards.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- USAID undertook two independent performance evaluations in FY 2014 for: 1) Agricultural Innovation Partnership Project; and 2) Improving Healthy Behaviors Program. In addition, USAID also conducted the process evaluation for the Round One awards under the Millennium Alliance.
- USAID worked with the GOI and conducted regular monitoring site visits for family planning, child survival, TB, HIV/AIDS, clean energy, sustainable forests, and food security activities. USAID staff conducted site visits to ensure compliance with U.S. government statutory and policy requirements in family planning.
- Under USAID's Partnership for Land Use Science (Forest-PLUS) program, there were several site visits and meetings with GOI counterparts in FY 2013 to monitor performance. An August 2013 field visit found that delays associated with recruiting field staff hampered coordination and communication with the state forest department. There was a suggestion that site-specific activity planning would help Forest-PLUS interface better with the state forest department, which is now part of the program's implementation plan.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by India informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- The evaluation of the Improving Healthy Behaviors Program has highlighted that the program has brought about expected changes in health behaviors, and that progress would be compromised if the activities were to end precipitously. The evaluation provided evidence that the program is well worth continuing; as a result, USAID has decided to continue to provide related technical assistance to the Healthy Behaviors Program.
- The Millennium Alliance is a platform bringing together social impact funds, venture capitalists, corporate foundations, angel investors, donors, and others to discover, support, and scale innovative solutions to development challenges that affect base of the pyramid populations in India and around the world. Through sub-awards and other support, this alliance provides social innovators with essential resources such as seed/grant funding, business incubation services, networking opportunities, and technical assistance, and facilitates their access to equity, debt, and other capital. The objective of the process evaluation of Millennium Alliance Round One awards was 1) to document and describe processes undertaken and experienced by grantees; and 2) to build local capacities. This evaluation highlighted how instrumental data can be in measuring the sustainability and scalability of the innovations. The evaluation methodology, tools and curriculum developed and utilized have been shared with implementing partners so that they may continue to track progress of their existing and new grants.
- The evaluation of the Agricultural Innovation Partnership Project has validated that the project successfully built the institutional capacity of agriculture universities and developed closer linkages among farmers, extension agents, and universities for knowledge sharing. Through this project, USAID is facilitating the sharing of proven Indian agriculture innovations with other countries. Leveraging existing partnerships with Cornell University, USAID has decided to train private sector entrepreneurs and Government of Nepal officials in key areas to fill capacity gaps in their Feed the Future program. The program will focus on human capacity building through exchange visits, institutional capacity building through curriculum development, and private sector engagement in Nepal.
- In 2013-2014, USAID conducted several data quality assessment (DQA) checks involving multiple implementing partners. The findings of these DQAs were shared with partners, with specific recommendations on how to strengthen the data collection and utilization processes. For example, in

September 2014, a detailed review of data collection methodology and reporting was undertaken for the Cereal Systems Initiative in South Asia (CSISA) project. As a result, data collection procedures and questionnaires were refined, the inference methodology was devised to attribute the contribution of CSISA project, and new analytical and reporting frameworks were developed. These efforts have resulted in revised monitoring methodologies across all CSISA hubs in India.

- The main conclusion of the FY 2013 and FY 2014 portfolio reviews was that modestly- funded U.S. foreign assistance programs in India, particularly those which leverage the resources of Indian partners, can yield impressive and sustainable development results, advance the President's global development agenda, and support the goals of the U.S.-India Strategic Dialogue. These reviews emphasized the need to reduce financial pipelines by accelerating the pace of program implementation.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increase the Capacity of India to Improve the Lives of Vulnerable Populations: The United States Government will improve the health of vulnerable populations in India by applying effective and innovative health system solutions to address some of India's most pressing health challenges. Continuous improvement of the health status of vulnerable populations in India, especially those populations at the base of the socio-economic pyramid, requires the continued and accelerated application of effective public health measures to strengthen and sustain the health systems that deliver life-saving and disease-preventing interventions. For India to realize the potential opportunities in its health sector, it must overcome a series of institutional and systemic barriers. Through technical collaboration, public and private sector health systems can be strengthened, which will lead to improved health outcomes and an enhanced likelihood that supported health innovations deliver the desired development impact.

Accelerate India's Transition to a Low Emissions Economy: USAID will support clean energy and sustainable landscapes (forestry) under India's NAPCC. Energy is a priority as it is key to economic growth and because the sector accounts for as much as 58 percent of India's greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions are projected to grow exponentially over the coming decades to meet India's increasing energy demands. The forestry sector supports over 200 million rural people who depend on forests for their livelihoods. Improving forest management will reduce emissions and enhance carbon sequestration through eco-friendly landscape administration – considered to be among the most cost-effective ways to address climate change. At the same time, improved landscape management generates co-benefits, such as greater biodiversity conservation, enhanced livelihoods, and helping ecosystems and communities adapt to climate change.

Innovations Proven in India Are Increasingly Adopted in Other Countries: India is a proven laboratory for innovations and provides a unique setting for USAID to extend proven innovations for global impact. USAID will facilitate the sharing of proven Indian development innovations with other countries. USAID will also reach out to the Indian and global development community to create awareness about the types of development innovations that are being tested and proven in India. These activities, with contributions from other partners in India and around the world, will advance the adoption of proven development innovations in select developing countries in Africa and Asia.

Development Innovations Impact People's Lives at the Base of the Pyramid (BOP) in a Range of Sectors: To capitalize on this dynamic development innovations ecosystem, the landscape of diverse and active potential partners and USAID's comparative strengths in India, activities will adopt a new development model to tackle India's development challenges. This model is based on the hypothesis that USAID can deliver development results faster, cheaper, and more effectively, by identifying evidence-based innovative approaches, products, and/or systems, combining these with Indian financial and intellectual

capital, and partnering directly with and under the leadership of Indian organizations. Based on this hypothesis, USAID will seek to build locally led alliances and platforms that enable private and public sector partners to contribute significant shared resources, identify "game-changing" solutions to development problems, and test, diffuse, and scale up these solutions to benefit BOP populations in India. USAID's health program in India will focus on bringing to scale proven, high impact interventions, through both public and private health care systems. With its vibrant private sector bringing massive leverage and a government that is open to testing new ideas and approaches, coupled with a large low-income urban population, India is an ideal environment in which to develop and deploy innovative water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) approaches that reach large numbers of beneficiaries. USAID will capitalize on the growing momentum and political will around WASH in India, and magnify the development impact of its various WASH initiatives. USAID will continue partnering with several Indian public and private entities to demonstrate innovative public-private partnerships in Tier 1 (with population of over 500,000) Indian cities that exhibit strong potential to be scaled.

Promote and strengthen the defense relationship through increased military-to-military and security cooperation activities, in accordance with the U.S. Pacific Command Theater Campaign Plan and Country Security Cooperation Plan: While the bilateral defense relationship has advanced significantly since 2001, the development of a robust strategic defense partnership remains a work in progress. Our portfolio of security cooperation activities is designed to build this partnership incrementally, but success has been uneven. Defense trade and Foreign Military Sales are currently booming, and India's desire to develop its defense industrial base and locate the production of military hardware in India presents many opportunities for co-production, co-development, and S&T collaboration. Conversely, the quantum and complexity of mil-mil activities like exercises, subject matter expert exchanges, and senior leader engagements have stagnated and in some areas even regressed in recent years. Continued development of the defense relationship will require growth across the full spectrum of security cooperation activities.

U.S. and India increase information sharing and operationalize the strategic security partnership: India and the United States share many security challenges, both internal and external, none of which can be overcome by a single nation. While some areas of cooperation in this realm will remain sensitive, many issues like law enforcement (LE), counter-terrorism (CT), maritime security (MARSEC), humanitarian assistance/disaster relief (HA/DR), and cybersecurity are relatively non-controversial. Leaders of both nations have already committed to deepening and broadening our engagement in these areas. Effectively addressing these challenges will need more than just talk: coordinated operations, actions, and activities, as well as training to build capacity, facilitated by the increased sharing of sensitive but critical information, will ultimately be required.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**78,737**
Accelerate India's transition to a low emissions economy	**16,000**
Development Assistance	**16,000**
4.8 Environment	16,000
Development innovations impact people's lives at the base of the pyramid in a range of sectors.	**20,500**
Development Assistance	**3,200**
3.1 Health	3,200
Global Health Programs - USAID	**17,300**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
3.1 Health	17,300
Innovations proven in India are increasingly adopted in other countries.	**10,337**
Development Assistance	**5,337**
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,837
4.8 Environment	3,500
Economic Support Fund	**3,000**
4.5 Agriculture	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	**2,000**
3.1 Health	2,000
U.S. and India increase information sharing and operationalize the strategic security partnership.	**2,400**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**2,400**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400
Promote and strengthen the defense relationship through increased military-to-military and security cooperation activities, in accordance with the U.S. Pacific Command Theater Campaign Plan and 'Country Security Cooperation Plan'.	**1,300**
International Military Education and Training	**1,300**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300
Increase the capacity of India to improve the lives of vulnerable populations.	**28,200**
Global Health Programs - State	**20,000**
3.1 Health	20,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	**8,200**
3.1 Health	8,200

Kazakhstan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' strategic aim in Kazakhstan is to ensure and maintain the development of the country as a stable, secure, democratic, and prosperous partner that respects international law and agreements, embraces free-market competition and the rule of law, and is a respected regional leader. Kazakhstan has made significant progress toward these goals, and U.S. assistance has played an important role in supporting this progress; however, there are still critical areas where U.S. assistance is needed. In FY 2016, U.S. assistance will focus on promoting an effective civil society and strengthening non-governmental organizational (NGO) capacity, promoting the rule of law and human rights, and increasing access to information. Efforts will also seek to strengthen border security and combat transnational crime. Proposed FY 2016 activities will mitigate climate change by supporting a lower emissions development pathway for Kazakhstan.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**9,664**	*	**8,513**	**-1,151**
Economic Support Fund	6,354	*	6,113	-241
International Military Education and Training	680	*	700	20
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,200	*	700	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,430	*	1,000	-430

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Enjoying the most advanced economy in South and Central Asia, Kazakhstan plays a prominent and often critical role in numerous strategic U.S. policy priorities, including energy security and climate change. Kazakhstan’s rapid urbanization and the government’s priority of reducing the threat of violent extremism are placing stress on Kazakhstan's underdeveloped democratic institutions, which is reflected in passage and implementation of restrictive new laws on religion, the media, and national security. ESF programs will work to improve rule of law and to increase the influence of civil society and media organizations on public policy and decision making at the national level, and support Kazakhstan’s efforts to reduce climate change emissions. ESF programs will also support efforts to improve social service delivery and help address the problem of trafficking in persons (TIP).

Kazakhstan Improves Health, Food, and Water Security through Closer Partnership with the United States and UN, in order to Better Counter Diseases and Mitigate against the Effects of Climate Change

Key Intervention:

- With $2.6 million in funding requested as part of the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI), the United States will continue to support climate change mitigation, working with the Ministry of Energy and Kazakhstan’s business community, to promote more effective implementation and compliance with Kazakhstan's emissions trading system.

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement and Military Capabilities through Improved Training,

Equipment, and Standing Operating Procedures to Effectively Address a Wide Range of Threats, such as Transnational Crime and Foreign Military Action

Key Intervention:
- Anti-TIP activities will include increasing awareness of TIP issues and improving the government's ability to identify and provide support for trafficking victims.

Kazakhstan Expands the Space for Civil Society to Develop by Honoring its International Commitments, thereby Increasing Citizens' Influence on Government and Becoming More Tolerant of Dissent

Key Interventions:
- FY 2016 funding will help identify and expand good governance reforms advocated for by civil society organizations, in order to achieve long-term, institutionalized improvements in public-service delivery and accountability.
- U.S. programs will strengthen the capacity of human-rights activists and groups to protect and promote human rights, and increase knowledge of and respect for human rights among Kazakhstan's youth, with a growing emphasis on Kazakh-speaking communities.
- U.S. assistance will promote an enabling legal framework for civil society. Activities will include analysis, technical advice, and advocacy for positive legislative and regulatory reforms.

Kazakhstan Improves Access to Objective, Editorially Diverse Information Sources, Cultivating Pluralistic Civic Engagement and Resulting in Increased Openness to U.S. Policies and Perspectives

Key Intervention:
- U.S. programs will work to strengthen independent media outlets, both as individual entities and networks that share content, advertising markets, and advocacy positions on policy issues. Media support will also seek to broaden information sources available to citizens. Activities will include legal support, training, and networking opportunities for journalists and media outlets.

Kazakhstan Eliminates the Risk that Dangerous Materials and Technologies Might Be Used to Make Weapons of Mass Destruction by Increasing Bilateral Cooperation, thus Strengthening Nonproliferation Efforts

Key Intervention:
- U.S. programs will promote increased cooperation in civil nuclear energy, particularly related to nuclear safety, and provide training to enable Kazakhstani authorities to effectively respond to nuclear/radiological incidents and emergencies.

Kazakhstan Promotes Greater Economic Diversity, Openness, and Competitiveness by Expanding Trade and Markets, Thereby Increasing U.S. Commercial Opportunities and Encouraging Greater Private Sector Development

Key Intervention:
- U.S. assistance will promote the development of a robust private sector by providing industry specific training for business leaders and, where relevant, government officials. Additional activities will support the development of a science-based sustainable agricultural system that is consistent with World Trade Organization obligations and incorporates international best practices.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine and

are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of Kazakhstan's military, build partner capacity, and forge lasting relationships between the country's emerging military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. These outcomes help increase stability in the Central Asian region. IMET requirements for U.S. training and education will increase as Kazakhstan's Ministry of Defense (MoD) continues its program of modernization and defense professionalization. In 2013, Kazakhstan acknowledged the importance of these programs by funding the travel expenses of Kazakhstani military students to the U.S., allowing more students to attend IMET courses.

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement and Military Capabilities through Improved Training, Equipment, and Standing Operating Procedures to Effectively Address a Wide Range of Threats, such as Transnational Crime and Foreign Military Action

Key Interventions:

- IMET funds will continue to educate up to 20 Kazakh military leaders in U.S. military educational institutions to enhance their interoperability with other forces and advance Kazakhstan's professionalization initiatives.
- U.S. assistance will expand the MOD's capacity to train its non-commissioned officer corps through development courses.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Kazakhstan is a primary transit country for Afghan-origin narcotics smuggled to Western Europe and Russia. Kazakhstan's law enforcement agencies continue to improve their overall professionalism and capacity to fight transnational threats, such as narcotics, trafficking-in-persons, and organized crime. In spite of Kazakhstan's relatively competent law enforcement capabilities, these and other justice sector officials still lack the means to successfully deal with the increasingly sophisticated criminal networks that move illicit drugs and money—as well as people—through the country. INCLE-funded programs target development of the skills necessary to combat these criminal enterprises and help advance the U.S.-Kazakhstan relationship. U.S. assistance will enable Kazakhstan to become a reliable partner in fighting transnational crime.

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement and Military Capabilities through Improved Training, Equipment, and Standing Operating Procedures to Effectively Address a Wide Range of Threats, such as Transnational Crime and Foreign Military Action

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will help Kazakhstan strengthen its counternarcotics capacity through training in analysis of operative information, narcotics investigations, and convictions of drug traffickers; investigation of drug-related money laundering crimes, instructor development courses; and technical expertise on counternarcotics legislation and international best practices to help improve Kazakhstan's legal and regulatory regime. Funding may be used for purchase of office equipment, which is to be used in the law enforcement training academies for internal, interagency, regional, and international educational programs.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Kazakhstan is an important U.S. nonproliferation partner, as it possesses significant proliferation-relevant industry and inherited Soviet-era facilities. Through cooperative activities and the provision of training, equipment, and technical assistance, NADR-funded programs will help Kazakhstan combat transnational threats such the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology.

Kazakhstan Eliminates the Risk that Dangerous Materials and Technologies Might be used to Make Weapons of Mass Destruction by Increasing Bilateral Cooperation, thus Strengthening Nonproliferation Efforts

Key Intervention:

- A total of $1.0 million in NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will support the provision of modern detection and inspection equipment, specialized training programs, and limited infrastructure support to help Kazakhstan strengthen its strategic trade controls, meet its international nonproliferation obligations, and strengthen its borders. The EXBS program continues to support Kazakhstan's plans to build a WMD-interdiction training facility and capacity-development efforts in strategic-trade-control licensing, and outreach to proliferation-relevant industry. EXBS will also pursue regional enforcement training with Kazakhstan and its neighboring countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- USAID finalized a five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy that includes Kazakhstan and will inform future USAID program directions.
- Programs administered by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) were routinely tracked through end-use monitoring programs. In addition, as part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, the INL Bureau reviewed achievement indicators with the GOK.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia held Annual Budget Reviews in Washington with USAID, the INL Bureau, all U.S. government implementing agencies receiving ESF resources, and selected grantees. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.
- Given the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan in 2014, the potential implications for regional security and integration and a new Central Asia policy under discussion, a review of the interagency assistance strategy for Central Asia is anticipated. The assessment will revisit and, where necessary, revise assistance objectives to help focus U.S. government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budgetary tradeoffs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions:

- The evaluation of USAID's ongoing assistance to reform the legal and regulatory environment of NGOs informed the design of USAID's new "Enhanced Enabling Environment" program, which was launched in October 2014. Also, a media assessment conducted by specialists from USAID Washington and the USAID Central Asia Mission fed into the plans for the new regional "Access to Information" program. This assessment resulted in several important changes, including an increased focus on journalist training and Kazakh-language media outlets.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Kazakhstan Improves Health, Food, and Water Security through Closer Partnership with the United States and UN, in order to Better Counter Diseases and Mitigate against the Effects of Climate Change: Global health problems, such as multi-drug resistant Tuberculosis (TB), remain acute in Kazakhstan, despite

reductions over the past decade. The lack of trans-boundary cooperation against TB threats exacerbates the challenges of diagnosing and treating these diseases. Climate change is also predicted to negatively affect Kazakhstan. Estimates show that Kazakhstan's agricultural output could decrease by as much as 75% from 2030 to 2050 if no mitigating efforts are made, primarily due to the loss of water resources. This potentially has serious effects on the food security of the entire region, with other countries in Central Asia and Afghanistan heavily dependent on imports of Kazakhstani wheat.

Kazakhstan Expands the Space for Civil Society to Develop by Honoring its International Commitments, thereby Increasing Citizens' Influence on Government and Becoming More Tolerant of Dissent: Civil society development in Kazakhstan has lagged behind economic development. While the average citizen's material well-being has improved dramatically since independence, individual citizens do not play a markedly greater role influencing state policy than was the case 20 years ago. Just as Kazakhstan needs continued assistance to complete its transition to a market economy, U.S. policy should include support for expanding space for civil society in Kazakhstan. That space has been restricted in recent years, rather than expanded, by laws on religious freedom, labor unions, and other public associations. By supporting civil society development, U.S. assistance can help reverse that trend by helping Kazakhstan live up to its international obligations, including on human rights. Supporting civil society also reinforces the importance of conforming to those obligations as a necessary condition for playing the regional leadership role that Kazakhstan desires.

Kazakhstan Increases the Effectiveness and Inclusiveness of its Governance Institutions by Promoting Accountability and Citizen Access in order to Serve the Public Good: Governance and accountability are essential to a functional government. Assistance programs will promote open decision-making processes and the encouragement of public input. The promotion of transparency, civic engagement, and access to information will support Kazakhstan's continued development as the country's population demands more and better services from the government.

Kazakhstan Improves Access to Objective, Editorially Diverse Information Sources, Cultivating Pluralistic Civic Engagement and Resulting in Increased Openness to U.S. Policies and Perspectives: The vast majority of Kazakhstanis see the world through the filter of Russian media. Improved access to a wider range of objective information sources, resulting from well-trained traditional media, as well as social media and other direct communication with the Mission, will allow Kazakhstan to become less suspicious of Western motives.

Kazakhstan Increases Law Enforcement and Military Capabilities through Improved Training, Equipment, and Standing Operating Procedures to Effectively Address a Wide Range of Threats, such as Transnational Crime and Foreign Military Action: Kazakhstan's law enforcement entities and justice system are trying to transform themselves into more professional and effective bodies. Helping this transformation improves Kazakhstan's ability to counter threats, such as violent extremism, terrorism, transnational crime, cyber-crime, trafficking in persons, narco-trafficking and corruption, and will pay large dividends in Kazakhstan and the region. The government aims to modernize and professionalize its armed services, and desires closer cooperation with the U.S. to make that transformation occur. U.S. assistance will help build capacity within the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan through the development of a professional military that can respond to a range of threats from foreign military action. Assistance will also help develop self-sustaining training and education programs to develop a capable corps of professional officers and NCOs; increase their interoperability with other forces through the pursuit of NATO IPAP goals and UN peacekeeping deployment; and employ DoD resources to counter the illicit trafficking of people, contraband, and narcotics across state borders through the provision of equipment and training.

Kazakhstan Eliminates the Risk that Dangerous Materials and Technologies Might be used to Make

Weapons of Mass Destruction by Increasing Bilateral Cooperation, thus Strengthening Nonproliferation Efforts: Cooperation under the aegis of the Cooperative Threat Reduction Agreement has been a fundamental pillar of U.S.-Kazakhstan relations since the 1990s, and the U.S. aims to continue to strengthen that cooperation. The United States Defense Threat Reduction Agency has made great progress working with Kazakhstan to enhance bio-safety and bio-security by consolidating and securing extremely dangerous pathogen collections in safe, centralized facilities, and continuing this work will enable us to almost completely eliminate those risks. Department of Energy programs aim to improve physical protection of nuclear and radiological materials, nuclear safeguards, nuclear forensics, radiation detection at border crossings and points of entry, the conversion of nuclear research reactors, the removal and disposition of weapons-usable special nuclear materials, and enforcement of strategic trade controls. These activities will further reduce the risk such materials and technology pose. U.S. assistance will also support and encourage Kazakhstan's efforts to fully eliminate its WMD infrastructure, secure its WMD materials, enact and effectively enforce sound export controls, and continue active engagement in the area of nonproliferation.

Kazakhstan Promotes Greater Economic Diversity, Openness, and Competitiveness by Expanding Trade and Markets, Thereby Increasing U.S. Commercial Opportunities and Encouraging Greater Private Sector Development: While countries across the region, particularly Kazakhstan, are trying to increase their trade outside of the region, intraregional trade in Central Asia is less than five percent of total trade. This is low by global standards and reflects the lack of action to integrate trade corridors or customs procedures. Borders are frequently closed in response to bilateral conflicts. While trade figures remain modest for now, greater economic dynamism can provide future opportunities for international businesses, especially in key areas such as services, energy, mining, higher education, infrastructure and aircraft sales. U.S. firms are well-positioned to help promote this economic dynamism, especially those with an edge in technology and management approaches. Greater business contact also strengthens ties between distant parts of the world, to the benefit of both the United States and Kazakhstan.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**8,513**
Kazakhstan increases law enforcement and military capabilities through improved training, equipment, and standing operating procedures to effectively address a wide range of threats, such as transnational crime and foreign military action.	**1,514**
Economic Support Fund	**114**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	114
International Military Education and Training	**700**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**700**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	242
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	230
1.5 Transnational Crime	228
Kazakhstan improves access to objective, editorially diverse information sources, cultivating pluralistic civic engagement and resulting in increased openness to U.S. policies and perspectives.	**565**
Economic Support Fund	**565**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
2.4 Civil Society	565
Kazakhstan eliminates the risk that dangerous materials and technologies might be used to make weapons of mass destruction by increasing bilateral cooperation, thus strengthening nonproliferation efforts.	**1,430**
Economic Support Fund	**430**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	430
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**1,000**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000
Kazakhstan improves health, food, and water security through closer partnership with the United States and UN, in order to better counter diseases and mitigate against the effects of climate change.	**2,550**
Economic Support Fund	**2,550**
4.8 Environment	2,550
Kazakhstan promotes greater economic diversity, openness, and competitiveness by expanding trade and markets, thereby increasing U.S. commercial opportunities and encouraging greater private sector development	**225**
Economic Support Fund	**225**
4.2 Trade and Investment	150
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	75
Kazakhstan increases the effectiveness and inclusiveness of its governance institutions by promoting accountability and citizen access in order to serve the public good	**250**
Economic Support Fund	**250**
1.5 Transnational Crime	250
Kazakhstan expands the space for civil society to develop by honoring its international commitments, thereby increasing citizens' influence on government and becoming more tolerant of dissent	**1,979**
Economic Support Fund	**1,979**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	495
2.4 Civil Society	1,484

Kyrgyz Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Kyrgyz Republic has continued to consolidate its democratic system since the transition to a parliamentary democracy in 2010 and the first democratic transfer of presidential power in Central Asia in 2011. The presidential election in 2017 will be critical to the country's continued democratic development, as the system remains fragile and faces a myriad of challenges, including widespread corruption, an energy deficit, lack of viable employment opportunities, weak rule of law and law enforcement sector impunity (especially towards minority groups), and deteriorating social service infrastructure. In order for the Kyrgyz Republic to continue on its democratic path, it needs to address these challenges and demonstrate that democracy can improve its citizens' lives. The primary goals of U.S. assistance programs in the country include a more democratic and well governed Kyrgyz Republic; a strengthened contribution by the Kyrgyz Republic to regional security including by addressing corrupt law enforcement structures and counter-narcotics efforts; and greater economic prosperity and increased cooperation with other states of Central Asia. U.S. assistance will focus on economic growth programs that can have a demonstrable impact on people's lives and address the energy deficit, as well as programs that support continued parliamentary development, judicial reform, and consolidation of an electoral process that continues to reflect the will of the citizens. U.S. assistance will continue to support institutional police reform, address development challenges in education, and combat infectious diseases.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**45,356**	*	**50,391**	**5,035**
Economic Support Fund	32,937	*	41,446	8,509
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,300	*	3,750	-550
International Military Education and Training	869	*	950	81
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000	*	3,235	-2,765
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	*	1,010	-240

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support democracy and governance programs that promote judicial reform, strengthen the country's parliamentary democracy, and increase the capacity of key government ministries to deliver services to its citizens. ESF assistance will also support the Kyrgyz Republic's efforts to institutionalize free and fair electoral processes as well as increase citizen access to civically-relevant information. Economic assistance will focus on implementation of business-enabling environment reforms and will strengthen the competitiveness of firms and industry sectors to promote business growth, job creation, and economic development. ESF assistance will also focus on improving the reading skills of primary-school aged students, who are critical to ensuring that the Kyrgyz Republic continues on the path of democratic reform and has a competent, well-educated workforce.

Support a More Inclusive and Accountable Democracy

Key Interventions:

- A total of $2.5 million in FY 2016 funding will support efforts to institutionalize free and fair elections. Programs will support electoral legislation reforms; sound election administration, including implementation of new technologies; domestic election monitoring; and voter education.
- U.S. assistance will support local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and independent media through the U.S. Embassy's Democracy Commission Small Grants Program, which enables recipients to advocate and engage with the government on key issues, monitor the government's performance, and foster ethnic reconciliation.
- U.S. assistance will also support development of a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society in order to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis and government oversight.
- A total of $0.7 million in U.S. assistance will support the development of an informed citizenry through programs that support diverse independent media voices, public service-oriented and civically relevant information products, minority language media, and widespread civic education.

Support Improved Governance, Service Delivery, and Policy Formation to Better Connect the Government to its People

Key Interventions:

- A total of $5.1 million in U.S. assistance will help key government partners to improve their internal administration (public administration reform), and ensure the inclusivity of service provision to citizens. Institutional partners will include local government bodies and key national-level ministries.
- A total of $4.5 million in U.S. assistance will support development of a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society in order to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis and basic service delivery.
- A total of $3.0 million in requested FY 2016 funding will be used to strengthen teaching methodologies in order to improve reading instruction in the first through fourth grades, increase the availability of quality reading materials, and promote community and parental support for reading in order to increase out-of-school reading time and build support for increased government funding to improve reading.

Encourage People-to-People Engagement at the Civil Society Level and Between the Government and its Citizens, and Within the Regions

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support local NGOs and independent media through the U.S. Embassy's Democracy Commission Small Grants Program, which enables recipients to advocate and engage with the government on key issues, monitor the government's performance, and foster ethnic reconciliation.
- A total of $0.5 million in U.S assistance will support collaborative relationships between civil society and the government, and increase engagement through Democracy Commission Small Grants Program.

Support and Advocate for Greater Respect and Attention to Human Rights for All Citizens, Focusing on Marginalized, At-Risk Minorities

Key Interventions:

- A total of $2.5 million in U.S. assistance will support the increased independence, integrity, and transparency of the Kyrgyz Republic's judicial system. Assistance will focus on certifying and training newly-appointed judges, enabling the transparent publication of judicial decisions, and promoting improved trial standards and courtroom management. Interventions will also address access to justice, sound legal defense, and cultural perceptions of rule of law.
- U.S. assistance will support local NGOs and independent media through the U.S. Embassy's Democracy Commission Small Grants Program, which enables recipients to advocate and engage with the government on key issues, monitor the government's performance, and foster ethnic reconciliation. U.S. assistance will also support citizen access to justice through an increasingly independent, well-qualified, and appropriately trained cadre of defense lawyers, which will also seek to raise citizen awareness of their legal rights and improve their perception of the justice system.
- FY 2016 funding will support programs to address crucial human rights issues such as torture, minority rights, access to justice, freedom of association, and impunity for law enforcement abuses.

Accelerated Growth of Diversified and Equitable Economy to Bolster Economic Growth, Increased Investment, and Prosperity

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 funding will provide technical assistance to implement business enabling environment reform. Programs will strengthen the competitiveness of key value chains to improve their productivity, access to markets, financial management, and quality controls. Finally, support will increase local firms' ability to meet increasingly stringent international technical trade and quality standards that will increase their competitiveness and regional economic integration.
- FY 2016 funding of nearly $9.0 million will support private sector development, especially in the agricultural sector. This funding will focus on specific agricultural value chains to improve yields and quality and meet both customer demand and requirements for export markets. Smallholder farmers will also be targeted to improve their ability to grow and market higher value crops, thus increasing household income and indirectly dietary diversity.

Support Adoption and Implementation of Energy Sector and Natural Resource Reforms to Increase Transparency, Improve Management, and Develop an Effective Long-Term Strategy, Including Support for CASA-1000

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funding of $2.0 million will assist with implementation of reforms of the country's electrical system, including an independent regulator and tariff setting. These reforms will reduce financial and technical losses that are inhibiting the system's ability to provide sufficient and regular electricity for the people of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Engage with the Security Services, Government Officials, Educators, Religious Leaders, and Civil Society to Counter International Terrorism and the Rise of Violent Extremism

Key Intervention:

- ESF funds will be used to support civil society projects aimed at promoting tolerance and countering the rise of violent extremism.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI)—to achieve major improvements in health outcomes by protecting communities

from other infectious diseases.

GHP funding will focus on the fight against tuberculosis (TB). The Kyrgyz Republic is a high-burden country for multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB, and according to World Health Organization (WHO) data, primary drug resistance among all new TB cases is 26 percent. Drug resistance among previously treated patients is 52 percent. Through its TB Strategic Plan, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (GOKR) is seeking to improve the country's case notification and treatment success rates and increase the number of MDR-TB patients currently receiving treatment.

Support Improved Governance, Service Delivery, and Policy Formation to Better Connect the Government to its People

Key Intervention:

- A total of $3.8 million in requested funding will help the GOKR to continue improving its systems for the identification, diagnosis, and management of TB and MDR-TB. USAID will help combat MDR-TB in the Kyrgyz Republic by promoting equitable access to quality TB diagnosis, treatment, and care. This will be accomplished through strengthening infection control systems within health facilities and expanding prevention programs and outreach to vulnerable groups. USAID will support the development of national policies and guidelines that are in line with the WHO's "STOP TB" Strategy and will contribute to a strengthened health system in order to promote ownership and sustainability of TB control efforts. USAID will also help improve TB laboratory services, strengthen the management of pediatric MDR-TB, and improve infection control measures to ensure uninterrupted treatment after release from the hospital and pilot outpatient TB treatment. Finally, USAID will strengthen advocacy, communication, and social mobilization activities by working with civil society to engage in TB control activities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET assistance will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values. These courses are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Kyrgyz military leaders and their U.S. counterparts.

Strengthen the Kyrgyz Republic's Ability to Maintain its Security, Stability, and Sovereignty

Key Intervention:

- A total of approximately $1.0 million in requested IMET funds will provide training that will professionalize and increase the capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic's defense establishment. Attendance at various professional military education programs are critical to improving interoperability as the Kyrgyz Republic becomes more involved in international and coalition operations and tries to reform to Western standards. The courses expose young leaders to U.S. officers, and, in the past, U.S.-trained officers were instrumental in encouraging reform in the country's military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The Kyrgyz Republic is a partner for U.S. counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan because it sits astride several Afghan narcotics trafficking routes and suffers from potential instability caused by ethnic and regional conflicts and weak criminal-justice institutions. The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (GOKR) has initiated institutional reform and development of its security services, but in the past these efforts have been hampered by corruption. Strengthening the nation's police force is a U.S. priority as the GOKR works to improve public trust in the nation's institutions.

Strengthen the Country's Ability to Defend Itself against Transnational Threats such as Narco-trafficking, Human Trafficking, and Nuclear Proliferation. Promote Reform in Law Enforcement and Justice Sectors that Mitigates Corruption

Key Interventions:

- A total of $1.3 million in INCLE funding will be used to improve police capacity to deliver services to the Kyrgyz people, thereby enabling criminal justice actors to ensure a legal system that targets and tries criminal suspects in a manner that is compliant with human rights standards and diminishing the power of drug-trafficking organizations.
- FY 2016 funding of $0.2 million will support targeted training to prosecutors and police to educate them on identification of trafficking-in-persons (TIP) victims, referral mechanisms, and how to build solid TIP cases, which will result in more effective prosecutions.
- FY 2016 funding of $0.6 million will assist the Kyrgyz Republic to implement a revised Criminal Procedure Code through training of judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and police on new requirements, practices and procedures.

Support and Advocate for Greater Respect and Attention to Human Rights for All Citizens, Focusing on Marginalized, At-Risk Minorities

Key Intervention:

- The Criminal Law Program will continue to build the capacity of defense attorneys and support a stronger role for them in the Kyrgyz Republic's court system by advocating for reform, analyzing relevant legislation, and raising public awareness of legal rights.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

By supporting cooperative activities and the provision of necessary equipment, requested NADR funding will help the GOKR combat transnational threats such as international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons-of-mass-destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology. The United States will also assist the Kyrgyz Republic to secure and destroy its excess munitions from the Soviet era.

Strengthen the Country's Ability to Defend Itself against Transnational Threats such as Narco-trafficking, Human Trafficking, and Nuclear Proliferation. Promote Reform in Law Enforcement and Justice Sectors that Mitigates Corruption

Key Interventions:

- A total of nearly $0.3 million in requested NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction funds will support initiatives to secure and destroy excess or unserviceable munitions, ordnance, and man-portable air defense systems; to renovate or upgrade existing explosive storage facilities and related security systems; and to integrate international best practices for weapons and munitions management into national ordnance control agency standards and operational procedures.
- Requested NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding of $0.8 million will continue support for Kyrgyzstan's efforts to address difficult enforcement challenges on its green borders (between established points of entry) as infrastructure development winds down and cross-border training efforts intensify. EXBS will continue to work towards a self-sustaining enforcement training program through the Kyrgyz Customs training academy, including developing distance learning/training capacities. EXBS will also support the Government of Kyrgyzstan's industry compliance programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In addition to whole-of-government assistance planning and formal assessments, U.S. government agencies implementing assistance programs in the Kyrgyz Republic also regularly monitor their programs' performance. Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- In preparation of the development of its Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), USAID conducted the following assessments that informed USAID's five-year CDCS: a democracy program assessment; an assessment of the strength of the Kyrgyz Republic's mass media, particularly independent media; a final evaluation of USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives Program in the Kyrgyz Republic; an agriculture assessment; a financial sector/access to finance assessment; an assessment of economic growth assistance; a biodiversity assessment; and a gender assessment. In addition, a USAID Demographic and Health Survey was completed in January 2014. USAID also conducted an assessment of its Electoral Processes and Political Party Strengthening program in 2014.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia held Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) in Washington with USAID, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), all U.S. government implementing agencies receiving ESF resources, and selected grantees. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year, and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, the Coordinator's Office conducted an evaluation of civil society organizations' use of newer information communication technologies to advance their agendas; the Kyrgyz Republic was one of the four case-study countries included in the evaluation.
- INL monitored the use of funds provided for law-enforcement facility renovations and training programs, and collected performance data as it became available from the GOKG. The INL Bureau's implementing partners, such as the U.S. Department of Justice, provided periodic reports to the Department of State. Throughout FY 2014, Department of State personnel also performed periodic end-use monitoring of all equipment provided to ensure its use in accordance with bilateral agreements. In addition, as part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, INL reviewed performance indicators with the GOKG.
- Given the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan in 2014, the potential implications for regional security and integration and a new Central Asia policy under discussion, a review of the interagency assistance strategy for Central Asia is anticipated. The assessment will revisit and, where necessary, revise assistance objectives to help focus U.S. government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budgetary tradeoffs.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions:

- USAID's assessments for the CDCS have informed program design and prioritization for follow-on programs in the economic growth and democracy and governance sectors.
- The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) has informed USAID's programming in health and food security. The DHS identified the regions with the highest levels of stunting, which informed the choice of zone-of-influence for agriculture and food security programming.
- The Kyrgyzstan interagency assistance review and assessment described above guided the proposed budget priorities and areas of focus for FY 2016. Under the Peace and Security objective, the U.S. Government uses the information obtained from end-use monitoring of donated equipment and training to inform programming and budget choices.
- The Coordinator's Office used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2015 and FY 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Support a More Inclusive and Accountable Democracy: The Kyrgyz Republic made a successful leadership transition following the April 2010 revolution, holding a cycle of democratic parliamentary, presidential, and local elections that, for the first time in Central Asia, won international recognition as open and competitive. Nevertheless, this electoral transition has not been matched by a broader transition across government and society which is more fully inclusive for all citizens and which delivers the reforms necessary to fully institutionalize a participatory democracy. U.S. assistance will support efforts to institutionalize free and fair elections, including support for election administration, domestic election monitoring, civic engagement, and support to political parties. Programs will also facilitate development of a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society in order to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis, basic service delivery, and government oversight.

Support Improved Governance, Service Delivery, and Policy Formation to Better Connect the Government to its People: The Kyrgyz Republic faces significant challenges to adequately reforming government systems and improving service delivery, including reversing the decay of previously functioning education systems, health services, and basic infrastructure. U.S. assistance programs will support the government's efforts to become more responsive and to demonstrate the benefits of democracy through effective governance. Programs, including public administration reform, will help key government partners at the local and national level to strengthen their ability to formulate sound policy, improve communication with citizens, and ensure inclusive service provision. U.S. assistance will also support development of a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society in order to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis, basic service delivery, and government oversight. To address the decay in the education system, U.S. assistance will focus on strengthening teaching methodologies in order to improve reading instruction in the first through fourth grades, increase the availability of quality reading materials, and promote community and parent support for reading. Health programs will help the government to continue improving its systems for the identification, diagnosis, and management of TB and MDR-TB.

Encourage People-to-People Engagement at the Civil Society Level and Between the Government and its Citizens, and Within the Regions: U.S. assistance will support development of a more collaborative relationship between government and civil society in order to broaden civil society's role in policy analysis, basic service delivery, and government oversight.

Support and Advocate for Greater Respect and Attention to Human Rights for All Citizens, Focusing on Marginalized, At-Risk Minorities: The development of democracy in the Kyrgyz Republic is dependent on progress on human rights and upholding the guarantees of the Kyrgyz Constitution. An independent, professional judiciary and a strengthened defense bar are key to ensuring these guarantees. U.S. assistance programs help the Kyrgyz Republic's judicial system increase its independence, effectiveness, integrity, and transparency; assistance will focus on certifying and training newly appointed judicial personnel, transparent publication of judicial decisions, and improved trial standards and courtroom management. Programs will continue to build the capacity of defense attorneys and support a stronger role for them in the Kyrgyz Republic's court system. U.S. assistance will also support programs to address crucial human rights issues of torture, access to justice, and impunity for law enforcement abuses.

Strengthen the Kyrgyz Republic's Ability to Maintain its Security, Stability, and Sovereignty: U.S. assistance programs will provide training to professionalize and increase the capacity of the Kyrgyz Republic's defense establishment, helping to ensure that the security establishments are capable of providing security and stability. These programs will also enhance U.S.-Kyrgyz security cooperation.

Strengthen the Country's Ability to Defend Itself against Transnational Threats such as Narco-trafficking, Human Trafficking, and Nuclear Proliferation. Promote Reform in Law Enforcement and Justice Sectors that Mitigates Corruption: U.S. assistance programs will seek to improve police capacity, thereby strengthening criminal justice actors to ensure a legal system that targets and tries criminal suspects in a manner that is compliant with human rights standards and diminishes the power of drug-trafficking organizations. Assistance will support efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including support for victims and training for prosecutors on how to build more effective prosecutions. U.S. assistance programs will support initiatives to secure and destroy excess or unserviceable conventional munitions; programs will also continue to support the Kyrgyz Republic's efforts to address difficult enforcement challenges on its green borders (between established points of entry) as well as to continue to work towards a self-sustaining enforcement training program through the Kyrgyz Customs training academy.

Accelerated Growth of a Diversified and Equitable Economy to Bolster Economic Growth, Increased Investment, and Prosperity: Poverty remains an important issue in the Kyrgyz Republic, and the country's near-term economic prospects are uncertain. U.S. assistance will support implementation of enabling-environment reforms in tax administration, licensing, business inspections, and civil aviation. Assistance programs will strengthen the competitiveness of the textile, tourism, and construction sectors by working with value chains to improve their productivity, access to markets, financial management, and quality controls.

Support Adoption and Implementation of Energy Sector and Natural Resource Reforms to Increase Transparency, Improve Management, and Develop an Effective Long-term Strategy, Including Support for CASA-1000: U.S. assistance will support implementation of reforms of the country's electrical system, including an independent regulator and tariff setting. These reforms will reduce financial and technical losses that are inhibiting the system's ability to provide sufficient and regular electricity for the people of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Engage with the Security Services, Government Officials, Educators, Religious Leaders, and Civil Society to Counter International Terrorism and the Rise of Violent Extremism: Promoting tolerance is a key U.S. assistance objective in the Kyrgyz Republic. U.S.-funded activities will engage religious leaders and other civil society actors to help stem the rise of violent extremism.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**50,391**
Support a more inclusive and accountable democracy	**6,698**
Economic Support Fund	**6,698**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,999
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,450
2.4 Civil Society	2,249
Support improved governance, service delivery, policy formation to better connect the government to its people.	**18,842**
Economic Support Fund	**15,092**
2.2 Good Governance	5,108
2.4 Civil Society	2,480

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
3.2 Education	3,500
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	420
4.2 Trade and Investment	470
4.3 Financial Sector	250
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,773
4.7 Economic Opportunity	91
Global Health Programs - USAID	**3,750**
3.1 Health	3,750
Encourage people-to-people engagement at the civil society level and between the government and its citizens, and within the regions.	**37**
Economic Support Fund	**37**
2.4 Civil Society	37
Support and advocate for greater respect and attention to human rights for all citizens, focusing on marginalized, at-risk minorities.	**1,637**
Economic Support Fund	**537**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500
2.4 Civil Society	37
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**1,100**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,100
Strengthen the Kyrgyz Republic's ability to maintain its security, stability, and sovereignty.	**950**
International Military Education and Training	**950**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	950
Engage with the security services, government officials, educators, religious leaders, and civil society to counter international terrorism and the rise of violent extremism.	**37**
Economic Support Fund	**37**
2.4 Civil Society	37
Strengthen the country's ability to defend itself against transnational threats such as narco-trafficking, human trafficking, and nuclear proliferation. Promote reform in law enforcement and justice sectors that mitigates corruption	**3,495**
Economic Support Fund	**350**
1.5 Transnational Crime	350
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**2,135**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300
1.5 Transnational Crime	200
2.2 Good Governance	635
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**1,010**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	760
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250
Accelerated growth of diversified and equitable economy to bolster economic growth, increased investment, and prosperity	**16,695**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Economic Support Fund	**16,695**
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,680
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,980
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	11,670
4.7 Economic Opportunity	365
Support adoption and implementation of energy sector and natural resource reforms to increase transparency, improve management, and develop an effective long-term strategy, including support for CASA-1000.	**2,000**
Economic Support Fund	**2,000**
4.4 Infrastructure	2,000

Maldives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2016, U.S. foreign assistance resources for Maldives will be directed toward promoting maritime domain awareness, maritime security and counterterrorism capability, and climate change adaptation. Maldives is a young democracy with a small Sunni Muslim-majority population, which has transformed its economy through tourism. A nation of some 1,000 coral islands spread across 35,000 square miles of the Indian Ocean, Maldives sits astride key shipping lanes in the region, giving it an international importance. Maritime security is of great concern due to potential threats posed by narcotics trafficking, piracy in the Indian Ocean, and sea-borne trade in illicit materials of potential use for terrorist activity. Moreover, because of its low elevation, Maldives is among the most vulnerable countries in the world to climate change impacts, which have the potential to significantly disrupt the Maldivian economy and way of life.

In Maldives, the lack of cooperation among political actors, regular threats and attacks on opposition leaders, and a nascent democratic process have prevented the government from addressing acute problems. Democratic institutions remain weak and easily manipulated, while the judiciary has become increasingly politicized. Lack of higher educational opportunities, high youth unemployment, rise of social media, and weak institutions have contributed to an environment where Islamic extremism is growing. Maldives continues to be an important ally in international fora, and its potential as a strategic partner has increased over the last few years, including the government's commitment to combating the threat of Islamic extremism.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**4,461**	*	**4,340**	**-121**
Development Assistance	2,000	*	3,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	400	*	400	-
International Military Education and Training	221	*	300	79
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,200	*	-	-1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	640	*	640	-

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funding will be used to build capacity and engage with a wide range of stakeholders to: (a) establish and make use of appropriate technology for monitoring and reporting on marine ecosystems; (b) build institutional capacity for natural resources management; and (c) incorporate adaptation measures into national resources management planning. With more than 80 percent of its land less than one meter above sea level, Maldives is susceptible to the full spectrum of climate change hazards, including extreme rainfall events, drought, and rising sea levels. In FY 2016, USAID will focus on global climate change adaptation assistance that builds economic, social, and environmental resilience to climate change impacts.

Through Economic, Environmental, and Social Resilience, Supported by U.S. Programs, Maldives

Adapts to Climate Change

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will be provided for capacity building among government and relevant stakeholders to support policy development for more effective natural resource management.
- USAID will continue to support the Maldives Global Climate Change Adaptation Program through two projects: (a) the first aims to increase the availability of freshwater resources by providing appropriate water infrastructure assistance and creating an environment that supports sustainability and climate change adaptation capacity; and (b) the second aims to improve the sustainable management of coastal ecosystems, including coral reefs; these ecosystems underpin 89 percent of Maldivian GDP and 71 percent of national employment -- mainly through the marine-based industries of tourism and fisheries.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funding will continue to increase the Maldives' maritime domain awareness, interdiction, and monitoring capabilities and to develop a self-sufficient force capable of securing its territories against transnational threats while also contributing to regional maritime security.

Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems

Key Intervention:

- FMF funding will build upon earlier efforts to train and equip a credible counter-terrorism force and increase Maldives' ability to exercise maritime security.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Maldivian military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Through IMET, the United States supports the professional development of Maldives' officers and non-commissioned officers. The program builds a culture of respect for human rights, good governance, and develops the capacity of military institutions.

Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will be used to continue senior-level, non-commissioned and junior-level professional military education courses for counter-terrorism related studies.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The MPS is a small, but professional police force, which has operated as an independent body for just over ten years. The MPS and MNDF face the daunting task of maintaining peace in approximately 200 inhabited islands and 800 uninhabited islands spread over a large, non-contiguous geographic space. Violent extremism, gang activity, political violence, and the flow of narcotics into Maldives pose challenges to the country's continued development and stability. Both the MPS and the MNDF face severe budgetary constraints and require training to effectively maintain border security. Similarly, the Maldivian Departments of Immigration and Emigration (DIE) and Customs face notable challenges in controlling porous borders. The U.S. government will work with key agencies including MNDF, MPS, DIE, and Customs to provide training in advanced border control techniques, as well as specific training

to identify and neutralize potential terrorist threats transiting through or operating within Maldivian borders. The growing tourism industry, limited law enforcement capacity, and the current absence of legal authority to halt the trade of contraband items make Maldives vulnerable to trafficking of WMD and other illicit commodities, including narcotics destined for third counties.

Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems

Key Interventions:

- NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) of $0.5 million will support ATA training with the MPS in order to enhance its maritime security and law enforcement capacity to counter threats of terrorist activities. The program improves the capability of MPS to deter, detect, investigate, and prosecute terrorist threats in the expansive territory of Maldives. ATA programming will also involve port and border control officers with law enforcement responsibilities in order to enhance their skills in counterterrorism leadership and management, critical infrastructure and soft target protection, and the maritime interdiction of terrorist targets.
- NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance will also be used to develop strategic trade control legislation and build the capacity of law enforcement entities to enhance border security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

- USAID has instituted a system of monitoring activities to ensure that projects achieve maximum impact. This includes regular site visits, implementing partner meetings, discussions with Government of Maldives' officials, financial reporting requirements, and regular performance reporting. Program managers and implementing partners document these activities in performance monitoring plans and implementation or work plans. To ensure the integrity and quality of project interventions, USAID program managers conduct data quality analyses and review the input of the implementing partners in quarterly and annual reports, which directly inform the preparation of the annual Performance Plan and Report.
- In 2014, USAID completed several assessments as part of its overall monitoring and evaluation approach in Maldives. These assessments covered topics such as Maldivian politics, gender, financial management, reef evaluations, and natural resource management plans. Specific assessments which have been key to ongoing USAID programming include: (a) Women's Empowerment in Political Processes in the Maldives (Maldives Gender Assessment); (b) House Reef Management Plans for Constance Halaveli Island Resort and Gangehi Island Resort; (c) Baseline Marine Area Assessment (Three Islands); (d) Initial Financial Management System Assessment; and (e) Kuramathi Island Reef Assessment.
- USAID conducts rigorous biannual portfolio reviews which are led by the Sri Lanka-based Mission Director and include representation from Washington, and representatives from the Department of State and Department of Defense. A robust discussion of each project assesses program status, reviews past progress, and plans future action – all to ensure that programmatic adjustments are made based on performance results, U.S. strategic priorities and imperatives, and budget realities. Particular attention is given to examining and scrutinizing financial management pipelines.
- USAID also conducts or participates in a number of financial, programmatic, and performance audits throughout the year to provide program managers with objective information about the performance of each project. For example, USAID participates in Regional Inspector General-approved performance audits which include a review of partners' compliance with the terms and conditions of their awards.

- On an ongoing basis, implementing partners use performance management plans to determine performance indicators, set baselines and targets, collect data, monitor progress, and report results toward achieving program goals.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID uses semiannual portfolio review discussions to assess the overall performance of each active project. This Mission-wide, cross sectorial review assesses past performance and guides future program adjustments, as needed. The Mission's monitoring and evaluation processes continue to influence and guide programmatic choices in Maldives. A recent example of this is the USAID approach to implementation requirements for the construction component of the Maldives Global Climate Change project entitled "Enhancing Climate Resiliency and Water Security in the Maldives." As a result of regular monitoring activities including site visits, implementing partner meetings, and bi-weekly discussions with Government of Maldives' officials, the Mission identified discrepancies in the engineering and implementation plans for a small desalination plant project. The Mission determined programmatic options and dispatched a technical team (which included both local and regional engineering and environment specialists) to Maldives with the goal of coordinating the engineering design and implementation schedule with local expectations for construction activity completion. As a result, the project construction schedule has been revised to allow for required engineering plan reviews and environmental assessments which meet both Maldivian and U.S. legal requirements. Meeting these requirements will take more time to implement, but will ensure that the project follows sound engineering practices and implements the desalination plant in an environmentally sustainable and more realistic time frame.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Through Economic, Environmental, and Social Resilience, Supported by U.S. Programs, Maldives Adapts to Climate Change: Maldives is especially vulnerable to climate-related hazards, including extreme rainfall, droughts, rising sea levels, damaging winds, and elevated air temperatures. High population density, rapid population growth, and high dependence on climate-sensitive industries such as fisheries, agriculture, and tourism add to the country's vulnerability.

Climate change has the potential to have a major impact on both the quantity and quality of the country's freshwater resources. Changes in the timing and amount of rainfall and runoff are likely to reduce aquifer recharge, increase incidents of flooding, and harm near-shore marine environments. The over-pumping of groundwater, together with the rising sea level, will likely result in greater salinity intrusion to underground aquifers resulting in far less available potable water for already vulnerable populations.

Coral reefs are fragile and will be subjected to significant negative impacts from climate change including rising sea levels, rising sea temperatures, and ocean acidification. All of these natural events would negatively affect the health of the coral, cause coral bleaching (and possibly coral death), and weaken the corals' physical infrastructure which means more cracking, breaking, and ultimately disintegration of the reefs.

Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems: Maldivian atolls encompass a territory spread over roughly 90,000 square kilometers (35,000 square miles), comprised of more than 1,000 small mostly uninhabited islands, with porous and largely unregulated borders. Violent extremism, gang activity, and the flow of narcotics into Maldives challenge the country's continued development and stability. A significant portion of the world's shipping flows through or nearby Maldives, creating the need for it to conduct maritime interdiction and monitoring activities. By creating a stronger maritime domain capability, Maldives can serve as a key

partner in mitigating the proliferation of illegal materials, including nuclear, biological, chemical and other weapons. The MNDF Coast Guard is responsible for maritime security. Enhancing Coast Guard situational awareness of vessels transiting Maldivian waters, including its Exclusive Economic Zone, will remain a key objective over the next five years.

The MPS is a young institution, having separated from the MNDF in 2004, and currently has a force of 3,500 officers. The MPS's investigative and enforcement capabilities require capacity-building to counter the growth of violent religious extremism, illicit drug use and trafficking, violent gang activity, and political violence. This will require sustained training focused on developing advanced leadership, investigative, prosecutorial, and management techniques. The United States can assist with the continued development of the MPS infrastructure that would greatly enhance the MPS's operational effectiveness. Assisting the Government of Maldives with security and capacity building will also help deter illicit narcotics trafficking, which is linked to terrorist financing. Building this capacity will help disrupt current and future terrorist threats and foster an inhospitable operating environment for extremists.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**4,340**
Through U.S. Support and Programs, Maldives Increases its Capacity to Address Transnational Issues/Problems	**1,340**
Foreign Military Financing	**400**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400
International Military Education and Training	**300**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**640**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	190
Through Economic, Environmental, and Social Resilience, Supported by U.S. Programs, Maldives Adapts to Climate Change	**3,000**
Development Assistance	**3,000**
4.8 Environment	3,000

Nepal

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Nepal is focused on achieving a more democratic, prosperous, and resilient country that respects the rule of law. Local and national investment in Nepal's peace process, accountability in democratic institutions, civic participation, and improved policy and performance will result in more effective governance and increased political inclusion. If the Constituent Assembly promulgates a new constitution, the government will be better able to elevate economic growth priorities needed to further reduce extreme poverty and decrease the risk of instability.

Nepal is vulnerable to geological and meteorological hazards such as floods, drought, landslides, wild fires, and earthquakes. The Nepal Army and Ministry of Home Affairs are primary U.S. partners in addressing disaster risk reduction. Foreign assistance helps address vulnerabilities through programs that include: strengthening and expanding the public health system through the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI); improving nutrition and raising incomes of the rural poor through the President's Feed the Future Initiative; building resilience to changing climate conditions through the President's Global Climate Change Initiative; safeguarding the country's rich biodiversity; building the foundation for education by improving early grade reading skills; preventing and addressing trafficking in persons; and strengthening border security and building the capacity of law enforcement officers. All of these efforts combined promote resilience and reduce Nepal's susceptibility to shocks and stresses.

U.S. democracy and governance programs focus on building government capacity development to deliver services and strengthening civil society, local governance, and the rule of law. The Government of Nepal (GON) has made some improvements in budget formulation and execution, both of which are important for stimulating foreign direct investment. The rates of extreme poverty continue to decline along with maternal and infant mortality rates, but Nepal still struggles to graduate from its status of a least developed country. U.S. assistance to Nepal will also help facilitate the country's "relief to development" transition from a post-conflict environment to a stable democracy. Examples of U.S. assistance in this transition include: supporting major peace process milestones at the national and local level; identifying and mitigating drivers of conflict, particularly at the local level; supporting national and local elections; and—recognizing social exclusion as part of the impetus for the conflict—helping to make economic growth, health, and education more inclusive of women and historically marginalized groups.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**81,732**	*	**82,401**	**669**
Development Assistance	-	*	1,668	1,668
Economic Support Fund	33,933	*	33,038	-895
Foreign Military Financing	1,750	*	5,000	3,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,900	*	38,775	-2,125
International Military Education and Training	1,004	*	900	-104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,300	*	2,230	-1,070
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	845	*	790	-55

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**81,732**	*	**82,401**	**669**
Wildlife Anti-Trafficking	**-**	*	**1,500**	**1,500**
Economic Support Fund	-	*	1,500	1,500
Other	**81,732**	*	**80,901**	**-831**
Development Assistance	-	*	1,668	1,668
Economic Support Fund	33,933	*	31,538	-2,395
Foreign Military Financing	1,750	*	5,000	3,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,900	*	38,775	-2,125
International Military Education and Training	1,004	*	900	-104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,300	*	2,230	-1,070
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	845	*	790	-55

Development Assistance (DA)

Nepal's 2006 Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) abolished a 250-year monarchy and committed the new democratically elected government to provide for greater inclusion and economic empowerment for all Nepali citizens through improved government effectiveness, representation, and inclusion in order to improve its human development and reduce poverty. This nascent government faces significant challenges including: a history of poor governance and institutional weaknesses; a widening gap between inclusion and government effectiveness; limited and non-transparent public sector financial management and accountability; very low government budget execution rates; and the great potential for political instability if traditionally excluded groups are not quickly brought into the political process and their demands are not adequately addressed in a timely manner. DA funds will support governance initiatives to support the GON to more effectively address the tenets of the CPA in order to increase the potential for political stability within Nepal.

More Inclusive and Effective Governance

Key Intervention:

- Political Competition and Consensus Building: DA assistance of $1.7 million in funding will support local oversight and accountability activities in FY 2016 to strengthen public financial management practices, improve public reporting, and follow the government's response to grievances.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Nepal's nascent democracy faces significant challenges, including: a history of poor governance and institutional weaknesses; a widening gap between inclusion and government effectiveness; limited and non-transparent public sector financial management and accountability; and the great potential for political instability if traditionally excluded groups are not quickly brought into the political process and their demands not adequately addressed in a timely manner. ESF funds will support governance initiatives by supporting the GON to more effectively address the tenets of CPA in order to increase the potential for political stability within Nepal.

More Inclusive and Effective Governance

Key Interventions:

- Transnational Crime: ESF assistance of $1.5 million will finance combatting transnational crime activities that will strengthen the GON and civil society efforts to combat trafficking in persons, concentrating on prosecution, prevention, and protection efforts.
- Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation: ESF assistance of $0.5 million will fund conflict management and mitigation activities designed to reduce drivers of conflict and strengthen local conflict mediation and resolution bodies. These funds will also support the role of women in the peace process as outlined in the Women, Peace and Security Initiative.
- Good Governance: ESF assistance of $3.9 million of funding will support local oversight and accountability activities in FY 2016 to strengthen public financial management practices, improve public reporting, and follow the government's response to grievances.
- Political Competition and Consensus Building: ESF funds of $2.2 million in FY 2016 will support political parties and electoral and legislative processes to continue to register voters and provide civic education, as well as to provide technical assistance to the Electoral Commission of Nepal, political parties, and the new Constitutional Assembly. It is anticipated that local elections may happen in FY 2016 (for the first time in more than 15 years) and that USG assistance would be required to support them.
- Civil Society: In FY 2016, ESF assistance of $2.3 million will support the strengthening of partnerships for local development as well as assist civil society and local governments in six districts to communicate development needs, formulate budget priorities, and identify resources in coordination with the GON and other donors.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth to Reduce Extreme Poverty

Key Interventions:

- Agriculture: As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, USAID will provide $8.0 million to support the efforts of the GON to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad based economic growth through market-led agricultural development. U.S. assistance will increase agricultural productivity, enhance efficiency and competitiveness of agricultural value chains, and promote nutrition education and behavior change around food consumption habits to lift 160,000 households (about 1 million people) out of poverty.
- Private Sector Competitiveness: Funding of $1.5 million in FY 2016 ESF will strengthen Nepal's ability to bring energy investments to financial closure. It will also finance farmer groups, including with business literacy activities to increase vulnerable households' capacity to build strong businesses and take advantage of agricultural market opportunities. These funds will also be used to increase private sector engagement in agricultural value chains to enhance their efficiency and competitiveness.
- Environment: U.S. assistance of $8.2 million in FY 2016 environment funds will support activities that support the President's Global Climate Change Initiative and that improve natural resource management and help households, communities, and government actors prepare for and adapt to climate change. These funds will also support protection of biodiversity, including improving management of critical corridors for climate-sensitive species and restoring ecosystems, especially forest and water corridors in priority areas. These activities will promote adaptability of Nepal's people, places and livelihoods to promote sustainable economic growth.

Increased Human Capital

Key Intervention:

- Basic Education: With $5.0 million in FY 2016 Basic Education funds, USAID will improve reading skills of children in grades one to three for up to 75 percent of public primary schools in 16 districts and strengthen Ministry of Education skills to implement, monitor, and evaluate its national early grade reading program. In addition, USAID will work to mobilize community support for reading. This will include advocacy campaigns and strengthening school management committees and other community-based groups to access education resources from local agencies. While Nepal is making progress to attain Millennium Development Goal (MDG) goals for universal primary education, serious concerns remain regarding the quality of education and low rate of school completion, with millions of Nepali who have never attended school resulting in a low literacy rate of 60 percent. Rates are even lower among women and traditionally marginalized castes and ethnic groups. USAID investments in early grade reading and adult literacy through improved quality of education and increased family and community support for education will reinforce improved health, economic growth, and increased participation in democratic governance.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Nepal is prone to natural disasters; it is ranked as the 11th most vulnerable country in the world to earthquakes and 30th most vulnerable to flooding. The Nepal Army is the principal disaster response organization in Nepal, though it lacks all but the most basic material response capacity. FMF resources will work to build the Nepal Army's disaster relief capabilities, which are essential to averting a humanitarian crisis following a natural disaster.

Assist Nepal's Efforts to Respond to Disasters while Developing Measures to Protect U.S. Citizens and the Internal Mission Community, Leading to Greater Security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of $5.0 million will continue ongoing efforts to build an in-country disaster relief capability, including providing Nepal's military with fixed-wing airlift capabilities able to deliver supplies and equipment to remote areas on unimproved runways during response to disasters.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

As evidenced by the latest Demographic and Health Survey, Nepal is making great strides in improving the health and well-being of its citizens. The country has achieved its MDG for Reducing Child and Infant Mortality and is striving to reach the Improved Maternal Health goal as well. The long-term foreign assistance priorities in health include strengthening the primary health care system at national and community levels; concentrating more closely on reducing neonatal deaths; expanding access to voluntary family planning services; improving chronic under-nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene practices; and reducing pregnancy-related complications and maternal deaths.

Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths; creating an AIDS-free generation; and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. In FY 2016, Global Health Program funds will support the goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes and increased country ownership. The United States will work with the GON to provide evidence-based technical assistance that supports the country's Nepal Health Strategic Plan II. USAID is an active member of the External Development Partners Group and will continue to provide technical expertise and support.

Increased Human Capital

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: With $3.0 million in FY 2016 funds, USAID will support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): $14.7 million will support the MCH components of the national health sector strategy. USAID's MCH program will continue to address key challenges in reducing maternal and under-five mortality by supporting GON efforts to strengthen community and primary health care; support immunization activities; improve sanitation and hygiene; increase birth preparedness, and provide skills for providers to better manage neonatal health care needs.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: U.S. assistance in the amount of $14.3 million will expand access to high-quality and sustainable voluntary family planning services, information, and reproductive health care.
- Nutrition: $6.8 million will support the National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan, in alignment with the Global Health and Feed the Future Initiatives and with support to the U.S. Peace Corps whose volunteers will work on nutrition and agriculture projects. USAID will utilize the latest evidence-based interventions in health and agriculture to reduce chronic under-nutrition among women and children under two years of age as part of an integrated nutrition program. The program will support the GON-led scale-up of nutrition education and service delivery as well as household food production.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Assist Nepal's Efforts to Respond to Disasters while Developing Measures to Protect U.S. Citizens and the Internal Mission Community, Leading to Greater Security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of $0.9 million for Professional Military Education courses will instill democratic values in the Nepal Army and increase its capacity to act as a professional force. Currently, over 93 percent of the General Officers of the Nepal Army are graduates of one of the IMET-sponsored courses in the United States. Courses focus on the development of new concepts, doctrines, theories, and practices ranging from civilian control and democratization of the military and addressing human rights standards to maintaining a professional military.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Nepal and its leaders have committed to a wide-ranging and comprehensive peace agreement that ended their decade-long civil conflict. Maintaining long-term peace in Nepal is dependent upon completing the democratic transition and continuing to uphold the rule of law. INCLE training has been essential to assist law enforcement officials such as the national police, the attorney general's office, the courts, and the Ministry of Home Affairs in adopting, implementing, and institutionalizing law enforcement standards and training programs. FY 2016 funds of $2.2 million will continue a successful police training program and support capacity-building and institutional reform with justice sector actors (for example, judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys).

Support the Drafting/Implementation of a Constitution that Safeguards Basic Rights and the Establishment of Suitable Transitional Justice Mechanisms to Enforce Progress towards a Free and Open Democratic Society

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funds will support stabilization operations and security sector reform to support ongoing efforts to develop Nepali law enforcement institutions and build the capacity of law enforcement officers, through activities such as training on issues including but not limited to human rights, disaster management, criminal investigations and forensics, infrastructure improvements, and targeted equipment provision. Efforts will particularly support women's police units and units engaged in combating corruption.
- U.S. assistance for rule of law and human rights will continue efforts to build the capacity of Nepali justice sector actors and develop the justice sector institutions themselves. Activities may include but are not limited to building the capacity of prosecutors and police to work collaboratively, training judges, prosecutors and defense lawyers to gather and scrutinize forensic evidence, rather than relying upon confessions of defendants in custody. Such assistance may be delivered through justice sector institutions such as Nepal's judicial academy, the Nepal Bar Association, and directly with appropriate government ministries. Legislative reform assistance may be offered through the Ministry of Law and Justice and the Office of the Attorney General.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Nepali legislation provides almost no controls over the movement of conventional weapons and Weapons of Mass Destruction related items, and the India-Nepal border is one of the most porous and illegally trafficked borders in the world. With weak enforcement institutions and highly porous borders, there are significant risks of both state and non-state actors exploiting these weaknesses.

Support the Drafting/Implementation of a Constitution that Safeguards Basic Rights and the Establishment of Suitable Transitional Justice Mechanisms to Enforce Progress towards a Free and Open Democratic Society

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of $0.5 million in NADR-Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) will support training to build law enforcement capacity in Nepal to detect, deter, and respond to terrorist threats. Specifically, ATA training will build Nepal's law enforcement capacity in securing land and air borders and will promote Nepal's cooperation in regional counterterrorism efforts.
- With $0.3 million in NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance, the United States will work closely with the Government of Nepal to improve its capacity to manage its borders effectively, and to promote regional cooperation with India to improve coordination between Customs officials at border crossing points and between Border Security forces monitoring the green borders. EXBS will also encourage Nepal's adoption of strategic trade control legislation and regulations.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In December 2014, the MCC Board declared Nepal eligible for a compact. During the preceding two years, MCC had worked with the GON to develop a Threshold Program that focuses on the two binding constraints identified in the Constraints Analysis: (1) inadequate supply of electricity; and (2) high cost of transport. It is anticipated that a compact would also focus on these two areas and would build on the extensive research already conducted by MCC and USAID economists.

Electricity: Nepal experiences the worst electricity shortages in South Asia, with only half of its demand for electricity met by the nation's grid and the majority of residents without power for up to 18 hours a day in dry months. The low availability of electricity increases costs for businesses, which run generators with imported fuel in order to have power. Nepal has potential for developing hydro-electricity, but currently less than one percent of hydro-electric potential is utilized. If this hydro potential were realized, Nepal could meet its own energy needs and export to neighbors such as India, while boosting its own economic growth. Due to current power policies and complex institutional and bureaucratic arrangements, Nepal has not been able to attract sufficient private investments in the energy sector. Recent developments, including the announcement in late 2014 of an India-Nepal power trade agreement, indicate a potential window of opportunity to revitalize the sector.

High Cost of Transport: Nepal ranks 105th out of 160 countries in the Logistics Performance Index from the World Bank, which measures challenges related to trade logistics. While Nepal's rugged terrain and landlocked geography contribute to this poor performance, the high of cost transportation in Nepal is also driven by poor quality and quantity of roads, a lack of competitiveness in the trucking sector, and by costly customs procedures. Nepal's road network lacks sufficient alternate transport routes, hampering the efficient movement of people, goods and delivery of services, and increasing transportation costs. In addition, there is insufficient funding for maintaining and rehabilitating the existing road networks and constructing new road infrastructure. The regional income disparity between the Terai and the hills also reflects accessibility disparities.

For approximately a decade, USAID has been supporting the promotion of cross border energy trade to South Asian countries including Nepal through the South Asia Regional Initiatives for Energy Integration. USAID/Nepal plans to strategically engage in the energy sector, and MCC's investments in the energy sector would complement other U.S. Agencies' assistance in the sector within the country. Similarly, MCC's investments in the transport network would complement several past and current USAID projects in food security, agriculture value chain improvement, and poverty reduction.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken:

- USAID approved a new five-year Country Cooperation Development Strategy (CDCS) (2014-2018) for Nepal during FY 2014 and developed a detailed Performance Management Plan (PMP) to coordinate the collection and reporting of implementation data that will inform adaptive management decisions and ensure that evaluations take place at appropriate intervals during project implementation. Also, in support of this new CDCS, USAID designed a Mission-wide monitoring and evaluation support project that will provide effective and flexible evaluation services to all activities implemented within the CDCS.
- In FY 2014, USAID/Nepal instituted new standardized practices for monitoring and evaluation. These included a requirement to develop a management response plan for each evaluation conducted. The plan helps USAID prioritize evaluation findings and establish concrete actions to remedy problems or incorporate recommendations. Progress on evaluation management response plans are reviewed during semi-annual portfolio reviews.
- In FY 2014, four new project designs were completed under the new CDCS. For each of these designs, USAID reviewed past performance information, project evaluations, external research and conducted new assessments and geographic information system analysis to determine the kinds of activities—targeting specific groups in specific geographic areas—that would be most effective to achieve CDCS objectives.
- USAID's monitoring activities during 2014 included a quarterly pipeline review, a semi-annual

portfolio review, and site visits to monitor implementation. USAID technical offices also conducted annual partners meetings to highlight high-performing projects and discuss implementation challenges and their solutions.

- In FY 2014 USAID also began work on a five-year impact evaluation of its Business Literacy activity. The impact evaluation will allow USAID to compare beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries over time to determine the activity's impact with greater certainty.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by Nepal informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- The FTF baseline survey collected data that informed programmatic targeting and budget allocations for FTF in FY 2016. The survey found, for example, that while the entire FTF zone of influence has higher poverty and under-nutrition rates than the rest of Nepal, there are important variations within that zone that should be considered when targeting USAID activities. Further, ongoing performance monitoring of the FTF activity helped identify the need for consistent nutrition programming between the FTF zone of influence and Nepal as a whole; USAID addressed this need by increasing the scope of its main nutrition activity within the FTF zone of influence.
- In 2014, USAID completed Stage Two Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework assessments for the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction. Through this evaluative process, USAID identified fiduciary risks due to gaps in public financial management systems. USAID used these assessments to develop individualized risk mitigation plans and capacity building activities and to determine how best to strengthen and partner with key GON ministries to improve their ability to provide important services.
- In FY 2014 USAID conducted a population-based baseline survey of the Feed the Future (FTF) zone of influence. This survey collected data on food security, nutrition, women's empowerment, and household well-being. It helped inform FTF activity planning and will be repeated in FY 2015 and FY 2017 to help measure the impact of the FTF program.
- The mid-term evaluation of the Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) project, conducted in FY 2013, provided valuable insights into the role that community-based awareness initiatives play in reducing trafficking associated with labor. These insights were incorporated into the design of the CTIP follow-on project, which will be implemented in part with FY 2016 funds.
- Evaluations of two democracy and governance activities—Monitoring Nepal's Peace and Constitution Drafting Process and Strengthening Political Parties, Electoral and Parliamentary Processes—informed the design of USAID's new Integrated Governance Project, which seeks over the next five years to support a peaceful political environment, strengthen Nepal's institutional accountability, increase civic participation and advocacy, and improve public policy and government performance.
- Evaluations of two health activities—one focused on social marketing of health products and services and the other on HIV/AIDS—informed the design of USAID's new Integrated Health Project, which over the next five years will work to improve the quality of health services in Nepal, improve access and use of those services, and increase adoption of healthy behaviors among marginalized groups.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Inclusive and Effective Governance: USAID's integrated governance portfolio seeks to increase inclusion of Nepalese in civic and political life and strengthen the GON's ability to respond to rapidly increasing public demands. USAID's particular emphasis on local governance is in Nepal's mid- and far west regions. The end-of-project objectives are: peaceful political environment sustained; accountability of selected institutions strengthened; civic participation and advocacy increased; and public policy and

performance improved. USAID will continue to support the peace process through assistance for community organizations, the GON, and civil society groups to address issues such as community-based conflict, poor governance, and limited capacity for government service delivery. USAID will also support the strengthening of efforts by the GON and civil society to combat trafficking in persons, support continued implementation of the CPA, and improve the responsiveness of local government bodies to citizen demands. USAID will support the GON to formulate and achieve policy objectives, include marginalized populations, and deliver basic services which are the most direct paths to alleviating the extreme poverty that affects 25 percent of the Nepali population.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth to Reduce Extreme Poverty: With an average annual Gross Domestic Product growth rate of four percent, Nepal experienced the lowest economic growth in the region from 2001-2012. Nepal's sluggish growth has disproportionately affected the poor, with higher poverty rates persisting in rural and remote hill and mountain areas. In addition, women and other disadvantaged groups typically have less access to education, medical facilities, job opportunities and little access to property ownership or cash. Improved access to employment opportunities and economic growth are crucial for promoting stability after the insurgency, especially given Nepal's relatively low economic growth rate and high unemployment and under-employment. The U.S. government will focus economic growth assistance on programs that increase food security; improve the policy and business enabling environment; increase access to financial services; and strengthen the foundations for rapid, sustained, and inclusive economic growth in Nepal. The purpose of this USAID-implemented objective is to: increase agriculture-based income; expand small enterprise opportunities; improve economic growth policies and performance; and improve the resilience of targeted natural resources and related livelihoods.

Increased Human Capital: Improving the health, skills, and literacy of Nepalis will increase the human capital base necessary for full participation in a more prosperous and democratic Nepal. The sub-objectives are necessary conditions for the achievement of increased human capital.

Assist Nepal's Efforts to Respond to Disasters while Developing Measures to Protect U.S. Citizens and the Internal Mission Community, Leading to Greater Security: Nepal is susceptible to geological and hydro-meteorological hazards, the most prominent being floods, drought, landslides, wildfires, and earthquakes. A catastrophic earthquake is considered inevitable, and every year Nepal loses several hundred lives to floods and landslides. The Nepal Army and the Home Ministry are our primary partners in terms of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response (HADR). Enhanced HADR capabilities mean a more robust response in the event of a disaster when the lives of American citizens often hang in the balance.

Support the Drafting/Implementation of a Constitution that Safeguards Basic Rights and the Establishment of Suitable Transitional Justice Mechanisms to Enforce Progress towards a Free and Open Democratic Society: After a prolonged civil war, Nepali politicians and government officials are working to complete implementation of tasks from the 2006 Comprehensive Peace Agreement, most importantly the adoption of the constitution and acceptance of transitional justice mechanisms. Embassy officials will use diplomatic tools to ensure that Nepal's international obligations and accepted best practices are met in both processes. Through consistent messaging to political parties, government officials, and NGOs, and in cooperation with the international community, the Mission will stress the importance of completing the peace process in a way that protects human rights and provides a basis for a strong democracy going forward.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**82,401**
Support the drafting/implementation of a constitution that safeguards basic rights and the establishment of suitable transitional justice mechanisms to enforce progress towards a free and open democratic society	**3,020**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**2,230**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,030
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**790**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	540
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250
More Inclusive and Effective Governance	**12,056**
Development Assistance	**1,668**
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,668
Economic Support Fund	**10,388**
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500
2.2 Good Governance	3,918
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,170
2.4 Civil Society	2,300
Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth to Reduce Extreme Poverty	**17,650**
Economic Support Fund	**17,650**
4.5 Agriculture	8,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500
4.8 Environment	8,150
Assist Nepal's efforts to respond to disasters while developing measures to protect U.S. citizens and the internal mission community, leading to greater security	**5,900**
Foreign Military Financing	**5,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000
International Military Education and Training	**900**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900
Increased Human Capital	**43,775**
Economic Support Fund	**5,000**
3.2 Education	5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	**38,775**
3.1 Health	38,775

Pakistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Pakistan remains critical to U.S. counterterrorism (CT) efforts, nuclear nonproliferation, regional stability, the peace process in Afghanistan, and regional economic integration and development. As such, the United States has a deep interest in a stable, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan, as well as long-term constructive bilateral cooperation. As the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) completes its transition in Afghanistan, the United States will continue its intensive engagement with Pakistan to advance our joint interest in a democratic Pakistan that is developing economically, countering militancy, and contributing to peace and stability in the region. This is facilitated both through the U.S.-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue and through U.S. assistance aligned with policy goals.

Indeed, Pakistan's efforts at countering violent extremism on its territory have expanded. In June 2014, Pakistan launched the military offensive *Zarb-e-Azb* in Pakistan's North Waziristan Agency and across the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), an area on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border vulnerable to violent extremist groups, including those targeting the United States, NATO forces in Afghanistan, and the Pakistani state. These operations have produced over 700,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and underlined the long-term importance of expanding economic opportunity and the writ of the government to a traditionally underdeveloped area. This has been a focus of U.S. assistance to date and will continue in FY 2016, including anticipated ongoing needs for the relief, return and rehabilitation of IDPs and their communities. More broadly, as a young democracy undergoing its first democratic civilian transition in 2013, in FY 2016 Pakistan will continue to face significant challenges to its internal security, economy, and energy sector, all of which threaten its long-term stability and economic and social trajectory.

Security assistance will continue to build the counterinsurgency (COIN) and CT capabilities of Pakistan's security forces, supporting their efforts to secure the tribal areas, including North Waziristan and Khyber Agency, and coordinating for coalition maritime security operations. This assistance bolsters Pakistan's ability to provide security for its citizens – particularly along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border – and encourages improved U.S-Pakistan military-to-military coordination, as well as Pakistan's coordination with Afghan counterparts. Specific assistance to date has augmented Pakistan's capacity to undertake operations.

U.S. civilian assistance builds cooperation with Pakistan as it tackles key challenges, focused on five priority sectors: increasing the capacity and efficiency of the energy sector to help Pakistan bridge the power gap that undermines its stability and growth; fostering private sector-led economic growth and agricultural development to boost Pakistan's economy and provide licit employment for its growing population; stabilizing and developing regions susceptible to violent extremism, particularly in Karachi and on the border with Afghanistan; increasing access to and the quality of education for Pakistanis, to foster tolerance and to provide employable skills to grow the economy; and improving maternal and child health. These are coordinated under the U.S.-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue and in line with the Government of Pakistan's (GOP) four priority "Es" – economic growth, energy, extremism, and education. U.S. assistance will also support efforts to improve the rule of law, advance human rights, and counter violent extremism as part of a broader effort to address militant threats. Programs also aim to increase trade and investment regionally and bilaterally, particularly as Pakistan builds cooperation with the new government in Afghanistan; improve infrastructure; leverage the private sector; and strengthen Pakistan's governance and services with the mutual goal of eventually obviating the need for U.S. assistance.

As NATO transitions in Afghanistan, it is critical that the U.S. government's assistance levels in FY 2016 reflect our continued need for robust engagement with Pakistan. Pakistan's future is critical to stability and prosperity in the region. U.S. assistance in both OCO and base funding will be integral to the success of these efforts.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**890,404**	*	**803,800**	**-86,604**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**502,749**	*	**599,930**	**97,181**
Economic Support Fund	416,920	*	334,930	-81,990
Foreign Military Financing	42,229	*	265,000	222,771
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	34,400	*	-	-34,400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,200	*	-	-9,200
Enduring/Core Programs	**387,655**	*	**203,870**	**-183,785**
Economic Support Fund	60,122	*	143,070	82,948
Foreign Military Financing	237,771	*	-	-237,771
International Military Education and Training	4,899	*	4,800	-99
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,000	*	46,000	23,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	770	*	10,000	9,230
P.L. 480 Title II	61,093	*	-	-61,093

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. civilian assistance builds long-term cooperation with Pakistan as it tackles key challenges, focused on five priority sectors crucial to Pakistan's stability and growth and in line with civilian government priorities: energy; economic growth and agriculture; stabilizing and developing regions susceptible to violent extremism; basic and higher education; and health. Enduring ESF resources target Pakistan's agriculture, education and health sectors, and complement OCO-funded programs to develop a stable, democratic and prosperous Pakistan.

Improved Conditions for Broad-Based Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- The United States will continue to help Pakistan's commercial agricultural sector upgrade and modernize operations - while expanding U.S. exports of agricultural inputs - through access to new tools and technologies to increase the sector's efficiency and profitability.
- The United States will work with Pakistan on animal and plant disease control, developing disease-resistant seeds, good farming practices, introducing of watershed conservation techniques, and alternative irrigation systems in order to foster bilateral technical cooperation and prevent the spread of diseases impacting both economies.

Improved Schooling, Education, and Preparation for Work in Target Areas

Key Interventions:

- The United States will continue joint efforts with Pakistan to improve literacy skills of children and improve skills of teachers to teach reading. Programs will promote innovative technology to train and professionally develop teachers in a cost efficient, effective, and sustainable way to support teachers in remote areas, particularly women.
- USAID will provide scholarships to Pakistanis to attend Pakistani universities based on merit and economic need, particularly for women.
- FY 2016 resources will facilitate education faculty and student programs in the United States to enhance teaching and mentoring skills of university faculty and build cooperative ties in higher education.
- Under the U.S.-Pakistan Science and Technology Agreement, both the United States and Pakistan will continue to fund joint research grants in science and technology, as well as studies that have commercial applications in energy, water, and agriculture. USAID will assist universities in revising their curricula so that graduates have the required skills to meet industry needs in energy, water and agriculture.

Improved Maternal and Child Health Outcomes in Target Areas

Key Interventions:

- Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Services: Working with Pakistan, the United States will support the institutionalization of high-impact maternal, newborn and child health interventions while incorporating critical family planning and reproductive health care into public and private sector services.
- Family Planning Services: U.S. assistance is strengthening clinical networks and care in the public and private sector through franchising and community outreach models. Critical maternal and newborn care services will be incorporated into existing family planning and reproductive health networks.
- Health Communications: Programs will use commercial marketing techniques and behavior change communications to position products and services with messages that increase knowledge, create demand and promote healthy behaviors. This intervention will increase the use of high quality family planning services, pre- and post-natal care, and the availability of affordable services and commodities.
- Polio: The United States will continue to fund multilateral organizations, including the World Health Organization, to work with Pakistan in its efforts to eradicate polio.

Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO

U.S. civilian assistance builds long-term cooperation with Pakistan as it tackles key challenges, focused on five priority sectors key to Pakistan's stability and growth and in line with civilian government priorities: energy; economic growth and agriculture; stabilizing and developing regions susceptible to violent extremism; basic and higher education; and health. FY 2016 will likely include continued support to relief, return and rehabilitation of IDPs displaced by recent counterterrorism operations, and long-term efforts to develop that region. ESF-OCO resources will support Pakistan's energy, economic growth, stabilization and education sectors, and complement enduring programs to develop a stable, democratic, and prosperous Pakistan.

Adequate Energy Supplied to the Economy

Key Interventions:

- The United States will continue to support Pakistan's efforts to increase energy supply and thus fuel growth, including through clean energy infrastructure upgrades and improving efficiency that

increase megawatts available to Pakistan's electricity grid. Some generation opportunities, located in the tribal areas, have ancillary benefits in providing economic opportunities to populations vulnerable to violent extremism. This will include public-private collaboration to foster more private investment in the energy sector, enabling sustainable clean-energy solutions over the long term.

- The United States will support Pakistan's energy sector reform efforts, also outlined in Pakistan's International Monetary Fund (IMF) program benchmarks, including reforming and privatizing distribution company operations, improving revenue collection, reducing energy subsidies, and rationalizing prices.
- USAID will facilitate electricity generation expansion by rehabilitating transmission infrastructure, particularly through a partnership with the National Transmission and Dispatch Company to build a transmission network to complement private sector wind power and other renewable energy projects.

Improved Conditions for Broad-Based Economic Growth

Key Interventions:

- The U.S. government will continue to provide technical assistance to support Pakistan's efforts to meet IMF reform benchmarks, such as advancing its privatization objectives and improving its debt-management capacity, including lengthening tenors for sovereign bonds and facilitating the development of a secondary market for government debt-backed securities.
- The U.S. government will continue to provide assistance to increase regional trade linkages, supporting opportunities such as Pakistan's efforts to expand economic ties with Afghanistan, as well facilitating other opportunities for increased regional trade.
- The U.S. government will continue to foster two-way U.S.-Pakistan bilateral trade linkages, including through trade missions to the United States.

Increased Stability in Target Clusters of Conflict Areas of Pakistan

Key Interventions:

- The United States will work with Pakistan and other donors to respond to the relief, return, and rehabilitation needs of individuals and communities displaced by natural disasters and military operations. Assistance will be employed in other targeted areas, such as parts of Karachi that are also vulnerable to violent extremism.
- State/Citizen engagement: Resources will be used to strengthen the writ of Pakistan's civilian government and its capacity to provide good governance. Activities will promote citizen participation in defining and advocating priorities and needs; enhance structures and processes for resolving conflict; frame citizen attitudes, knowledge and behaviors on citizenship, inclusion and tolerance; and, strengthen responsive representation of citizen concerns.
- Essential Service Delivery: ESF-OCO assistance will facilitate repair/reconstruction of priority service delivery infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and water and sanitation facilities, particularly those damaged by counterterrorism operations. Additional resources will be applied to improve service delivery capacity and extend the reach of public and private service providers in these areas of concern.
- Economic opportunity: Continuing efforts to date, U.S. assistance will be directed to help build/repair infrastructure that will enhance economic opportunity, particularly in areas damaged by recent CT operations. This may include new or enhanced roads and markets, irrigation, and electrical systems, some of which may also facilitate regional trade. USAID will also work through relevant private and public partners to improve business productivity, expand micro- and small enterprises, and support skill development, especially among at-risk youth.
- Relief to Development: To rehabilitate communities within the FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and assist in the successful return and re-integration of IDPs, U.S. assistance will support GOP efforts

to rehabilitate infrastructure, reinforce public order, reactivate the economy, and strengthen social cohesion.

Improved Schooling, Education, and Preparation for Work in Target Areas

Key Interventions:

- Resources will be used to improve the literacy skills of children and improve skills of teachers to teach reading. They will promote the use of innovative technology to train and professionally develop teachers in a cost efficient, effective, and sustainable way to support teachers in remote areas, particularly women.
- U.S. assistance will fund scholarships for Pakistanis to attend Pakistani and regional universities based on merit and economic need, particularly for women.
- U.S. assistance will facilitate education faculty and student educational programs to enhance teaching and mentoring skills of university faculty.
- FY 2016 resources will provide research grants for studies that have commercial applications in energy, water, and agriculture, and assist universities in revising their curricula so that graduates have the required skills to meet industry needs in energy, water, and agriculture.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) - OCO

As NATO completes a security transition in Afghanistan, U.S. security assistance will be essential to maintaining Pakistan's ability to enforce stability in its western border region. In June 2014, Pakistan launched Operation *Zarb-e-Azb* in the FATA, an area vulnerable to violent extremist groups including those targeting U.S. personnel, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. As of November 1, Pakistan's military had killed more than 1,500 militants and terrorists in the operation. U.S.-funded equipment continues to play a concrete role in building Pakistan's capacity and the success of this operation. FY 2016 funds will continue to bolster the COIN and CT capabilities of Pakistan's security forces and encourage continued improvements in U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military engagement.

FMF-OCO ensures Pakistan's security forces are trained and equipped to perform activities that contribute to our shared national and regional security goals. Security assistance to Pakistan is required for the U.S. to meet its critical national security interests, particularly efforts to disrupt violent extremist organizations. Security assistance will enhance Pakistan's ability to better control the border with Afghanistan, including operations in the FATA, and Pakistan's coastal border; secure its own territory from terrorist threats; and participate in international maritime and coalition operations.

Improved Counterterrorism and Counterinsurgency Capabilities

Key Interventions:

- The United States will work with Pakistan to improve its ability to lead and/or participate in maritime security operations and counter maritime piracy and terrorism, and protect its coastal borders through the provision of training programs and equipment.
- The U.S. government will continue the multi-year acquisition of attack helicopters and night vision devices for the Pakistan Army that are important to CT operations.
- The U.S. government will continue to assist the Pakistani Army and Air Force in further developing its precision strike and airborne intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities.
- The United States will explore refurbishment of excess U.S. frigates or the procurement of new cutters or patrol boats for the Pakistan Navy to enhance its participation in Combined Task Force (CTF) 150 (maritime security operations) and CTF-151 (counter-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden/Somalia).

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET funds will improve the U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military relationship, provide greater exposure to Pakistani officers of concepts of democratic values and human rights, and improve Pakistan's COIN and CT capabilities. Funds will be used to enroll students in professional military education, other expanded-IMET coursework in subjects such as defense resource management, and for participation in moderate amounts of technical training.

Improved Counterterrorism and Counterinsurgency Capabilities

Key Interventions:

- The United States will enroll intermediate and senior-level Pakistani military officers in professional military education (PME) courses at U.S. command, staff, and war colleges as well as mid-level PME courses.
- IMET will support moderate amounts of technical training to develop targeted skills, with an emphasis on those necessary for COIN and CT operations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INCLE assistance will enhance the capacity of Pakistan's civilian law enforcement agencies to provide basic citizen security including fighting terrorism, meeting basic community policing needs, expanding access to justice, and enforcing the rule of law. This comes as the government issues a new National Action Plan to combat violent extremism, in the wake of the December 2014 attack on the military school in Peshawar. The United States will provide tailored assistance to provincial and federal law enforcement bodies that includes training, equipment, and limited infrastructure support. Much of this support is directed toward civilian law enforcement in the tribal area. FY 2016 assistance will also support Pakistan's efforts to build the capacity of its law enforcement entities involved in border security by providing them with training and equipment, upgraded infrastructure, and enhanced air mobility. Law enforcement training will cover topics such as organizational and leadership development, criminal investigation, crime scene management, forensics, human rights, and police academy management. In addition, FY 2016 resources will be used to assist Pakistani civilian law enforcement to stem the flow of illicit narcotics. Using FY 2016 funds, the U.S. government will continue programs designed to reduce opium poppy cultivation while increasing capacity to interdict shipments of illegal narcotics and chemical precursors and combat drug abuse within Pakistan.

INCLE assistance will bolster the rule of law in Pakistan, increasing capacity to investigate, adjudicate, and incarcerate extremist and criminal actors. The weakness of the justice system has been cited as a particular challenge as Pakistan grapples with violent extremism. Prosecutorial and judicial training will include trial advocacy skills, police-prosecutor coordination, counterterrorism prosecutions, professional ethics, and case load management. The goal of these efforts is to build trust in a justice system that conforms to Pakistani and international legal standards. Additionally, correctional training will focus on prison management, the proper classification and housing of prisoners, security and safety best practices, and infrastructure and equipment assistance to improve the security and management of high-priority correctional facilities that house extremists and where extremist sympathies may be cultivated. U.S. assistance will improve access to justice for persons in pre-trial detention, who are the majority of Pakistan's prison population.

Increased Stability in Target Clusters of Conflict Areas of Pakistan

Key Interventions:

- FY 2016 resources will continue to provide aviation operational support—such as surveillance and reconnaissance, transport, and medevac—to security forces fighting militancy and crime in the

challenging terrain bordering Afghanistan, through the Ministry of Interior's 50th aviation squadron.

- INCLE assistance will enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies operating along the Afghan border in KP province and the FATA while continuing to extend civilian law enforcement reach into remote frontier areas and assisting police in critical population centers, such as Karachi.
- FY 2016 resources will strengthen police and other law enforcement agencies survivability, professionalism, and technical capacity to attack terrorist and criminal networks, through training and equipment support.
- INCLE assistance will continue efforts to stem the production and flow of illicit narcotics by enhancing the capabilities of law enforcement agencies, promoting regional and cross border collaboration, reducing the cultivation of poppy by eradication and alternative crops, and providing better treatment options for drug addicts.
- U.S.- funded training and advisory assistance will improve law and order in Pakistan by providing training and technical assistance that will improve the ability of police, prosecutors, judges, and corrections officials to investigate, prosecute, convict, and incarcerate extremists and criminals.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA): FY 2016 resources will build Pakistani law enforcement capacity specifically to deter, detect, and respond to terrorism-related threats and activities; as such, these resources will directly serve U.S. government policy by building Pakistan's civilian counterterrorism capacity. U.S. assistance will be used to improve Pakistani law enforcement capacity to respond to terrorism-related crisis incidents, conduct terrorism-related investigations (particularly through assisting in improved police-prosecutorial capacity), and build land border security cooperation and capability with regional partners such as Afghan border security forces. Assistance will include a range of standard tactical and classroom-based courses and consultations tailored to U.S. priorities, critical counterterrorism gaps, and Pakistani police needs. and U.S. trainers will deliver these courses in Islamabad or at other U.S.-contracted facilities (e.g. the Jordan International Police Training Center). FY 2016 assistance will include related equipment as necessary.

NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS): FY 2016 resources will be used to assist Pakistan in stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, as well as prevent the irresponsible transfer of conventional weapons. U.S. assistance will be used to support Pakistan in deterring, detecting, and interdicting illicit traffic in such items and prevent the authorization or transfer of such items for end-uses and to end-users of proliferation concern. Since 2004, Pakistan has strengthened its strategic trade controls in the areas of legal and regulatory reform and the development of licensing capability and capacity. Building on these successes, U.S. assistance will be directed to expand the capacity of Pakistani law enforcement agencies to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related items.

<u>Increased Stability in Target Clusters of Conflict Areas of Pakistan</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:

- ATA programs will assist designated Pakistani law-enforcement agencies (Federal Board of Revenue/Customs, National Accountability Bureau, Anti-Narcotics Force, and Federal Investigation Agency) to develop capacities to investigate and prosecute cases involving financial crimes, money laundering, and terrorist financing.
- FY 2016 assistance will be used to enhance Pakistani law enforcement agencies' ability to investigate and manage cases to target and disable terrorist organizations before they attack by employing investigative tools, information sharing, and forensic skills through U.S. training courses.
- The provision of NADR/ATA assistance will improve Pakistani police capacity to deter, detect and respond to terrorism-related crisis incidents, including explosive-related attacks.

- FY 2016 assistance will support Pakistan in developing a cadre of prosecutors and judges who are capable of handling highly-complex terrorist finance and export control-related cases.
- EXBS programs will develop the capability of Pakistani Customs to detect, investigate and interdict unauthorized transfers of weapons and illicit goods, including through equipment procurement.
- FY 2016 resources will be used to support the GOP with updating and maintaining its control list, building the capacity to license controlled goods, and sponsoring law enforcement training for Pakistani officials.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID completed eight evaluations (two higher education projects, Gender Equity Program, Political Party Development/Democracy, FATA Institutional strengthening, U.S.-Pakistan Science and Technology Program, and a Trade Project) and two education-related assessments (Early Grade Reading Assessment and a study on Merit- and Needs- Based Scholarship Program (MNBSP). The findings from these evaluations and assessments are being used to inform programmatic and management decisions and improve program performance.

For example, to assess the extent to which the purpose and approach of the U.S.-Pakistan Science and Technology (S&T) Program models remain relevant, effective, and vital as contributors to improved U.S.-Pakistan relations and enhanced research capacity in Pakistan, the Mission conducted a mid-term evaluation of the S&T Program in August 2014. The evaluation focused on four main questions that address: (1) sustainable strengthening of Pakistan's scientific research capacity; (2) the benefits of research for industry, government, or individual quality of life in Pakistan; (3) mutual understanding and goodwill between institutions and individuals in the United States and Pakistan as a result of academic collaboration; and, (4) the timely achievement of project targets. The evaluation recommended that the S&T program add measures for encouraging applied research to the grant announcement, proposal, and selection processes. The evaluation also recommended that the S&T Program consider various options to increase participation of women in the program, in either a stand-alone or mutually-reinforcing mode. These recommendations can be implemented by modifying the grant award process to enable the S&T Program to generate greater practical benefits, better sustain results, and include more women in program activities.

INL consistently oversees and assesses its programs in Pakistan to determine their impact on Pakistan's law and order situation and overarching U.S. policy objectives, to track program outcomes, and to assure effectiveness, efficiency, and ongoing relevance of program inputs. INL/Pakistan staff meet and correspond routinely with Pakistani law enforcement partners to determine initial program requirements, to ensure programs are proceeding on track and meeting objectives, and to troubleshoot issues that arise. INL/Pakistan staff also routinely conduct site visits and are members of joint U.S.-Pakistan project steering committee meetings that also gather information on program implementation and effectiveness.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Verification site visits were conducted during this reporting period for approximately three USAID projects. Monitoring and evaluation site visit findings were used to adjust programmatic implementation and approaches. Research related to stabilization initiatives and drivers of extremism was conducted to inform programming priorities. A meta analysis was completed to determine the effectiveness of economic growth value chain programming, and the results of a large scale basic reading skills assessment are being used to inform reading interventions in USAID education programs.

Recently, the Mission conducted a special study to assess the academic and professional constraints and

opportunities for women. Past and potential female MNBSP recipients and key members of their circle of influence (e.g. parents) played a large part in the study. The purpose of this study is to inform future programming. The MNBSP team is in the process of incorporating the recommendations into phase II of the program. Key recommendations from the study include: increasing information campaigns and outreach for the availability of MNBSP scholarships targeting women's colleges and high schools; structured information campaigns engaging current MNBSP female recipients and alumnae to showcase the range of programs for which financial assistance is available under Phase II of the program; engaging recipients and alumnae to serve as mentors for young women prior to entering the university; lastly, the creation of a MNBSP alumnae network.

In addition, a Performance Evaluation of the USAID/Pakistan Trade Project was conducted to inform future programming. The recommendations from the evaluation influenced the development of the Mission's new Pakistan Regional Economic Integration Activity (PREIA). The evaluation recommends continued engagement with the Federal Bureau of Revenue, and in particular with Pakistan Customs, to support improvements to customs clearance procedures in order to facilitate international trade. This project will build on accomplishments of the Trade Project while providing sustained engagement with a key GOP institution.

INL conducted End Use Monitoring visits to 28 Pakistani agencies to monitor how they were using donated commodities. In addition, INL conducted assessments of nine Pakistani government offices receiving government-to-government financing to determine their ability to responsibly receive and manage funding provided by INL.

The Bureaus of Counterterrorism and Diplomatic Security (DS) jointly conduct a capabilities assessment of the bilateral Pakistan program every two-three years and will visit Islamabad in 2015. The assessment serves as a monitoring visit and yields information about the host nation's law enforcement technical capabilities. The ATA program uses that information to determine capacity gaps and design future programming. In addition, following course delivery, ATA trainers provide after-action reports to DS program managers, enabling ongoing desktop monitoring of program results.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improved Counterterrorism and Counterinsurgency Capabilities: U.S. security assistance is a key element of security cooperation between the United States and Pakistan, and to date has already substantially impacted Pakistan's COIN and CT capabilities, employed in ongoing operations. All security assistance will be focused on supporting the 6+1 (precision strike, battlefield communications, border security, air mobility and combat search and rescue, night vision, survivability, and C-IED, and counter-narcotics and maritime security) capability areas.

Adequate Energy Supplied to the Economy: Assistance for the energy sector is a top priority for U.S. civilian assistance in Pakistan. Energy gaps in Pakistan that cause blackouts of 12-18 hours per day have a devastating effect on Pakistan's productivity, growth, investment, and employment; economists estimate it saps at least two percent of Pakistan's annual Gross Domestic Product growth. The protracted blackouts are a lightning rod for public dissatisfaction in their government, leading to greater political instability. A more efficient and sustainable energy sector is critical to economic growth and to achieving our long-term goals in Pakistan. It is also a priority for the GOP, which is striving to implement reforms in line with benchmarks under its current IMF program.

The goal of U.S. energy assistance and our FY 2016 energy request is to support the GOP in providing power for its citizens, making the necessary changes to establish a commercially viable sector, and attracting private sector investment through visible power generation projects, including renewable energy. The U.S. government also works closely with other donors and international financial

institutions to leverage financing when supporting larger infrastructure projects. With FY 2016 funds, U.S. efforts in support of the energy sector will include large signature capital investments and targeted policy reform that will have a critical impact on Pakistan's economic growth and productivity.

Improved Conditions for Broad-Based Economic Growth: Strong and equitable economic growth in Pakistan enhances regional integration, promotes political stability, and reduces the appeal of extremism in a population currently growing faster than opportunities for employment. With a population of 180 million people, a large industrial base, and extensive agricultural land, Pakistan has the potential for a strong emerging economy; however, current challenges have impeded its progress. Advances in economic growth underpin U.S. national security goals in the region and are also a top priority of Prime Minister Sharif's government.

The FY 2016 request aims to fuel sustainable economic growth that improves Pakistan's economic and political stability. FY 2016 resources will be invested in activities that sustainably increase employment and household incomes, driven by the private sector and leveraging private sector resources when possible. The U.S. government will seek opportunities in Pakistan to support increased trade and investment, both bilaterally with the United States, but even more importantly, through regional economic integration. FY 2016 resources will in particular support Pakistan and Afghanistan's recently renewed efforts to increase economic and trade ties. U.S. assistance will also include improving the overall business-enabling environment, to spur domestic and international private investment, as well as improve the functioning of financial markets, and support private sector competitiveness. Many assistance activities align with and reinforce the policy reforms benchmarks outlined under the IMF program. Assistance to Pakistan's small-and- medium size enterprises will focus on increasing the rate at which they access finance, encourage technical innovation, and strengthen business associations. Improving the business environment will include promoting policy reforms that remove government involvement in markets, easing access to credit through new financial products, and improving government transparency. The United States will conduct trade delegations and activities to expand bilateral trade, continue technology transfer programs to support growth through commercialization of university-based research, conduct commercial law programming on modern contract-based commercial systems, and provide complementary legal and regulatory technical assistance in the energy sector.

The United States will also continue to work with Pakistan to help modernize the agricultural sector, which accounts for 45 percent of the workforce. U.S. agriculture assistance will continue to focus on improving the competitiveness of targeted livestock, dairy, and horticulture value chains in Pakistan. This assistance will provide training in modern techniques and management practices; improve technologies available through U.S. exports to Pakistan; help farmers increase their access to domestic and international markets; and facilitate policy reforms such as privatization of agricultural markets. The outcomes of these efforts will include: improved efficiency in agricultural production, processing, marketing, and trade; increased employment opportunities and incomes for rural and urban residents; and expanded private investment in agriculture and agribusiness. The U.S. government will also continue to focus on animal and plant disease control, good farming practices, the improvement of watershed conservation techniques and irrigation systems, and improving agricultural forecasting and promoting trade.

Increased Stability in Target Clusters of Conflict Areas: Requested FY 2016 resources will support continued stabilization efforts to address the manifestations and drivers of instability and violent extremism, particularly in Karachi and on the Afghanistan border. In particular, recent CT operations have produced over 700,000 IDPs and underlined the long-term importance of expanding economic opportunity and the writ of the government to a traditionally underdeveloped area. This has been a focus of U.S. assistance to date and will continue in FY 2016, including anticipated ongoing needs for the relief, return and rehabilitation of IDPs and their communities. Funding will help the GOP extend the writ of

government into areas vulnerable to violent extremism, and improve its ability to deliver essential services in citizen security and justice, education, health, and sanitation. As such, the activities described below will continue to include reconstruction of damaged infrastructure and programming designed to facilitate the return of IDPs and rebuilding those communities to foster long-term stability and development.

Activities supported will address core issues that engender grievances and conflict, promote messages of tolerance, and promote public debate on policy through peaceful, political means. Requested resources will promote citizen engagement and civil society, both through public messaging campaigns and outreach, and through rapidly deployed programming in conflict areas. Support for economic opportunities through entrepreneurship, livelihoods, and economic integration, including infrastructure requirements (such as irrigation, roads and markets), will mitigate the indirect role economic factors play as contributors to instability.

By continuing to construct and maintain roads in the conflict-prone areas near the Afghan border, the United States will increase local economic opportunities and livelihoods, improve regional economic integration, and assist security forces in deploying to this area for CT, COIN, and humanitarian missions. Resources will continue to fund irrigation systems, hospitals, schools, and improve water and sanitation in these areas. The United States government will also support human rights organizations that promote political and religious freedom with FY 2016 resources. Additionally, the United States government will support organizations which defend the political, economic, and human rights of women and girls, and U.S. programs will economically empower women in Pakistan.

Improved Schooling, Education, and Preparation for Work in Target Areas of Pakistan: The United States will work with Pakistan to help improve the quality of and access to education, specifically focusing on improving opportunities for obtaining employment. Assistance funds for education will continue to improve the skills of 51,000 teachers and enable 2.1 million children to have improved reading skills, of which 1.3 million will read at grade level by 2018. Assistance will advance applied research and create curricula in energy, agriculture and water – areas key to Pakistan's economic development. Exchanges and academic collaboration also increase the skills of Pakistani students and faculties and enable them to apply new skills in Pakistan, while also providing opportunities to build lasting connections between the U.S. and Pakistani people.

Basic Education: Assistance will continue to help Pakistan improve the quality of basic education, while expanding enrollment in and completion of primary and secondary schools. Specifically, the United States will continue to work with the provincial governments of Sindh, Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as well as the regional governments of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, Islamabad Capital Territory, and the FATA to improve teachers' reading instruction and assessment ability, and mobilize communities to increase school accountability and access and improve education management in a country where nearly half the adult population is illiterate. Working with provincial governments, as well as the business community, the United States will also improve school infrastructure, increase access, and improve the quality of instruction. In cooperation with the World Bank, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development and other donors, the United States will work directly with the provincial governments to continue education reforms that will lead to more effective and efficient school systems.

Higher Education: The United States will continue to support partnerships between U.S. and Pakistani teacher training colleges that improve college and university curricula and pedagogy, better preparing future teachers. Under the U.S.-Pakistan Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement, the United States and Pakistan will continue to fund cooperative research of interest to both countries. These resources will also continue to fund the Centers for Advanced Studies, which focus in energy, water, and

agriculture – sectors key to economic development in Pakistan. The Centers create linkages between U.S. and Pakistani universities in order to carry out graduate scholarship programs, develop curricula more relevant to future employers, forge partnerships with the private sector, and provide grants for applied and policy research. U.S. assistance will also continue to support in-country scholarships to talented, yet economically disadvantaged, Pakistanis to attend top-tier Pakistani universities.

Finally, the FY 2016 request will support academic programs (including the Fulbright program), funding Pakistani students and professionals in various stages of their education or career to visit the United States, participate in university courses with U.S. students, and complete short-term internships in their fields of study. Exchanges and academic collaboration also provide opportunities to build lasting connections between the U.S. and Pakistani people, improving cooperation and Pakistani's long-term perceptions of the United States.

Improved Maternal and Child Health Outcomes in Target Areas: Pakistan's explosive population growth, coupled with inadequate health services, continues to strain its economy and social sectors. A healthier population, growing at a sustainable rate, is necessary for its economic growth and to achieving long-term stability goals in Pakistan. Pakistan's underdeveloped health sector is also unable to stem its high maternal, newborn, infant and child mortality and morbidity rates without U.S. assistance. Pakistan is also battling polio, an effort especially challenged by ongoing conflict and attacks on vaccinators; the United States contributes financially to this international initiative.

The United States aims to improve the health outcomes of women and children in Pakistan through targeted service delivery and system strengthening. Assistance will continue to focus on strengthening government and private sector capacity to deliver high-quality, cost-effective health interventions to facilitate the healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies, and reduce infant mortality. FY 2016 resources will also help Pakistan expand its provision of basic healthcare services to marginalized populations in remote regions throughout the country, including the FATA.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**803,800**
Adequate energy supplied to the economy	**150,000**
Economic Support Fund - OCO	**150,000**
4.4 Infrastructure	150,000
Improved conditions for broad-based economic growth	**101,985**
Economic Support Fund	**46,213**
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,000
4.3 Financial Sector	2,213
4.4 Infrastructure	20,000
4.5 Agriculture	11,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,000
Economic Support Fund - OCO	**55,772**
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,800

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
4.3 Financial Sector	10,338
4.5 Agriculture	28,393
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,239
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,002
Increased stability in target clusters of conflict areas of Pakistan	**185,158**
Economic Support Fund - OCO	**129,158**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	36,109
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,583
2.2 Good Governance	14,601
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,939
2.4 Civil Society	20,000
4.4 Infrastructure	29,453
5.2 Disaster Readiness	14,473
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**46,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	28,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	11,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**10,000**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800
Improved counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities	**269,800**
Foreign Military Financing - OCO	**265,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	265,000
International Military Education and Training	**4,800**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,800
Improved maternal and child health outcomes in target areas	**31,000**
Economic Support Fund	**31,000**
3.1 Health	31,000
Improved schooling, education, and preparation for work in target areas	**65,857**
Economic Support Fund	**65,857**
3.2 Education	65,857

Sri Lanka

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Given the January 8, 2015 Presidential elections that ushered in a change in the Government of Sri Lanka's (GSL) leadership and planned April 2015 Parliamentary elections, U.S. assistance priorities and goals will need to be flexible to accommodate potential policy changes in the new administration. The U.S. government will be exploring short-term assistance measures to bolster democratic changes in the country. The existing plans outlined in this submission may need to be altered significantly depending on how the situation develops in the country.

Six years after the end of Sri Lanka's 26-year civil war, circumstances remain challenging. To date, there has been little movement on reconciliation or accountability by the previous GSL and harassment of members of the Tamil population and civil society had increased during the Rajapaksa years. The centralization of development and political activities by the GSL under the previous administration alienated ethnic and religious minority communities -- especially Muslims, Christians, and Hindus -- and fueled expanding concerns over the GSL's commitment to equal political rights and civil liberties. However, newly elected President Maithripala Sirisena and members of his coalition have made a number of statements that reflect openness to a comprehensive governance reform agenda, development assistance broadly, support for civil society more specifically, and support for vulnerable communities. In particular, President Sirisena pledged to remove obstacles to the activities of local non-governmental organizations by developing "citizen's participation" in the fields of economic and social development, as well as human rights.

A broad range of U.S. government programs provide funding to domestic civil society partners that strive to maintain a democratic voice in the country and strengthen freedom of expression, including by the media. U.S. programs also support the large numbers of internally displaced persons who have yet to be resettled, as well as populations that have been resettled but continue to face pressing concerns in the areas of livelihood, shelter, demining, and water and sanitation. In support of the Relief to Development Transition initiative, USAID's programs will target resources to the most vulnerable populations who have returned to former conflict zones of the north and east. In 2012, it was determined that the USAID portfolio would have a narrower focus, resulting in a reduction in funding and transition from a USAID Mission to a limited-presence Office, to be led by a Country Representative. The programmatic transition would be defined by an assistance legacy plan starting in FY 2016 that is based on broad inter-agency consultations as well as with external stakeholders, development partners, and government counterparts. It is expected, under the plan, that USAID would focus its resources on support for civil society organizations to implement people-to-people exchanges, reconciliation, human rights, and gender-related programming.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**6,556**	*	**3,797**	**-2,759**
Development Assistance	2,000	*	417	-1,583
International Military Education and Training	756	*	500	-256
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	720	*	-	-720
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,080	*	2,880	-200

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funding will support institutional capacity building for civil society organizations and networks which will help them better navigate myriad laws and regulations that currently restrict civil society operations in Sri Lanka. This civil society-led strategy to protect human rights and vulnerable populations, as well as promote democratic values, will be a cornerstone of U.S. programming in FY 2016.

The current U.S. government strategy in Sri Lanka is to protect democracy, rule of law, and human rights country-wide. USAID programs operate in the former conflict zones of the North and East, but also seek to appeal to moderate civil society organizations and empower youth and women island wide, particularly since more than a quarter of Sri Lanka's households are female-headed as the result of the conflict. As Sri Lanka continues to move forward on the trajectory from post-war relief to longer-term development, foreign assistance programs in FY 2016 will identify opportunities to focus on initiatives that strengthen civil society, minimize socio-economic disparities, and strengthen democratic practices and institutions.

Sri Lanka Accelerates Reconciliation between the Majority Population and Ethnic and Religious Minorities with the Assistance of U.S. Programs

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will be used to support Sri Lankan civil society organizations and local non-governmental organizations to address key issues such as human rights, enhancing greater peace-building efforts, promoting reconciliation, and combating gender-based violence.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET will fund courses that expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and forge lasting relationships between emerging Sri Lankan military leaders and their U.S. counterparts. Through Expanded-IMET, the U.S. government will continue to enhance professionalization and adherence to human rights and the laws of armed conflict through officer development, and maintain important linkages between the U.S. and Sri Lankan militaries in areas of key U.S. interest, including maritime security and regional stability.

Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of $0.5 million will continue the professional development of current and future leaders of Sri Lanka and foster greater respect for and understanding of the principles of civilian control of the military, the role of the military in a democracy, and human rights.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funds will support efforts to safely and efficiently identify, remove, and neutralize remaining landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) in contaminated areas in the north and east of Sri Lanka. The primary objective of the NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program is to cooperate with the host government to control the trade of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)-related commodities through the establishment of export control systems that meet international standards.

Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region

Key Interventions:

- EXBS funding of $0.4 million will build on previous EXBS engagement, focusing on continued capacity building support for the Sri Lankan Coast Guard, with an eye toward countering the WMD

threat. EXBS assistance will also focus on providing enforcement-related training and equipment, assisting the GSL with drafting and adopting effective strategic trade regulations, and helping to build the capacity of industry to comply with strategic trade control regulations and legislations.

- CWD assistance of $2.5 million will provide capacity building for the national mine-action sector in Sri Lanka, enabling integrated national and local ownership of the mine-action program and eventual graduation from U.S. CWD assistance.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. government continues to conduct monitoring, evaluations, and assessments that identify sectorial programming gaps and project performance issues. In the past year, for example, USAID completed a comprehensive assessment of the Sri Lankan operational context; the resulting case study helped identify a number of potential operational scenarios for U.S. government programming and documented the collective strategic thinking on how best to support the broader U.S. policy dialogue on closing and closed spaces, especially for civil society.

In addition, USAID utilizes the following methods to monitor and evaluate project performance:

- On an ongoing basis, implementing partners use performance management plans to determine performance indicators, set baselines and targets, collect data, monitor progress, and report results toward achieving program goals.
- USAID supports an extensive system of monitoring activities to ensure that projects achieve maximum impact. This system includes site visits, financial reporting requirements, and regular performance reporting. Program managers and implementing partners document these activities in performance monitoring plans and implementation or work plans. To ensure the integrity and quality of project interventions, USAID program managers conduct data quality analyses and review the input of the implementing partners in quarterly and annual reports, which directly inform the preparation of the annual Performance Plan and Report.
- USAID conducts rigorous biannual portfolio implementation reviews which are led by the Mission Director and include representation from Washington colleagues and representatives from the Department of State and Department of Defense. A robust discussion of each project assesses program status, reviews past progress, and plans future action – all to ensure that programmatic adjustments are made based on performance results, U.S. strategic priorities and imperatives, and the budget. Particular attention is given to examining and scrutinizing financial management pipelines.
- USAID also conducts or participates in a number of financial, programmatic, and performance audits throughout the year to provide program managers with objective information about the performance of each project. For example, USAID participates in Regional Inspector General-approved performance audits which include a review of partners' compliance with the terms and conditions of their awards.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID uses the bi-annual portfolio review discussions to assess the overall performance of each active project. This Mission-wide, cross sectorial review assesses past performance and guides future program adjustments based on performance and new budget allocation levels. For example, in 2013-2014, the Mission was focused on the efficient use of existing financial resources within the Public-Private Alliance economic growth program. Two analyses examined possible approaches to support "relief to development" needs for vulnerable populations. The analyses led to reprogramming Mission funds to support a new livelihoods activity for vulnerable households in the north and east, as well as economically lagging border areas.

More broadly, USAID will undergo a legacy planning exercise. As a result of this exercise, USAID's

strategic objectives in Sri Lanka will be defined by an anticipated legacy plan that begins with FY 2016 funding. As part of this exercise, past performance of existing USAID projects will be reviewed and future programmatic choices will be discussed. The Mission's legacy development process will help identify key sectors in which USAID programs can achieve the greatest programmatic impact with the resources available.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Sri Lanka Accelerates Reconciliation between the Majority Population and Ethnic and Religious Minorities with the Assistance of U.S. Programs: Six years after the end of the decades-long civil war, most displaced populations have returned to their communities in Sri Lanka's northern and eastern regions. However, a number of issues including gender-based violence, child abuse, youth unemployment, limited income generation opportunities for war widows and female-heads of households still pose a significant threat to social cohesion. In addition, harassment of members of the Tamil population and civil society has increased by Sri Lankan military and police forces. The positions of many in the majority Sinhalese and the minority Tamil populations have hardened, and steps towards reconciliation are increasingly challenging. Violent attacks and harassment of minority communities are a new threat to social harmony throughout the country. Clashes between Buddhist and Muslim groups in June 2014 claimed the lives of three people and injured almost 80 which prompted an overnight curfew to dampen a resurgence of religious conflict. The clashes illustrate rising ethnic tensions between Sri Lanka's largely Buddhist majority Sinhalese and minority Muslims, who make up about a 10th of the island's 20 million-strong population. The centralization of development and political activities by the Rajapaksa administration alienated ethnic and religious minority communities and fueled concerns over equal political rights and civil liberties. The space for democracy, civil society organizations, and media to operate diminished as increased scrutiny, reporting requests, and intimidation tactics in the field are on the rise. With the January 8th election of the opposition candidate, Mr. Maithripali Sirisena, these issues may start being addressed by the government. During his campaign, Mr. Sirisena vowed to partner with "social activists and volunteer organizations" to focus on the well-being of vulnerable populations across ethnic and religious backgrounds; including rural farming communities, women-headed households (especially war widows), at-risk youth, manual laborers in the urban slums, and fishing communities. On the surface, Sri Lanka appears to be doing well – achieving middle income status, meeting Millennium Development Goals, for example. However, the increase in harassment of civil society actors, the closing operational space for civil society organizations, the restrictions on freedom of expression, including by the media, and the lack of support for minority rights by the Rajapaksa administration were of significant concern to the U.S. government. U.S. engagement in Sri Lanka under the new Sirisena regime will continue to push the boundaries of these restraints to: (a) ensure a more secure democratic process; (b) encourage reconciliation amongst inter-ethnic and religious populations island-wide; (c) support the most vulnerable populations, particularly in the northern and eastern provinces; and (d) provide household and community economic improvement opportunities for Sri Lankan families.

Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region: Sri Lanka is strategically located in the Indian Ocean along vital sea lanes that carry over 30 percent of the world's cargo, including all the oil and gas from the Persian Gulf to East Asia. Its strategic location ensures the attention of regional and global superpowers, including China, India, and the United States. China's influence has been increasing as a result of billions of dollars in loans for strategic infrastructure projects in Sri Lanka's ports, energy generation, and highways. There are also signs of an enhanced Sino-Lanka military relationship. The United States is engaged with the Sri Lankan military through its Extended International Military Education and Training (E-IMET) program. E-IMET exposes Sri Lankan defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values that promote democratic values, build capacity, increase the professionalization of these forces, and build a basis for increased dialogue in order to promote reform. Through participation in E-IMET, Sri Lankan military

personnel are better prepared to serve in UN peacekeeping missions. Enhanced U.S.-Sri Lankan security cooperation will enable Sri Lanka to assume a stronger regional security posture that will contribute to stability throughout the South Asian region, while promoting respect for human rights.

Sri Lanka is located within a few nautical miles of the major shipping routes through the Indian Ocean, and the expanding Colombo Port serves as a major transshipment hub with hundreds of containers that subsequently enter the United States each year. The U.S. is the largest single country market for Sri Lanka's apparel exports, an estimated $1.6+ billion in 2014, most of which go through Colombo Port. Sri Lanka endeavors to expand its role as a regional logistics and shipping hub with port expansion in Colombo and Hambantota. With increased container traffic, the risk of illegally trafficked nuclear and radiological and other illegal material trafficked through Sri Lanka will escalate. Several shipments of illicit drugs, endangered species, and sometimes radiological material have already been interdicted in the Colombo Port, most destined to be forwarded to third parties. Sri Lanka has demonstrated an earnest and sustained commitment to international non-proliferation efforts and, with U.S. government support, has prevented a number of these transshipments. Building on past counter proliferation engagement, Mission Colombo will continue to assist Sri Lanka with developing a comprehensive strategic trade control system through the Export Control and Related Border Security program, the Container Security Initiative, the Megaports program, and the Department of Energy's Global Threat Reduction Initiative. The Government of Sri Lanka remains receptive to EXBS and other U.S. government-funded engagement on port security and nonproliferation, and Post will translate this into tangible political will for strategic trade control legislative and regulatory development. Sri Lanka's current legislation controls only a small subset of WMD-related commodities, and Post has worked to identify the relevant legislative gaps. In order to ensure the safety of this growing international shipping hub and the security of containers shipped to U.S. ports, Sri Lanka needs improved trade controls, along with a comprehensive export control law, national control list, appropriate licensing procedures, effective enforcement capabilities, and industry outreach that meets international standards.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**3,797**
Sri Lanka Accelerates Reconciliation between the Majority Population and Ethnic and Religious Minorities with the Assistance of U.S. Programs	**417**
Development Assistance	**417**
2.4 Civil Society	417
Through U.S. Engagement and Training Programs, Sri Lanka Enhances Peace and Security in the Region	**3,380**
International Military Education and Training	**500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**2,880**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	380
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500

Tajikistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Tajikistan will focus on improving effectiveness and accountability of state institutions; improving the capacity and professionalism of the security services; enhancing the bilateral security relationship with the United States; increasing outreach via business and civil society; expanding trade and markets; enhancing regional cooperation on energy and water; and increasing quality of social services, including health and education. Stability and economic growth in Tajikistan continue to be critical to strengthening regional security and economic prosperity. Tajikistan faces many challenges, including food and energy shortages, water management, a porous 870-mile border with Afghanistan, difficult relations with some of its neighbors, widespread corruption, and inadequate health and education systems. With the drawdown of U.S. combat troops from Afghanistan, Tajikistan will be called upon to increase security along the Afghanistan border, which is already plagued by drug trafficking and vulnerable to cross-border movements of violent extremists. The United States seeks to improve Tajikistan's ability to deter regional threats and participate in regional trade. Tajikistan remains one of the world's poorest countries, with its fragile economy dependent upon remittances (estimated at 50 percent of gross domestic product) and commodity exports, which makes it susceptible to global market fluctuations and to any downturn in the Russian economy.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**37,994**	*	**36,656**	**-1,338**
Economic Support Fund	18,439	*	22,886	4,447
Foreign Military Financing	3,535	*	-	-3,535
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,000	*	5,500	-1,500
International Military Education and Training	535	*	525	-10
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	*	5,000	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,485	*	2,745	1,260

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Stability and economic growth in Tajikistan are critical to achieving regional stability and strengthening regional economic integration. Recognizing that food insecurity hampers economic growth, affects the health of Tajiks, and is potentially destabilizing, ESF funds will support efforts to improve food security through the Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative. ESF and GHI assistance will also ensure access to proper nutrition, improve government services, develop healthcare capacity and service delivery, and promote education and access to information. Programs will increase our engagement with Tajikistan's educational institutions and promote civic involvement and knowledge of basic democratic principles.

Expand Diverse and Competitive Trade and Markets

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, FTF, USAID will provide $5.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Tajikistan to refine and implement a country-led

comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.

- USAID will complement its FTF programming with $8.0 million of requested FY 2016 Private Sector Competitiveness funding to support areas such as increasing small-holder agricultural productivity and scaling-up improved technologies and marketing in fruit and vegetable value chains.
- To leverage and complement other international organization and donor programs, USAID will program $1.0 million of the requested FY 2016 Private Sector Competitiveness funding for professional and vocational training linked to domestic industry and sectors with growing demand for labor.
- U.S. assistance will provide professional study tours and U.S.-based training for Tajik business leaders to enhance private-sector competitiveness. The funds will support site visits and meetings with leading U.S. companies and organizations, through which participants will learn about the necessary preconditions for investment, trade partnerships, and economic growth.

Improve the Quality of Delivery and Use of Health, Education, and Other Social Services

Key Interventions:

- With $3.6 million in requested funding, U.S. assistance for basic education will strengthen the building blocks necessary for the development of solid reading skills, forming the basis for higher-order thinking and comprehension and life-long skills acquisition. This funding will also directly leverage the U.S. government's separate contribution to the multilateral Global Partnership for Education.
- FY 2016 funding will improve access to higher education through an established scholarship program for talented and qualified students from Tajikistan to the American University of Central Asia.
- U.S. assistance will support capacity-building at the national level to develop and administer national tests and then constructively analyze student data for informed policy decision-making.

More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent State Institutions that Protect Public Safety

Key Intervention:

- $2.0 million in U.S. assistance in the area of good governance will support the development of democratic institutions in Tajikistan, addressing issues such as media development and management, gender, and youth initiatives. Funding will be used to help improve local governance and service delivery in 20 municipalities throughout the country. U.S. programs will also help strengthen local governance, accountability, and fiscal decentralization through policy reform.

More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent Institutions that Protect the Rights and Interests of Tajikistan's Citizens

Key Interventions:

- To protect civil liberties, U.S. assistance will improve civil society's access to legal information and advice. A total of $2.8 million in requested funding will be used to improve the legal and regulatory environment for civil society, including nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and strengthen media outlets' capacity to provide objective news and information.
- The U.S. government will also provide support to local television stations, media outlets, and media-related NGOs to strengthen local content generation and sharing, training for journalists and editors, and legal support. In addition, legal and organizational assistance will be provided to independent television stations in order to help them survive the internationally-mandated shift to digital broadcasting in 2016.

- Sub grants will be awarded to Tajik NGOs to promote civil society's critical role in advocating for improved governance and inclusive public participation in government decision making.
- Programs will bolster youth leadership and civic engagement, with a particular emphasis on traditionally under-served geographic regions.
- FY 2016 funds will be used to award small grants to organizations whose members may include alumni of U.S. government-funded exchange programs, or to individual alumni of U.S. government-funded exchange programs, for activities that support democratic and economic reforms.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Tajikistan's fragile healthcare system poses a threat to its development. The country's health sector is characterized by poor health outcomes due to the poor quality and limited availability of medical services. Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in two key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Improve the Quality of Delivery and Use of Health, Education, and Other Social Services

Key Interventions:

- The United States will support the Government of Tajikistan's fight against tuberculosis (TB) by helping improve access to universal treatment and strengthening the health system through improved diagnostics and infection prevention. A total of $3.5 million in requested funding will be used to help build Tajikistan's national capacity to address its TB problem by providing quality prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of drug-susceptible and multi-drug resistant (MDR)-TB; expanding access to integrated TB and HIV services for co-infected individuals; and strengthening the health systems that support these services. U.S. assistance programs will also support technical assistance, training, and direct outreach services to increase access to quality TB prevention and treatment interventions among most-at-risk populations.
- A total of $1.0 million in requested funding for maternal and child health programs will be used to strengthen service quality and effectiveness, improve health knowledge and healthy behaviors, and expand community engagement in health to further develop the Tajik government's capacity to advance maternal and child health.
- A total of $1.0 million in requested funding will be used to integrate nutrition interventions, social and behavior-change communication approaches, and maternal and child health activities at the household, community and health-facility level to complement the FTF food security activities described above.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

Develop the Bilateral Security Relationship with Tajikistan to Improve Relationships, Enhance Information Sharing, Secure Access, Build Tajik Capacity, and Improve Interoperability

Key Interventions:

- IMET will fund professional military education courses at basic, intermediate, and National Defense University levels to promote democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and build national operational-strategic level planning cadre.

- Funding will promote the development of a national disaster response strategy, human rights awareness, defense institution building, and national strategy development through training.
- Requested funds will address Ministry of Defense shortfalls in key skills areas such as communications, digital technology, and tactical skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Strengthening border security, law enforcement, counter narcotics efforts, and rule of law is essential to Tajikistan's future. Tajikistan is threatened by internal factors of poverty, poor rule of law, and corruption, among other factors, and by external forces of violent extremism and narcotics trafficking. With its 870-mile border with Afghanistan, much of which cuts through the rugged Pamir mountain range, Tajikistan will face even greater risks to its border security and internal stability in 2015 when most coalition troops will have withdrawn from Afghanistan.

Tajikistan's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Capable and Professionalized

Key Interventions:

- INCLE funding will support reform of the police force through training and community policing partnership teams, thereby strengthening law enforcement's ability to combat and prevent crime while still observing human rights. The requested amount for FY 2016 for this activity is $2.4 million.
- The FY 2016 funding request includes $0.4 million to continue training and capacity building to support goals established in Tajikistan's National Border Management Strategy and will train the Border Guard Service to better secure the country's borders without impeding legitimate trade.
- U.S. assistance for drug interdiction will help support and train members of Tajikistan's Drug Control Agency to promote intelligence-led investigations of significant trafficking networks.
- INCLE funds will also support efforts to reduce trafficking-in-persons in Tajikistan through work with law enforcement.

More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent Institutions that Protect the Rights and Interests of Tajikistan's Citizens

Key Interventions:

- INCLE-funded programs will support improved administration of justice by improving legal education; establishing a system of quality legal defense for the poor; and, monitoring enforcement of national law and international agreements.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Tajikistan is a potential transit country for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive items. Given Tajikistan's difficulties with border management and its proximity to Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan, NADR-funded programs aim to improve Tajikistan's capacity to address transnational threats, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism.

Develop the Bilateral Security Relationship with Tajikistan to Improve Relationships, Enhance Information Sharing, Secure Access, Build Tajik Capacity, and Improve Interoperability

Key Intervention:

- Approximately $2.0 million in requested NADR-Conventional Weapons Destruction funding will be used by the State Department's Weapons Removal and Abatement program to develop the national capacity of the Tajikistan Small Arms and Light Weapons, Conventional Ammunition and Humanitarian Demining programs to identify, secure, and destroy excess and

unserviceable weapons and weapon systems; locate, gather, and destroy excess and unserviceable munitions and small caliber conventional ammunition; and train, equip, and deploy manual demining teams along the shared Tajik-Afghan border region.

Tajikistan's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Capable and Professionalized

Key Intervention:

- A total of $0.8 million in NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) funding will be used to follow-up the establishment of the Customs practical exercise facility with classroom and training enhancements that will allow Tajik Customs to train on specialized export control topics and to do so via distance learning. FY 2016 funding will complete EXBS support in the development of a self-sustaining enforcement training capacity, particularly distance learning and training capacity development for the Tajik Customs Academy. Previous work focused on assisting Tajikistan in strengthening its legal and regulatory framework. With FY 2016 funding, EXBS will work to develop Tajikistan's strategic trade control licensing processes and procedures, as well as Tajikistan's government-to-industry outreach efforts. EXBS will procure and donate enforcement equipment such as inspection and detection equipment as well as radiation detection equipment as necessary.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken:

- USAID completed a five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy that includes Tajikistan and will inform future USAID program directions.
- Use of INCLE funds is monitored through annual end-use monitoring and review of achievement indicators as agreed in the annually amended letter of agreement with the government of Tajikistan. An independent evaluation of INL's Law Enforcement Training Assistance Program, Community Policing (CP), and Rule of Law programs was completed in FY 2014. The final report was largely positive towards INL's law enforcement and rule of law efforts, concluding that the programs are an appropriate response to Tajikistan's needs and are on track to achieve their goals.
- The U.S. Embassy's INL Office and Washington-based offices regularly monitor INL programs to ensure they are consistent with Mission objectives.
- The U.S. Embassy in Dushanbe, USAID's Central Asia Regional Mission based in Almaty, and Washington-based offices regularly monitor programs to ensure that they remain consistent with interagency assistance priorities and are achieving program objectives.
- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia, which includes Central Asia, holds annual budget reviews with USAID, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), all U.S. government implementing agencies that receive ESF resources, and selected grantees. These reviews looked at results achieved in the past year and included a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- USAID's FTF population-based survey (PBS) collected in January 2013 found a 30.7 percent stunting rate (height-for-age) of children under five. Based on this information, during FY 2015 USAID FTF activities will focus heavily on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and nutrition measures to reduce stunting in the FTF geographic focus area. A midterm PBS is planned for February/March 2015 to verify progress towards meeting food security objectives.

- USAID's nationwide Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA) in spring 2014 documented serious shortfalls in primary school students' abilities to read. It also provided critical baseline information on specific skills deficits these students need. USAID is using these results to focus national attention on the problem and to target teacher training programs on developing these specific skills.
- USAID will incorporate public opinion on governance institutions into future project design through its Public Opinion Survey project, which collects impartial and representative information, reflecting citizens' awareness of political, social, and government institutions and structures, their civic rights, and the delivery of public goods and services. This project will conduct surveys every year, through 2017.
- In FY 2015 INL will phase out contract activities at the Ministry of Internal Affairs' Police Training Center, following successful completion of several years of instructor and course development efforts at the institution, and undertake more self-implementation of training for Ministry of Internal Affairs' personnel rather than relying on higher-cost contracts.
- On CP, INL will shift focus away from rapid expansion of the program into new districts and towards the institutionalization of Community Policing through the creation of a national-level Center for Community Policing. The Center will support implementation of other INL programs such as Drug Demand Reduction, Police Athletic Leagues, Women's Empowerment, and domestic violence education and reduction.
- Because of the strong desire of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to both expand Community Policing and their continued support of INL drug demand reduction (DDR) efforts, INL will begin a pilot project utilizing the combined efforts of the INL DDR and CP programs.
- On Rule of Law, INL will continue assistance to the criminal legal defense community in FY 2015 and will evaluate options for new program activities to support Women's Empowerment objectives through judicial system reform.
- In addition to moving forward with its recently re-launched law-school reform project in FY 2015, INL also plans to continue with a limited number of small-scale programs in target areas, such as forensic documentation of torture and media support to a coalition of local NGOs united against torture.
- In regards to border security, INL's FY 2015 budget reflects both INL's decision to phase out high-cost contract activities at the Border Guard Academy following two years of successful instructor and course development efforts, as well as its decision to move away from high-cost infrastructure projects due to the challenges involved with construction in remote and extreme environments. The funding will be used for ongoing working with the Border Guards to improve their training regimen for patrol officers along the Afghan border and promote cooperation between Tajik and Afghan border services. INL will continue to advocate for implementation of the National Border Management Strategy.
- The Coordinator's Office used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2015 and FY 2016, including placing a greater emphasis on promoting broad-based economic prosperity in Tajikistan.
- Given the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan in 2014, the potential implications for regional security and integration and a new Central Asia policy under discussion, a review of the interagency assistance strategy for Central Asia is anticipated. The assessment will revisit and, where necessary, revise assistance objectives to help focus U.S. government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budgetary tradeoffs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Expand Diverse and Competitive Trade and Markets: The Tajik economy is the most remittance-dependent in the world (over 50 percent of GDP, primarily from Russia) and remains extremely vulnerable to external economic shocks and recession. Tajikistan needs to create more jobs in

country to reduce out-migration and the dependence on remittances, but the country needs improved infrastructure and management practices as well better human capital, especially education, to do so. Although 70 percent of the population still lives in rural areas, agriculture makes up only 23 percent of Tajikistan's GDP. U.S. assistance will seek to enhance agricultural competitiveness and food security, which will encourage regional cooperation and prosperity, especially in rural areas.

Improve the Quality of Delivery and Use of Health, Education, and Other Social Services: Systems in Tajikistan originating in the Soviet-era, originally designed to provide elaborate and high quality health, education and social services, deteriorated suddenly and seriously due to the civil war, years of corruption, erosion of state capacity, unreliable or insufficient salaries, and poor performance. U.S. assistance will support the Government of Tajikistan's efforts to improve the reading and critical thinking skills of children in grades 1-4, and will provide expanded higher educational opportunities for Tajik youth. Tajikistan has the highest rate of TB in Central Asia. While drug-susceptible TB rates have stabilized, the proportion of MDR-TB is still increasing. The child mortality rate is decreasing, but still remains high at 43 per 1, 000 births, and infant mortality is 34 per 1,000 births. Health programming will support the government in implementing its tuberculosis national strategic plan and will complement existing and planned TB, MDR-TB and HIV projects.

More Effective, Accountable, and Transparent State Institutions that Protect Public Safety: The weak nature of democratic institutions and civil society do not lend themselves to adequate protection of citizens' rights. A lack of adequately trained civil servants, lack of transparency and civic engagement, as well as limited access to information result in non-responsive policy outcomes and poor service delivery - a combination that limits development and is inherently destabilizing. Programs to support reforms of government institutions, freedom of expression, and civil society will help to establish a more stable and effective government that enjoys the support of its citizenry.

Tajikistan's Military, Border Security, Law Enforcement, and Broader Security Apparatus Increasingly Capable and Professionalized: Tajikistan is the poorest post-Soviet state. Independent Tajikistan received no legacy Soviet military equipment, and the continued effects of the 1992-97 civil war, inadequate defense budgeting, and a long, porous border with Afghanistan are all challenges. The stability and security of Tajikistan are directly dependent upon effective and capable security forces that can understand, identify, deter, and defeat a broad range of illegitimate internal and external threats, including terrorism, violent extremism, illicit narcotics trafficking, proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, and conventional threats, while respecting international human rights and the rule of law. Tajikistan's ability to do so will also contribute to regional security and stability in the wake of the new Afghanistan security and political landscape. U.S. assistance activities will include training, equipping, facilities improvement, and advising of Tajik security forces to provide them the tools and knowledge to defend the country more effectively. We will work closely with international partners, including the United Nations (UN), European Union, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to maximize our combined efforts in these areas.

Develop the Bilateral Security Relationship with Tajikistan to Improve Relationships, Enhance Information Sharing, Secure Access, Build Tajik Capacity, and Improve Interoperability: Tajikistan is a young country still building and creating institutions and learning how to best defend itself with limited resources. The United States aims to build an enduring relationship with Tajikistan's leadership and security forces to help them achieve greater security independence that can keep local and regional threats from becoming global threats. In turn, this will also provide the United States continued air and land access to support operations in Afghanistan. Building unit-to-unit relationships will develop increased trust and confidence between soldiers and leaders, and will expose Tajik security forces to international best practices in national security at all levels. Conducting long-range cooperation planning, including introduction of comprehensive Bilateral Security Consultations that address the full spectrum of security

issues and agencies in Tajikistan will further build mutual confidence and assure the Government of Tajikistan about the United States' long-term interests here and across the region. Enhancing Tajikistan's security role in international partnerships is a vital element of our approach; we will encourage and facilitate increased Tajik participation in regional and international structures that promote multilateral cooperation and regional stability, and that emphasize human rights and the rule of law; enhance interoperability with the United States, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the UN; and support institutional reform, professionalization, transparency, and strategic planning capacity.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**36,656**
More effective, accountable, and transparent state institutions that protect public safety	**2,000**
Economic Support Fund	**2,000**
2.2 Good Governance	2,000
More effective, accountable, and transparent institutions that protect the rights and interests of Tajikistan's citizens	**3,330**
Economic Support Fund	**2,780**
2.4 Civil Society	2,780
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**550**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	550
Tajikistan's military, border security, law enforcement, and broader security apparatus increasingly capable and professionalized.	**5,220**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**4,450**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	170
1.5 Transnational Crime	180
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**770**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	770
Develop the bilateral security relationship with Tajikistan to improve relationships, enhance information sharing, secure access, build Tajik capacity, and improve interoperability.	**2,500**
International Military Education and Training	**525**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	525
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**1,975**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,975
Expand diverse and competitive trade and markets	**14,316**
Economic Support Fund	**14,316**
4.2 Trade and Investment	316
4.5 Agriculture	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,000
Improve the quality of delivery and use of health, education, and other social services	**9,290**
Economic Support Fund	**3,790**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
3.2 Education	3,790
Global Health Programs - USAID	**5,500**
3.1 Health	5,500

Turkmenistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Turkmenistan is strategically important because it borders Iran and Afghanistan, and it is a major energy producer located amidst three major energy markets – China, India, and Europe. Although it boasts major hydrocarbon reserves and high economic growth rates, Turkmenistan faces severe capacity and governance limitations, and remains one of the most isolated states in the world. U.S. assistance programs are vital to maintaining Turkmenistan's engagement with the international community and to increasing the country's capacity to expand trade (including energy exports), as well as to increasing regional prosperity, stability, and security. FY 2016 funding will focus on improving access to outside information; deepening engagement with and meeting standards in certain areas for regional and international commerce and investment; improving governing capacity through training and technical assistance; and providing access to quality higher education opportunities.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**5,044**	*	**4,815**	**-229**
Economic Support Fund	3,988	*	4,100	112
International Military Education and Training	226	*	285	59
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	*	200	-300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	330	*	230	-100

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support programs that aim to strengthen the accountability, effectiveness and transparency of governance in Turkmenistan. Programs will also work to strengthen civil society organizations (CSOs) and improve communication between CSOs and the government. Economic assistance will encourage Turkmenistan to diversify its economy and promote inclusive broad-based growth through macroeconomic stability, enhanced competitiveness, expanded private sector participation, and increased trade. ESF funds will also support increased access to information and educational opportunities to boost human capacity across the government and society at large.

Turkmenistan's Governance Institutions More Effectively and Inclusively Serve the Public Good

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide training and short-term technical assistance to executive- and legislative-branch officials to increase their understanding and acceptance of democratic governance processes and the importance of civil society and transparency in government decision-making processes.

Turkmenistan's Economy Benefits from Expanded and Diversified Trade and More Competitive Markets

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will provide technical support in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of

government policy priorities, especially those that can facilitate World Trade Organization (WTO) accession and increased regional trade (e.g., trade policy reform, arbitrage, and mediation).

Broadened Access to Information and Educational Opportunities Boost Human Capacity across Government and Society at Large

Key Interventions:

- Activities will help local CSOs engage with government institutions on key issues and provide services to vulnerable populations. Programs will provide information about comparable legal processes and offer consultations to nascent CSOs on government registration and other topics.
- U.S. funding will seek to bridge the gap between Turkmen and international secondary educational standards by providing intensive college-preparatory classes in essay writing and subject matter covered in the Scholastic Aptitude Test and Test of English as a Foreign Language, which will also help prepare participants for the U.S.-style classroom experience. The requested funding will also be used to provide supplementary scholarships to the most competitive students, and provide guidance to all program participants on how to finance a U.S.-based education.
- U.S. assistance will create opportunities for future students and citizens to improve their English language skills, expanding their access to information and educational opportunities.

Improved Capabilities in Law Enforcement, Security, Crisis Management, Detecting and Preventing Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and Protecting Trafficking Victims

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funding will be used to conduct information campaigns and trainings on best practices that help prevent and combat TIP, and will assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of TIP survivors.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are the core of our military-to-military engagement in Turkmenistan. These programs are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the armed forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET programs in Turkmenistan will focus on English language training and general military officer courses.

Increased U.S.-Turkmenistan Security Cooperation by Developing a Closer Partnership and Building Trust with the Government So that Mil-to-Mil Programs Can Be Expanded to Enhance National and Regional Stability

Key Interventions:

- IMET funding will be used to support participation by the Turkmenistan military in bilateral, regional, and multilateral training courses and in other networking opportunities.
- IMET will provide English-language training to key Turkmen officers to facilitate their participation in international training sessions and exchanges.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Turkmenistan's 465-mile border with Afghanistan and extensive outlet to the Caspian Sea make the country a prime drug-transit corridor. The Department of State will work with the Government of Turkmenistan (GOT) to develop the capacity of law enforcement agencies to interdict illicit narcotics and investigate drug-related crimes, and to strengthen the GOT's ability to fight transnational crime such as TIP. The Department of State is currently working with the GOT to develop the capacity of law enforcement to interdict narcotics and investigate drug-related crime.

Improved Capabilities in Law Enforcement, Security, Crisis Management, Detecting and Preventing Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and Protecting Trafficking Victims

Key Interventions:

- The United States will help to improve the basic interdiction and investigation skills of Turkmen counternarcotics police by providing training, technical assistance, and equipment.
- U.S. assistance programs will build the GOT's ability to combat TIP by providing training in methods that are based on international experience and best practices.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The United States will provide technical assistance to Turkmenistan in combating transnational threats, such as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology.

Strengthened Border Controls by Training and Equipping Counternarcotics and Border Security Units and Encouraging Compliance with International Standards on Trade and Border Security

Key Intervention:

- Using $0.2 million in requested funding, the NADR-Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will continue its long-term support for Turkmenistan's development of a strategic trade control legal and regulatory framework that meets international standards. EXBS will support the development of licensing practices and procedures, helping to bring Turkmenistan into compliance with its UNSCR 1540 obligations. In addition, programs will continue to provide specialized enforcement training for frontline enforcement agencies, improving Turkmenistan's capacity to detect and interdict illicit trafficking in items of proliferation concern, with particular regard to rail lines and cargo.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- The Public Affairs Section conducted an evaluation of its English language program in May 2014. As a result of the evaluation, the program limited participation to those aged between 16 and 40 in order to facilitate more productive teaching.
- The U.S. Embassy in Ashgabat and Washington-based offices regularly monitor programs, including through site visits, to ensure that they remain consistent with interagency assistance priorities and are achieving program objectives.
- USAID has adopted a five-year Regional Development Cooperation Strategy that covers Turkmenistan and includes long-term and intermediate results indicators that are being used to monitor USAID's programmatic contributions to strategic reforms in Turkmenistan.
- USAID staff, based both in Ashgabat and in the Almaty regional headquarters, regularly monitor assistance activities carried out by implementing partner organizations. Ongoing monitoring includes review and approval of quarterly/annual narrative and financial reports, participation in project events, and frequent visits to project offices.
- As part of the annual letter-of-agreement funds-obligation process, the State Department's Bureau of International and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) reviews achievement indicators with the host government and adjusts its activities as appropriate, while also conducting end-use monitoring of equipment donated to the GOT.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia holds annual budget reviews (ABRs) in Washington with USAID, INL, all U.S. government implementing

agencies that receive ESF resources, and selected grantees. These reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions regarding the budget:

- The Coordinator's Office used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2015 and FY 2016, including continued strong support for education and economic growth programs.
- Given the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan in 2014, the potential implications for regional security and integration and a new Central Asia policy under discussion, a review of the interagency assistance strategy for Central Asia is anticipated. The assessment will revisit and, where necessary, revise assistance objectives to help focus U.S. government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budgetary tradeoffs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Turkmenistan's Governance Institutions More Effectively and Inclusively Serve the Public Good: Turkmenistan remains a mostly closed society, whose institutions are severely limited in capacity, and where citizens' rights are highly restricted. There is little civil society and no independent media. Funding for programs under this heading will be used to improve transparency and standards in governing institutions, increase citizen participation, support reforms in the legal and operating environments for civil society, and build the capacity of local CSOs. Through seminars, study tours, legal advice, sharing of international standards, and the provision of technical assistance, governance programs in Turkmenistan will build the capacity of both government officials and civil society to more effectively provide services to their constituencies. Programs will expose government officials to the benefits of modern, inclusive, and transparent practices to help the GOT become a more efficient and just institution.

Turkmenistan's Economy Benefits from Expanded and Diversified Trade and More Competitive Markets: Turkmenistan's economy is centrally managed and relies on the extraction and export of primary commodities, making it vulnerable to price volatility and downward price shocks. Trade is also hobbled by an array of tariff and non-tariff barriers that impede efficiency and stymie economic growth. These include inefficient and corrupt customs procedures, poorly defined product standards, and weak trade information systems. U.S. assistance aims to improve the legislative and regulatory environment in order to facilitate the expansion and diversification of trade. Despite significant challenges for businesses, implementation of modest reforms has started and the consideration of WTO accession is cautiously underway in Turkmenistan. ESF will be used to help diversify Turkmenistan's economy, promote energy export strategies, expand participation in the private sector, and continue supporting Turkmenistan's move towards the full implementation of international accounting, audit, and valuation standards.

Broadened Access to Information and Educational Opportunities Boost Human Capacity across Government and Society at Large: A small community of civil society organizations struggles to remain active in Turkmenistan. These groups specialize in a wide-range of services, from providing shelter to victims of domestic abuse to promoting outdoor activities. Despite the productive and non-political nature of the organizations, the government views them with suspicion. CSOs are required to register with the government and obtain government approval to conduct all programs. The GOT also monitors all media and attempts to control all educational opportunities offered to its citizens. U.S. assistance works to cultivate an educated and informed citizenry with greater access to information in order to help Turkmenistan to grow its economy and modernize its institutions.

Improved Capabilities in Law Enforcement, Security, Crisis Management, Detecting and Preventing Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and Protecting Trafficking Victims: The GOT increasingly acknowledges that TIP is a problem for Turkmenistan and it works with international organizations to develop a national TIP action plan. U.S. assistance will enable us to help the GOT increase the effectiveness of its actions in all four areas (prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnership) and to persuade it to publicize the positive actions it has already taken more effectively. Funding will also assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of TIP survivors and in the dissemination of TIP prevention information to the Turkmen public.

Increased U.S.-Turkmenistan Security Cooperation by Developing a Closer Partnership and Building Trust with the Government so that Mil-to-Mil Programs Can Be Expanded to Enhance National and Regional Stability: Turkmen law enforcement agencies continue to face serious challenges in providing security, responding to crises, and carrying out basic law enforcement functions. Its ability to manage and control its international borders affects the stability of the country and the broader Central Asia region. U.S. assistance will expand cooperation with the GOT to address the basic competencies of Turkmen law enforcement agencies to effectively control the border and combat extremism and terrorism. Programs will also address Turkmenistan law enforcement's limited exposure to international best practices related to strategic trade controls, legal reform, and counterterrorism. In addition, U.S. assistance will foster English language ability among military officials in order to increase direct interaction with foreign counterparts and result in positive perceptions of U.S. military doctrines and civil-military relationships among Turkmen officers.

Strengthened Border Controls by Training and Equipping Counternarcotics and Border Security Units and Encouraging Compliance with International Standards on Trade and Border Security: Turkmenistan's long borders with Iran and Afghanistan; the threats posed by the smuggling of many forms of contraband, including drugs, weapons (including WMDs) and human trafficking; and the potential for cross-border terrorism all make strengthening Turkmenistan's border controls a high priority.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**4,815**
Strengthened border controls by training and equipping counternarcotics and border security units and encouraging compliance with international standards on trade and border security.	**230**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**230**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	230
Improved capabilities in law enforcement, security, crisis management, detecting and preventing Trafficking in Persons (TIP), and protecting trafficking victims.	**310**
Economic Support Fund	**110**
1.5 Transnational Crime	110
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**200**
1.5 Transnational Crime	200
Increased U.S.-Turkmenistan Security Cooperation by developing a closer partnership and building trust with the government so that mil-to-mil programs can be expanded to enhance national and regional stability.	**285**
International Military Education and Training	**285**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	285

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Turkmenistan's economy benefits from expanded and diversified trade and more competitive markets	**1,976**
Economic Support Fund	**1,976**
4.2 Trade and Investment	645
4.3 Financial Sector	337
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	994
Broadened access to information and educational opportunities boost human capacity across government and society at large	**705**
Economic Support Fund	**705**
3.2 Education	705
Turkmenistan's governance institutions more effectively and inclusively serve the public good.	**1,309**
Economic Support Fund	**1,309**
2.2 Good Governance	425
2.4 Civil Society	884

Uzbekistan

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uzbekistan, the most populous country in Central Asia, is key to stability and economic integration in the region. The only country to share borders with the other four Central Asia countries and Afghanistan, its efforts are essential to impeding the movement of violent extremist elements and combating narcotics trafficking and the transit of illicit goods. U.S. assistance seeks to foster durable political, economic, and social stability for Uzbekistan and for the region, while promoting rule of law and respect for human rights. The United States will work with the Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) to support implementation of rule-of-law reforms and efforts to increase the independence of the judiciary, as well as provide direct assistance to civil society organizations (CSOs). Programs will also work to increase civil society's participation in government decision-making and improve the operating environment for non-governmental organizations (NGOs). U.S assistance will focus on strengthening the private sector, (both small and medium-sized enterprises) and will increase agricultural productivity in select value chains from production to post-harvest. U.S. assistance will continue to support a successful agriculture sector exchange program and help seek avenues for expanded trade between companies in Uzbekistan and the United States. U.S. assistance will also focus on improving the prevention and control of infectious diseases through interventions to strengthen the diagnosis and management of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**12,923**	*	**9,777**	**-3,146**
Economic Support Fund	4,738	*	4,997	259
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	*	-	-2,700
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	*	3,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	205	*	300	95
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	740	*	940	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	540	*	540	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support economic growth programs aimed at increasing private sector competitiveness, particularly in the agricultural sector, by focusing on multiple parts of the value chain, from production to post-harvest; increasing the efficiency of on-farm water usage; and diversifying the agricultural sector. ESF assistance will work to improve the legal and regulatory framework for NGOs and increase the capacity of civil society groups to advocate for policy and regulatory reforms. ESF rule of law assistance will support increased civil court accountability and alignment with internationally recognized standards. ESF assistance will also support victims of trafficking in persons (TIP).

Reduce the Ability of Violent Extremists and Criminals to Threaten Domestic and Regional Stability and U.S. Security

Key Intervention:

- ESF-funded programs will support reintegration of TIP survivors and protection activities that include providing shelters and case management for TIP survivors. U.S. assistance will increase the capacity of civil society, NGOs, and social services to prevent TIP, and enhance cooperation mechanisms between government and civil society. Through TIP prevention campaigns, funds will supplement the work currently undertaken by the GOU to stem the number of women and men subjected to trafficking by supporting hotlines, information campaigns, and community outreach.

Improve Uzbekistan's Compliance and Implementation of Domestic Legislation and International Commitments on Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work with the GOU and civil society to improve the legal and operating environment for NGOs.
- Programs will continue strengthening the advocacy capacity of civil society groups, including those involved with drafting new legislation for legal, regulatory, and/or policy reforms.

Increase Public Access to and Trust in Uzbekistan's Justice System toward a More Transparent and Consistent Administration and Enforcement of Justice

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance in the amount of $0.5 million will support increased transparency and strengthen structural safeguards for independent judicial decision-making within the civil court system. Activities will include research, training for judges and administrative staff, and increasing access to justice.

Increased Trade with the United States and the Wider Region

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will continue agricultural exchange programs and help create avenues for expanded trade between companies in Uzbekistan and the United States.

Improve Agriculture Productivity, Energy and Natural Resource Management

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funds in the amount of $2.8 million will increase private sector competitiveness through technical assistance to commercial farmers, water users' associations, local research institutes, and businesses to improve production, processing, marketing, and distribution domestically and internationally. Activities will help to diversify the agro-economy, increase the efficiency of on-farm water use, and raise incomes. Programs will also foster dialogue between the private sector and GOU officials to identify ways to improve the business and investment climate.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Increasing rates of TB and MDR-TB pose a significant threat to Uzbekistan's public health system and to the country's health and economic development. Combating TB is therefore an important element of U.S. assistance to Uzbekistan. U.S. assistance will strengthen the GOU's institutional capacity to prevent and contain increases in TB and MDR-TB. Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in two key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. GHP funding requested for Uzbekistan will build the country's

capacity to lead and support sustainable TB treatment and prevention. Under its current TB strategic plan, Uzbekistan is implementing the World Health Organization's STOP TB Strategy, to which USAID contributes. U.S.-funded programs will collaborate with projects funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, to which the United States is one of the largest contributors.

Improve the Quality of Public Health and Safety Services Available to Citizens

Key Intervention:

- A total of $3.0 million in requested funding will be used to continue expanding Uzbekistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission, particularly among vulnerable groups; to improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis and treatment; and to strengthen the role of primary healthcare providers in delivering TB services, with the goal of expanding access to TB diagnosis and treatment. U.S. assistance will continue to help Uzbekistan strengthen its systems and practices to improve infection prevention and control in health facilities. In particular, GHP funds will support the Ministries of Health and Interior in implementing the Strategy for Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistant TB, and will provide technical assistance to implement new technologies and clinical protocols for the diagnosis and treatment of MDR-TB.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET funding will support the participation of Ministry of Defense officials in U.S.-based training.

Ensure Access for U.S. Forces in Uzbekistan and the Wider Region to Maintain Stability after Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from Afghanistan by 2017

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds in the amount of $0.3 million will help modernize and further professionalize Uzbekistan's defense establishment.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Uzbekistan plays a key role in maintaining regional security through a robust effort to combat violent extremism and narcotics-trafficking emanating from Afghanistan. INCLE-funded programs will support rule-of-law by assisting with the implementation of judicial reforms and increasing the use of forensic evidence in the legal system. INCLE-funded assistance will also address TIP, an area where there is strong government-civil society cooperation. INCLE resources will complement and be coordinated with ESF-funded initiatives on TIP and rule-of-law. U.S. assistance will also improve the capacity of Government of Uzbekistan's law enforcement to tackle narcotics trafficking and corruption.

Reduce the Ability of Violent Extremists and Criminals to Threaten Domestic and Regional Stability and U.S. Security

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance will support a highly successful anti-TIP program, implemented through local NGOs, which will improve law enforcement's response and involvement in TIP cases.

Increase Public Access to and Trust in Uzbekistan's Justice System toward a More Transparent and Consistent Administration and Enforcement of Justice

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $0.7 million in INCLE funding will support training for lawyers, judges and prosecutors to help the GOU implement rule-of-law reforms that support increased judicial independence. INCLE-funded programs will also assist in the development of anti-corruption safeguards for criminal justice actors, including prosecutors.
- U.S. assistance will help improve the forensics capacities of the Ministries of Health, Interior, and Justice to further increase the use of forensic evidence in criminal investigations and court cases. INCLE-funded programs will provide continued support to educate judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers on appropriate uses of forensic evidence.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Uzbekistan is a potential transit and source country for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive items, and it possesses proliferation-relevant industry, inherited Soviet-era facilities, and significant uranium deposits. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program will help the GOU counter transnational threats such as international terrorism and proliferation of weapons-of-mass-destruction (WMD)-related commodities and technology.

Reduce the Ability of Violent Extremists and Criminals to Threaten Domestic and Regional Stability and U.S. Security

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funding in the amount of $0.5 million will allow EXBS to more robustly engage with Uzbekistan across the strategic trade control assistance spectrum. EXBS will continue to support Uzbekistan's development of a strategic trade control legal/regulatory framework that meets international standards. EXBS will also continue to support Uzbekistan's strengthening inspection; detection and interdiction capacities; and training efforts, including through distance learning/training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In addition to whole-of-government assistance planning, U.S. government agencies implementing assistance programs in Uzbekistan also regularly monitor their own programs' performance. Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2014:

- USAID regularly reviews the progress of its projects through field monitoring and evaluation field visits.
- USAID has developed a five-year Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) that includes Uzbekistan. The RDCS includes long-term and intermediate results indicators that are being used to monitor and evaluate performance.
- U.S. agencies implementing Peace and Security programs perform end-use monitoring where the United States has provided equipment and supplies; those agencies also follow up on training programs to see if training is being applied.
- The Department of State conducts regular internal reviews of project performance for its law enforcement, counternarcotics, border security, and rule-of-law projects. Where amended letters of agreement provide the framework for U.S.-funded activities, U.S. Embassy staff monitor and regularly review achievement indicators as agreed upon in the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs' (INL) amended letters of agreement with the Government of Uzbekistan.
- In Washington, the Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia holds Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with USAID, INL, all U.S. government implementing agencies that receive

ESF resources, and selected grantees; these reviews look at results achieved in the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions:

- The findings from the evaluation of USAID's Ag Links Program were used to inform the design of the follow-on program.
- Under the Peace and Security objective, the U.S. government used the information obtained from end-use monitoring of donated equipment and training to inform programming and budget choices.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia used the performance-related information received during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.
- Given the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan in 2014, the potential implications for regional security and integration and a new Central Asia policy under discussion, a review of the interagency assistance strategy for Central Asia is anticipated. The assessment will revisit and, where necessary, revise assistance objectives to help focus U.S. government-wide assistance efforts and to help make budgetary tradeoffs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Ensure Access for U.S. Forces in Uzbekistan and the Wider Region to Maintain Stability after Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from Afghanistan in 2017: Uzbekistan has the largest military in Central Asia, and as the only Central Asia republic that borders both Afghanistan and the other four republics, strong military-to-military relationships are a priority for the United States. U.S. assistance programs will help modernize and further professionalize Uzbekistan's defense establishment, while promoting long-term stability in the region and denying safe-havens for terrorists.

Reduce the Ability of Violent Extremists and Criminals to Threaten Domestic and Regional Stability and U.S. Security: Illicit cross-border activity undermines the state and erodes confidence in its ability to provide security as resources are diverted to combat it. The Government of Uzbekistan now openly acknowledges the human trafficking problem and is taking steps to address it. U.S. assistance programs enable the United States to engage with Uzbekistan across the strategic trade control assistance spectrum. TIP programs will support reintegration of TIP survivors and protection activities that include providing shelters and case management for TIP survivors as well as increase the capacity of civil society, NGOs, and social services to prevent TIP, and cooperation mechanisms between government and civil society will be enhanced; programs will also work to improve law enforcement's response and involvement in TIP cases.

Improve Uzbekistan's Compliance and Implementation of Domestic Legislation and International Commitments on Human Rights: Uzbekistan's Parliament has enacted new legislation on registration of NGOs, government transparency, and social partnerships. U.S. assistance programs will work with civil society and the government on implementation of these laws as well as continuing to improve the legal and operating environment for NGOs. Programs will also work to strengthen the advocacy capacity of civil society groups and support increased engagement with the Parliament and government.

Increase Public Access to and Trust in Uzbekistan's Justice System toward a More Transparent and Consistent Administration and Enforcement of Justice: An independent, transparent, and predictable court system is critical to protecting human rights and reducing economic corruption. The government has confirmed its commitment to reforming the judiciary, and U.S. assistance programs will support increased transparency and strengthen structural safeguards for independent judicial decision-making within the

civil court system. Programs will support training for lawyers, judges, and prosecutors to help the government implement rule-of-law reforms that support increased judicial independence and anti-corruption safeguards for within the judicial system.

Improve the Quality of Public Health and Safety Services Available to Citizens: The increasing rates of TB and multi-drug-resistant MDR-TB are a significant threat to Uzbekistan's public health system, and addressing this threat is an important element of U.S. assistance to Uzbekistan. U.S. assistance will expand Uzbekistan's capacity to prevent TB transmission, particularly among vulnerable groups, to improve the quality of TB and MDR-TB case identification, diagnosis and treatment; and to strengthen the role of primary healthcare providers in delivering TB services, with the goal of expanding access to TB diagnosis and treatment. U.S. assistance will continue to help Uzbekistan strengthen its systems and practices to improve infection prevention and control in health facilities.

Increased Trade with the United States and the Wider Region: Although Uzbekistan is one of the largest potential markets in the region, U.S.-Uzbekistan trade is dominated by aircraft sales, which, while large, are infrequent. There is significant potential for increased trade in the agricultural sector, and U.S. assistance will support agricultural exchange programs that can help create avenues for expanded trade between companies in Uzbekistan and the United States.

Improve Agriculture Productivity, Energy and Natural Resource Management: Agriculture accounts for 25 percent of Uzbekistan's export earnings, and an estimated 33 percent of the work force is engaged in or depends on agriculture. There is significant potential for growth in the horticultural sector, and such diversification can, in the long run, reduce the country's reliance on cotton for export earnings. U.S. assistance programs will provide technical assistance to commercial farmers, water users' associations, local research institutes, and businesses to improve production, processing, marketing, and distribution domestically and internationally. These activities will help to diversify the agro-economy, increase the efficiency of on-farm water use, and raise incomes. Assistance programs will also foster dialogue between the private sector and Government of Uzbekistan officials to identify ways to improve the business and investment climate.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**9,777**
Ensure access for U.S. forces in Uzbekistan and the wider region to maintain stability after withdrawal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan by 2017.	**300**
International Military Education and Training	**300**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
Reduce the ability of violent extremists and criminals to threaten domestic and regional stability and U.S. security	**1,096**
Economic Support Fund	**400**
1.5 Transnational Crime	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**156**
1.5 Transnational Crime	156
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**540**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	540

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
Improve Uzbekistan's compliance and implementation of domestic legislation and international commitments on human rights	**1,223**
Economic Support Fund	**1,223**
2.4 Civil Society	1,223
Increase public access to and trust in Uzbekistan's justice system toward a more transparent and consistent administration and enforcement of justice.	**1,309**
Economic Support Fund	**525**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	525
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**784**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	129
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	655
Improve the quality of public health and safety services available to citizens.	**3,000**
Global Health Programs - USAID	**3,000**
3.1 Health	3,000
Increased trade with the United States and the wider region	**50**
Economic Support Fund	**50**
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	50
Improve agriculture productivity, energy and natural resource management	**2,799**
Economic Support Fund	**2,799**
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,799

State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

South and Central Asia continues to be among the world's least economically integrated regions. With the ongoing economic and security transitions in Afghanistan, greater economic integration through trade and investment is increasingly critical to long term prosperity, security, and stability in Afghanistan and the broader South and Central Asia region. The United States continues to advance regional economic cooperation through New Silk Road (NSR) assistance programs that visibly facilitate cross-border connectivity through energy linkages, trade and transport agreements, customs and border security reforms, and people-to-people ties. The United States is also supporting development of the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor (IPEC) linking India and South Asia with Southeast Asia to increase prosperity and stability in both regions while laying the groundwork for increased U.S. commercial opportunities.

With support from the international community, countries in the region are leading NSR and IPEC implementation through infrastructure investments and cross-border agreements. The U.S. government is providing targeted assistance aimed at visible results. The United States continues to advance economic cooperation by participating in regional and multilateral efforts and organizations ranging from the Heart of Asia Istanbul Process and the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and the Indian Ocean Rim Association. The United States also works closely with multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and other donors to coordinate efforts on regional connectivity.

The U.S. government will continue to focus on investments in regional economic connectivity and cross-border programs that yield visible results and leverage additional host country and donor support. Through the promotion of regional cooperation, U.S. assistance – provided through security, economic growth and trade facilitation, water, higher education, independent media and civil society, and global health programs – will help facilitate sustainable, broad-based, and participatory development outcomes over the long term.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**42,181**	*	**50,766**	**8,585**
Development Assistance	750	*	834	84
Economic Support Fund	20,507	*	25,708	5,201
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	3,200	3,200
Global Health Programs - State	12,494	*	14,294	1,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	*	1,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	*	4,000	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	430	*	1,730	1,300

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**42,181**	*	**43,766**	**1,585**
Other	**42,181**	*	**43,766**	**1,585**
Development Assistance	750	*	834	84
Economic Support Fund	20,507	*	18,708	-1,799
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	3,200	3,200
Global Health Programs - State	12,494	*	14,294	1,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	*	1,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	*	4,000	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	430	*	1,730	1,300

Development Assistance (DA)

Increasing opportunities for energy and electricity trade within the South Asia region remain critical given the severity and the inevitability of a looming energy-supply crunch. Regional energy-sharing and diversification can address many growing energy security concerns while advancing U.S. geopolitical interests and accelerating the region's economic development. U.S. efforts have transitioned from advocating regional energy cooperation to advancing regional energy integration through diplomacy and assistance programs. This new phase of the South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration will consolidate and advance previous U.S. efforts to increase South Asia's energy security.

Develop the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor and Enhance U.S. Engagement in the Indian Ocean Rim to Promote Economic Growth and Security, and Deal Effectively with Humanitarian Challenges

Key Intervention:

- Requested funding in the amount of $0.8 million will advance regional energy integration and increase cross-border energy trade by fostering partnerships between system operators, electricity traders, and regional transmission operators in the United States and around the world with counterpart agencies and organizations in South Asia; enhancing the institutional capacity of South Asian private- and public-sector system operators to operate a regional power exchange; and conducting capacity-building workshops, roundtables, executive exchanges, site visits, training, and other focused activities aimed at building technical and professional capacity.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2016 ESF will improve trade, infrastructure, energy, and people-to-people connectivity in South and Central Asia by facilitating the reform of legal and regulatory frameworks, streamlining of customs and border-crossing procedures, and identifying other impediments to increased regional economic integration. A total of $21.7 million is being requested for Central Asia regional FY 2016 ESF, and $4 million for South and Central Asia regional FY 2016 ESF.

Implement New Silk Road Vision Initiatives to Consolidate our Gains in Afghanistan and Promote Prosperity and Stability for Afghanistan's Neighbors

Develop the Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor and Enhance U.S. Engagement in the Indian Ocean Rim to

Promote Economic Growth and Security, and Deal Effectively with Humanitarian Challenges
Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will identify impediments to trade in South Asia and related commercial opportunities for U.S. businesses and multilateral organizations.
- Support for the World Bank's Central Asia South Asia (CASA) electricity transmission project and the CASA Secretariat will provide momentum toward the establishment of a Central Asia South Asia regional energy market.
- $6.5 million in funding will support Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe activities through its Central Asian institutions and field missions.
- Funding will promote regional economic cooperation by providing targeted assistance to Small and Medium Enterprises, engaging with the private sector through regional business events, and diversifying trade opportunities and markets. The United States will reduce trade barriers in the region by streamlining customs and border procedures, improving transit infrastructure, facilitating the reform of laws and regulations, and increasing the capacity of border guards to combat crime and terrorism.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Assistance programs will strengthen capabilities to combat transnational threats such as terrorism and illicit trafficking in the wake of the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan; and promote the professionalization of security forces, with particular focus on fostering respect for democratic governance, accountability, and international obligations concerning human rights among U.S. partners. Going forward, FMF for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan will be distributed under a regional construct. The intent is to enable bottom-up driven FMF proposals that will be more responsive to quickly changing security needs in this volatile region.

Defense Cooperation: Engage Military Partners in the Region to Address a Wide Range of Threats, while Responsibly Supporting Commercial Opportunities for U.S. Industry

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 FMF for Central Asian countries is being requested regionally. Programs will strengthen partner capabilities to combat transnational threats such as terrorism and illicit trafficking in the wake of the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan; and promote the professionalization of security forces, with particular focus on fostering respect for democratic governance, accountability, and international human rights obligations among our partners. A key effort will be to enhance partners' abilities to monitor and secure their borders, which will enhance law and order inside their borders and better enable them to resist coercion by external actors.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. This assistance is implemented by USAID, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Peace Corps. The overarching goal of the Central Asia Regional President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program is to prevent new HIV infections, particularly among key populations, and to provide high-quality services for affected populations through strengthened and sustainable health systems.

Achieve More Broad-based and Sustainable Outcomes in Health, Education, Food Security, Management of the Environment, and Economic Opportunity

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the PEPFAR, the Central Asian region will receive $15.3 million to build partnerships and provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the region and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Narcotics trafficking through Central Asia breeds corruption and social, health, and economic ills within Central Asia and beyond. New resources and techniques will need to be employed to combat illicit narcotics trafficking.

Counter Narcotics and Counter Corruption: Deter the Illicit Narcotics Economy through Law Enforcement Cooperation that Encourages Transition to Licit Alternatives

Key Interventions:

- Under the Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI), the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) will support highly specialized units, interagency drug task forces, intelligence-led investigations, and regional cooperation to disrupt trafficking networks. These efforts will leverage techniques that have been successfully employed in Afghanistan and Latin America. CACI will also support drug enforcement agencies in the region that work with the DEA.
- FY 2016 funding will be used to continue to expand the operational capacity of the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Center, so that it can serve as a hub for operational drug intelligence sharing within the region and beyond, as well as other regional initiatives.
- The United States will continue to support training through the DEA, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and a new North Atlantic Treaty Organization Counternarcotics Training Program.
- U.S. assistance will support the UNODC/World Customs Organization Container Control Program to establish intelligence-based Port Control Units at select ports of entry, as well as UNODC's regional program to establish multi-agency Border Liaison Offices which promote cross-border information-sharing and cooperation throughout the region, including with Afghanistan.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The United States will continue to support much-needed capacity-building and professionalization among the border security agencies in Afghanistan and its neighbors -- Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan. With FY 2016 resources, the United States will support the standardization and harmonization of border security practices, training in the use of inspection equipment, and the sustainability of that training through service academies. Strong communication and cooperation between border services leads to more efficient and technically sound inspections, which both assists the New Silk Road vision and helps provide logistical support to remaining coalition forces in Afghanistan.

Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Prevent Attacks against the U.S. Homeland, U.S. Interests, and Partners in the Region

Key Intervention:

- $0.4 million in Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance will continue cross-border interdiction training and other regional enforcement initiatives for the Central Asian and South Asian states. Cross-border and regional training is proving to be an effective way to help countries in the region, including Afghanistan, establish more effective and robust cooperative enforcement relationships with their neighbors.
- Regional Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) funding of $1.3 million will support training assistance to

law enforcement officers in the Central Asia region to build capacity in counterterrorism deterrence, detection and response. The Department's strategic objectives for bilateral partners in the region focus on building capacity in border security and counterterrorism investigations; ATA training also includes a component to ensure institutionalization of counterterrorism skills. The Department will evaluate region-specific threats, policy priorities and capacity gaps and allocate funding for bilateral and regional assistance as appropriate. Current ATA partner nations include Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts of regional programs were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- In FY 2013 and FY 2014, USAID's South Asia Regional program organized a series of consultative meetings with key stakeholders on cross border energy trade that subsequently guided the program's planning processes. In May 2013, USAID/India conducted a financial review of the local Indian organization that serves as the program's prime implementing partner, with the goal of helping it refine and strengthen its financial management and administrative policies.
- The State Department's Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia, which includes Central Asia, conducts Annual Budget Reviews (ABRs) with USAID, the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), all U.S. government implementing agencies that receive ESF resources, and selected grantees. The ABRs look at results achieved over the past year, and include a discussion of each agency's funding request in light of those results. In addition, the Coordinator's Office will continue to monitor impact of NSR activities through its regional economic integration Progress Monitoring Plan.
- A summary of PEPFAR monitoring and evaluation efforts will be included in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- CT and DS representatives conducted a capabilities assessment of bilateral ATA efforts in the Kyrgyz Republic and monitored partner nation progress on a range of critical law enforcement-related capabilities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities described above informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2015 budget:

- The Evaluation of the Business Environment Improvement project in Central Asia researched improvements in the business environment and how to best work with host governments to assess progress of reform efforts in this area. Results will impact programming in FY 2015 in private sector competitiveness.
- The results of the Performance Evaluation of the Regional Trade Liberalization and Customs Project in Central Asia will inform future economic reform programming that will impact the trade and investment enabling environment.
- The Office of the Coordinator of U.S. Assistance to Europe and Eurasia used performance-related information gathered during its ABRs to inform budget and programmatic choices for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

Western Hemisphere Regional Overview

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. policy towards the Western Hemisphere seeks to advance durable institutions and democratic governance, defend human rights, improve citizen security, enhance social inclusion and economic prosperity, secure a clean energy future, and build resiliency to climate change. The United States will take advantage of a unique political window of opportunity in the hemisphere to broaden the approach to Central America, reestablish diplomatic relations with Cuba, and press for energy reform in the Caribbean, while remaining firmly committed to partnership with the hemisphere to advance opportunity and meet shared challenges. U.S. assistance to the region responds directly to U.S. policy priorities, particularly expanded assistance for Central America.

Throughout the hemisphere, the United States continues to work with national governments and the Organization of American States to create expanded civic and economic opportunities for all citizens and meet the hemisphere's challenges. The Merida Initiative for Mexico and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) complement efforts under CARSI to improve security and address crime and violence. The United States will advance policy goals through bilateral diplomacy; regional forums like the 2015 Summit of the Americas; robust multilateral dialogues and partnerships; and continued engagement with civil society, the private sector, and the donor community.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,477,611**	*****	**1,990,127**	**512,516**
Development Assistance	214,399	*	615,041	400,642
Economic Support Fund	459,280	*	597,461	138,181
Foreign Military Financing	59,315	*	64,665	5,350
Global Health Programs - State	157,368	*	148,444	-8,924
Global Health Programs - USAID	63,063	*	65,541	2,478
International Military Education and Training	13,503	*	12,905	-598
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	467,131	*	464,000	-3,131
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	14,485	*	9,070	-5,415
P.L. 480 Title II	29,067	*	13,000	-16,067

Detailed Overview

U.S. assistance will support partnership with the Western Hemisphere, particularly in Central America, Mexico, Colombia, Haiti, and Peru. These partnerships are cross-cutting to sustain U.S. investments for the long-term. Just over half of the total request for the Western Hemisphere is for Central America. The United States has made security investments in Central America, but additional support to the region is necessary to alter its negative trajectory, especially in the areas of promoting prosperity and governance. This increased assistance will scale up proven interventions for national-level impact through the CARSI as well as make new investments in support of the Strategy in prosperity and

governance to take advantage of recent concrete actions by Central American governments in these areas. The United States will continue to partner with Central American governments to advance long-term reform, ensure sustainable outcomes from U.S. investments, and establish a positive trajectory for Central America. The United States will maintain additional investments beyond Central America to address important, shared objectives with countries of the Western Hemisphere. In some areas, hemispheric partners have gained increased capacity to support their own security and development.

Central America

The Administration's $1 billion request for an inclusive whole-of-government approach to support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy) will promote prosperity, governance, and security to address the common economic and security challenges in Central America with programs that support broad, sustainable development objectives. The Strategy complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. The request in support of the Strategy includes both bilateral and regional assistance.

CENTRAL AMERICA REQUEST TO SUPPORT STRATEGY ($ in thousands)	
Development Assistance	$540,972
Economic Support Fund	$208,550
Food for Peace Title II	$5,000
Foreign Military Financing	$22,665
Global Health Programs - USAID	$13,000
International Military Education and Training	$3,685
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	$205,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	$500
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	$2,000
TOTAL	$1,001,372

In Mexico, the Merida Initiative will emphasize technical assistance, expanding support to additional states in accordance with the Mexican government's priorities. U.S. assistance aims to increase rule of law capacity at the federal, state, and local levels and build communities resilient to the impacts of crime and violence. In Colombia, assistance is aimed at strengthening Colombia's capacity to implement a sustainable and inclusive peace, including strengthened state presence of democratic institutions and processes in targeted areas; reconciliation; social and economic opportunity; and environmental resiliency. U.S. assistance reflects the increased capacity of the Government of Colombia to provide for its own security, but will need to remain flexible as negotiations to conclude Colombia's decades-long internal conflict proceed. In Peru, the United States leverages a strong partnership with the Peruvian government, especially through support to counternarcotics and alternative development.

CBSI seeks to stabilize and reduce rates of crime and violence in the Caribbean, which threatens both U.S. and Caribbean security. CBSI assistance provides a range of regional and bilateral programs to reduce the illicit trafficking and movement of narcotics, firearms, and criminals; improve public safety by

strengthening the capacity of law enforcement, judicial sector, and security services actors; and reduce the root causes of crime and violence in communities at-risk, with a focus on youth and young adults. In Haiti, assistance investments in partnership with the Government of Haiti are a priority for the United States. U.S. foreign assistance will continue to work toward a more stable and more prosperous Haiti. U.S. assistance will continue to support investments in infrastructure and energy; food and economic security, health, and other basic services; and governance, rule of law, and security. The United States will continue robust democracy assistance to Cuba to support civil society and greater human rights for the Cuban people.

Peace and Security

The hemisphere continues to face significant threats from crime and violence that inhibit progress in enhancing prosperity and governance in the region. Peace and Security assistance is focused on Mexico, Colombia, Peru, CARSI, CBSI, and Haiti in direct support of partner country efforts to enhance citizen security. In Central America, the Strategy's security objective falls primarily under Peace and Security and will be supported primarily through CARSI, where it will focus on providing the security necessary to expand the rule of law. In particular, U.S. assistance will address key drivers of insecurity such as illicit trafficking (primarily maritime) smuggling, transnational organized crime, and gangs. U.S. support will improve the capacity of law enforcement agencies and assist partner countries to control their littoral waters, borders, and ports. Military assistance will also improve the capacity of regional forces to participate in coalition operations with the United States and combined operations with other regional forces. These professionalization efforts and support for defense reforms are intended to ensure long-term sustainment of U.S. assistance and eventual nationalization of most programs.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Strengthening democratic governance and institutions to expand vibrant civil societies that hold governments accountable is a key prerequisite to securing lasting gains in citizen security and advancing the region's long term economic growth potential. To deter crime and violence, stronger institutions are needed. Assistance for the Merida Initiative for Mexico, Colombia, CARSI, CBSI, Peru, and Haiti are particular priorities for this area. For Central America more broadly, portions of the Strategy's security and governance objectives fall under Governing Justly and Democratically, including support for effective, transparent, and accountable institutions. Separately, the United States continues to provide support for democracy and human rights in challenging operating environments, including Cuba and Venezuela. Consistent with the President's Cuba policy, the United States will continue to provide democracy assistance for Cuba to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, and support the free flow of information.

Investing in People

U.S. assistance will support critical education and health programs throughout the hemisphere, particularly for historically marginalized populations. Programs will seek to improve the quality and delivery of, and access to health care, and will address the spread of infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance will continue to address the wide range of health challenges facing the region through the Global Health Initiative. U.S. assistance will also continue to increase access to quality basic and higher education to foster greater social equity and expand opportunity in the region. For Central America, the prosperity objective of the Strategy includes some elements of Investing in People, often through integrated programming with other sectors. In Haiti, the United States supports provision of health services, including infectious disease prevention and integrated HIV/AIDS services.

Economic Growth

U.S. assistance will support economic and social opportunity through partnership-based approaches that draw upon the region's strengths and successes. Environment, energy, and climate programs, including through the Administration's Global Climate Change Initiative, will seek to create growth in a sustainable manner. U.S. assistance will address public financial management and other fiscal governance issues, including transparency to strengthen effectiveness of and citizen trust in government institutions at local and national levels. The Feed the Future (FTF) initiative will support the design and implementation of comprehensive country-led food security strategies in Guatemala, Haiti, and Honduras to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. In Central America, the prosperity and governance Strategy objectives include elements that fall under Economic Growth. Integrating a regional market of 43 million in Central America will be a focus of U.S. assistance, with the goal of addressing one of the key factors in migration, in addition to helping small businesses create jobs and promoting inclusive growth. U.S. support for economic growth will be closely aligned with the efforts of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the World Bank. For the Caribbean, CBSI will increase economic opportunities and skills for at-risk youth and vulnerable populations, via workforce development, vocational training, rehabilitation, and professional development.

Argentina

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Argentina promotes regional stability and nonproliferation, and supports U.S. economic interests. The Argentine government has aligned with U.S. national and international security goals insofar as they relate to participation in international peacekeeping operations, advocacy for the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and close cooperation in counterterrorism efforts. However, Argentina has implemented policies since 2011 that have placed substantial constraints on security, counter-narcotics, and law enforcement cooperation between the U.S. and Argentine governments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**589**	*****	**550**	**-39**
International Military Education and Training	349	*	350	1
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	*	200	-40

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professional military education for the Argentine defense force at the basic-, mid-, and senior- level. IMET will also support technical, management, and operations training to enhance interoperability with United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces for peacekeeping and other activities.

Use Argentina's Stature and Role in Regional and Global Forums to Maximize Pursuit of Shared Interests Across Broad Front, Including Peace Keeping Operations

Key Intervention:

- IMET funding will support professionalization of the Argentine defense force through Professional Military Education, subject matter exchanges, and technical training.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) assistance to Argentina will focus on industry outreach and enforcement efforts. The Argentine government and the state-dominated energy sector are well-versed in export controls. However, other industry sectors have less exposure to export controls and are in need of increased outreach and monitoring. The EXBS program will undertake seminars for government and industry on implementing internal compliance programs designed to mitigate the risk that exports will support weapons of mass destruction; legal exchanges for Argentine export enforcement officials and prosecutors on how to build and successfully resolve nonproliferation cases; and practical enforcement exercises on dual-use commodity identification for Argentine customs and border patrol that will increase its ability to target, identify, and interdict items related to weapons of mass destruction and precursors.

Use Argentina's Stature and Role in Regional and Global Forums to Maximize Pursuit of Shared Interests Across Broad Front, Including Peace Keeping Operations

Key Intervention:

- EXBS assistance will support technical exchanges and training events designed to enhance Argentine strategic trade control compliance and enforcement.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Use Argentina's Stature and Role in Regional and Global Forums to Maximize Pursuit of Shared Interests Across Broad Front, Including Peace Keeping Operations: Argentina is an active and important regional contributor to UN PKO efforts. The United States will continue to encourage Argentina to increase its PKO support, improve its capacity to conduct and contribute to PKO missions worldwide, and broaden its historically strong ties for building PKO capacity in other countries.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**550**
Use Argentina's stature and role in regional and global forums to maximize pursuit of shared interests across broad front, including Peace Keeping Operations	**550**
International Military Education and Training	**350**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**200**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200

Belize

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Belize is used by transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) as a transit point for the smuggling of drugs and people (including special interest aliens) to the United States. U.S. assistance supports the modernization of Belize security forces and continues to build the capacity of the Belize Defense Force (BDF) and Belize Coast Guard (BCG). Assistance in FY 2016 will further develop Belize's ability to plan and conduct interagency operations from the new Joint Intelligence and Operations Center (JIOC), a joint endeavor among the Government of the United States, the Government of Canada, and the Government of Belize, and will build on military and intelligence capabilities.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,234**	*****	**1,250**	**16**
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	*	1,000	-
International Military Education and Training	234	*	250	16

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Complementing assistance from CARSI and other inter-agency programs, FMF will support Belize in enhancing its ability to secure its maritime and land borders, and to conduct operations against transnational threats. FMF assistance will support mobility capabilities for the BDF to improve the capacity to provide security in border regions. FMF will also support maritime security and interdiction capacity building, such as training and the sustainment and maintenance of maritime assets and patrol aircraft.

Increase and Focus U.S. Assistance to Make Belizean Law Enforcement, National Security, and Judicial Institutions More Effective and Transparent

Key Intervention:

- FMF will support Belize's efforts to improve maritime and border security against transnational threats through expanded mobility and maritime capacity development.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET will continue to support professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels for the Defense Force and Coast Guard. Funds will also support leadership, management, and technical skills development in targeted areas such as maritime security, defense resource management, civil military relations, and joint operations.

Increase and Focus U.S. Assistance to Make Belizean Law Enforcement, National Security, and Judicial Institutions More Effective and Transparent

Key Intervention:

- IMET improves the professionalization of Belize's security forces through military education and technical training.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States Military Liaison Office (USMLO) routinely inspects equipment purchased through the FMF program and other ongoing initiatives through formal and informal end-use monitoring inspections, which guarantee that specific items are properly inventoried, maintained and secured. The USMLO also performs periodic reviews of training executed by U.S. forces in support of the Belizean military.. and is deeply involved in the development of short- and long-term training plans that support Chief of Mission initiatives and priorities as well as those of the U.S. Southern Command (USSOUTHCOM). FMF aims to satisfy Belize defense requirements and reflects U.S. national interests in Belize and the Central American region. Programs such as FMF, IMET and the USSOUTHCOM Counter-Drug Program have greatly improved the capacity of the Belizean military to counter transnational organized crime and secure its borders and territorial waters.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Increase and Focus U.S. Assistance to Make Belizean Law Enforcement, National Security, and Judicial Institutions More Effective and Transparent: A secure Belize will contribute to other mission objectives, including interdiction of illicit narcotics, people, and weapons; and socio-economic development.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**1,250**
Increase and focus U.S. assistance to make Belizean law enforcement, national security, and judicial institutions more effective and transparent	**1,250**
Foreign Military Financing	**1,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000
International Military Education and Training	**250**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250

Brazil

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Brazil will deepen partnerships with the Government of Brazil (GOB) to advance shared goals of economic prosperity, healthy citizens, regional security and military preparedness. The United States will strengthen its innovative development model and role to work hand-in-hand with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) in trilateral cooperation that promotes development in third countries. Trilateral collaboration will prioritize transnational challenges of mutual interest, including food security technologies, environment, agriculture, citizen security, and economic development, and further strengthen the ABC's capacity to provide technical and financial cooperation. The United States will also assist in the deployment of new technologies and methods in the Ministry of Health to create an AIDS-free generation. Brazilian military officials will receive training that fosters closer cooperation and the ability to implement shared strategies. Brazilian and U.S. security will be enhanced by combating transnational crime, improving the rule of law, and strengthening counterterrorism programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**13,858**	*****	**1,365**	**-12,493**
Development Assistance	12,500	*	-	-12,500
Global Health Programs - State	500	*	500	-
International Military Education and Training	618	*	625	7
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	*	240	-

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will use funds to continue fostering collaboration with the Brazilian Ministry of Health. Specifically, CDC will use funds to promote knowledge sharing and use of new technologies and innovation to achieve a sustainable, evidence-based national response that meets the needs of key populations in Brazil's heavily concentrated HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Deepen Science & Technology Cooperation

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: Brazil will receive $0.5 million to support the national HIV/AIDS strategy and the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and create lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military

institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. The Brasilia Security Cooperation Office works with the Brazilian Armed Forces to identify and select fast-track personnel with the highest potential for upward mobility. U.S. assistance will support the professional development of the Brazilian military through professional military education at the mid and senior levels, management and leadership courses, such as defense resource management, and technical training to enhance Brazilian peacekeeping operations.

Expand Global and Regional Military Cooperation

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education courses, such as Air War College, Army War College, Command and Staff Courses, Squadron Officer Course, Captain's Career Courses, Amphibious Warfare School, and Army Sergeant Major Academy.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) programs will include seminars for government and industry on implementing internal compliance programs and legal exchanges for Brazilian export enforcement officials and prosecutors to build and successfully resolve nonproliferation cases, as well as practical enforcement exercises on dual-use commodity identification for Brazilian customs and border patrol. These EXBS programs will enhance Brazil's ability to target, identify, and interdict items related to weapons of mass destruction and their precursors.

Enhance Law Enforcement Cooperation and Promote Justice Sector Reform

Key Intervention:

- EXBS assistance will include training designed to enhance Brazilian strategic trade control compliance and enforcement and maritime and port security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014. The United States performs periodic reviews of IMET-funded training, through a variety of mechanisms. All participants are vetted, and programs are reviewed annually in Washington, DC, Brasilia, and at the U.S. Southern Command through an interagency process. The Military Liaison Office at Embassy Brasilia monitors training programs for effectiveness and ensures that key milestones are met. Brazil's nominee selection process for attending U.S. training courses is rigorous. Brazilian policy requires that all officers who receive training abroad must be utilized in that training specialty for at least one year upon returning. To extend its IMET budget, Brazil pays for all student transportation, travel, and per diem costs. This cost-sharing partnership allows IMET funding to be maximized-and more Brazilian officials have been able to benefit from IMET.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Brazilian officials have continuously improved their operational readiness, thanks based in large part to IMET-funded training. In addition, the Government of Brazil is committed to sustaining gains in the professionalization of its armed forces. In 2014, Brazil suffered from declining economic growth; still, force modernization stayed a priority, and Brazil continued to contribute to IMET training. Military personnel trained in the U.S. rise to prominent positions within the Brazilian armed forces. The Brazilian Navy stated that participation in the U.S. Naval War College's training improved peacekeeping operations readiness with the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon. Information about trilateral cooperation in Mozambique, Haiti, or Honduras is used to inform and shape cooperation activities in all three countries. As

performance information on trilateral cooperation initiatives becomes available, it helps further enhance programmatic impact and reduce costs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Deepen Science & Technology Cooperation: The United States and Brazil seek to deepen our cooperation in Science and Technology through the expansion of institutional engagement. The U.S. government and the GOB enjoy a long history of government cooperation on scientific matters including on the environment, science, technology, innovation and health.

Expand Global and Regional Military Cooperation: The U.S. government will continue work to increase partnership with Brazil on defense and international security issues, with the goal of encouraging Brazil to export stability to the region and globally. Several aspects of this objective are being pursued simultaneously: 1) Brazil continues to modernize and restructure its armed forces, making the United States its partner of choice for defense cooperation; 2) Brazil continues to expand its role in international peacekeeping, particularly for training of peacekeeping forces; and 3) Brazil upholds international nonproliferation standards and encourages third parties to do so.

Enhance Law Enforcement Cooperation and Promote Justice Sector Reform: Brazil actively seeks to learn from the U.S. law enforcement experience in areas such as counternarcotics, the professionalization and training of police forces, combating trafficking in persons, and prison reform. Enhanced law enforcement cooperation and the promotion of justice sector reform will forge stronger and lasting ties between our governments and law enforcement agencies, resulting in increased citizen security and a coordinated approach to combating all forms of transnational crime.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**1,365**
Expand Global and Regional Military Cooperation	**625**
International Military Education and Training	**625**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	625
Enhance Law Enforcement Cooperation and Promote Justice Sector Reform	**240**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**240**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	240
Deepen Science & Technology Cooperation	**500**
Global Health Programs - State	**500**
3.1 Health	500

Chile

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Chile is a regional strategic partner in peacekeeping activities, training both civilian and military personnel from Latin America at its peacekeeping training center and attaching peacekeeping platoons from other countries to its own large and professional force. U.S. assistance will support Chile's efforts to modernize and enhance its military's capacity to participate in regional security and peacekeeping operations, and increase interoperability with U.S. forces. U.S. assistance will also help to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction and the transfer of dangerous contraband as Chile develops a comprehensive export control system that meets international standards. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support technical exchanges and training relevant to the establishment and enforcement of export control laws.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,082**	*****	**700**	**-382**
International Military Education and Training	792	*	500	-292
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	290	*	200	-90

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professionalization of the Chilean military forces through basic-, mid-, and senior-level professional military education. Funds will also support technical training in targeted areas, such as maritime skills development. Expanded IMET training will improve defense resource management and engagement with personnel in support of defense budgeting and resource management. Additionally, IMET support will include mobile training teams and support humanitarian assistance and disaster relief courses.

<u>The Capacity and Willingness of Chile's Military and Security Apparatus to Effectively Confront Domestic and Transnational Crime and to Play an Increasingly Prominent Role in Peace-Keeping and Regional Security-Related Initiatives is Enhanced</u>

<u>Key Interventions</u>:

- IMET-funded training of Chilean military and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) personnel will support improved interoperability with U.S. forces.
- Assistance will promote the professional development and technical capabilities of the Chilean military and strengthen civil-military relationships within Chile.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Export Control and Border Related Security (EXBS) funding supports Chile's efforts to develop a coherent nonproliferation-driven strategic trade control system that meets international standards.

Conventional arms sales and certain chemical exports are subject to licensing requirements, but existing controls in Chile are not part of a coherent nonproliferation-driven strategic trade control system. Despite the shortcomings of its domestic strategic trade control system, Chile has a good record in supporting international efforts to promote responsible trade in strategic goods and technologies. Chile's rapidly expanding economy and numerous free trade agreements make the establishment of a comprehensive strategic trade control system a priority.

The Capacity and Willingness of Chile's Military and Security Apparatus to Effectively Confront Domestic and Transnational Crime and to Play an Increasingly Prominent Role in Peace-Keeping and Regional Security-Related Initiatives is Enhanced

Key Interventions:

- EXBS will provide training, advice, and technical assistance to continue the development and enactment of comprehensive export control legislation, as well as the development of appropriate implementing modalities.
- EXBS will provide training and technical assistance relevant to the effective enforcement of strategic trade controls, especially with respect to border security.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

The Capacity and Willingness of Chile's Military and Security Apparatus to Effectively Confront Domestic and Transnational Crime and to Play an Increasingly Prominent Role in Peace-Keeping and Regional Security-Related Initiatives is Enhanced: The U.S. enjoys a fruitful relationship with Chile's highly professional and competent military and law enforcement agencies. Chile has engaged on the security front in the region, contributing over 500 peacekeepers for more than eight years to Haiti, and establishing the joint peacekeeping operation brigade Cruz del Sur with Argentina. The U.S. military seeks further interoperability with Chile's armed forces to protect shared interests, an objective that has been furthered through officer exchanges and joint training and operational events.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**700**
The capacity and willingness of Chile's military and security apparatus to effectively confront domestic and transnational crime and to play an increasingly prominent role in peace-keeping and regional security-related initiatives is enhanced	**700**
International Military Education and Training	**500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**200**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200

Colombia

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Colombia has steadily advanced to become a force for sustained economic growth and a regional security exporter over the last 15 years. Colombia may be on the verge of ending a half century of conflict as the Government of Colombia (GOC) negotiates a peace agreement with the region's largest and oldest insurgent group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). Colombia continues to progress in negotiations toward a sustainable peace agreement, and the United States supports Colombia in that effort. The U.S. government has been a decisive partner in Colombia's progress by advancing security, stability, law enforcement, counternarcotics, rule of law, human rights, and development. U.S. assistance supports capacity building and technical assistance in areas both Colombia and the United States recognize as crucial to success: coca eradication and interdiction; institutional presence and licit economic opportunities in conflictive regions; land restitution; demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and child soldiers; respect for human rights; access to justice and justice sector reform; protection of and services to internally displaced persons, Afro-Colombians, indigenous populations and other vulnerable citizens; global climate change and environmental conservation through the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative; and humanitarian assistance and reparations for conflict victims and vulnerable populations. The United States will need to ensure that the most critical aspects of peace implementation are supported in the event of a peace agreement.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**330,601**	*****	**288,726**	**-41,875**
Economic Support Fund	141,500	*	141,326	-174
Foreign Military Financing	28,500	*	25,000	-3,500
International Military Education and Training	1,534	*	1,400	-134
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	149,000	*	117,000	-32,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,300	*	4,000	-300
P.L. 480 Title II	5,767	*	-	-5,767

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The overarching goal of USAID's support under the ESF account is to support Colombia's transition out of its 50-year internal conflict, including support for the implementation of any agreement to end the conflict. To achieve this objective, USAID focuses on four primary areas: 1) expanding state presence and the reach of democratic institutions in regions that have historically been marginalized by the conflict; 2) fostering reconciliation among victims, ex-combatants and other citizens; 3) improving the conditions for inclusive, rural economic growth; and 4) strengthening environmental resilience and low-emissions development. The prospect of a peace agreement, the 2012 free trade agreement with the United States, and the desire for Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) membership all create powerful incentives for Colombia to put an end to the conflict, modernize the state, expand public investment, and bring state presence to traditionally marginalized regions. Given Colombia's status as a middle-income country and its growing ability to address its own development challenges, USAID plans a gradual transition from an assistance relationship to one of greater partnership.

Improved Democracy and Governance in Targeted Regions to Create the Conditions for Sustainable Peace:

Key Interventions:

- Good Governance: Approximately $15.0 million will support reforms at all government levels to help decentralize public investment, service provision, and governance functions, while also supporting Colombia's eventual accession into the OECD.
- Human Rights: Approximately $3.0 million will support programs to strengthen a culture of respect for human rights in Colombia by building the capacity of human rights non-governmental organizations, law schools, and key governmental institutions at the national and sub-national level.
- Access to Justice: Approximately $3.0 million will enhance the state's capacity to mediate conflicts and resolve grievances under the constitutional rule of law. This includes training of judges and strengthening conciliation centers and alternative dispute resolution providers; support to local institutions and organizations advocating for women and other vulnerable groups; assistance to public defenders and judges; capacity building of law schools; support to land restitution judges; assistance for implementation of the criminal procedure code; and promoting court administration reform.
- Reduce Corruption in Electoral Processes: Approximately $0.5 million will promote the development and implementation of policies and laws that engage civil society and address electoral corruption.

Support the GOC in Implementing Policies and Programs to Protect and Assist Victims of Conflict and Human Rights Violations, Including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and to Address Rural Land, Wealth Inequality and Poverty Issues

Key Interventions:

- Victims and Vulnerable Populations: Approximately $13.9 million will be used to strengthen the capacity of GOC entities that serve conflict victims; strengthen the role of civil society organizations in policy formulation and implementation oversight; enhance the capacity of ethnic minority civil society groups to access employment and income-generation opportunities; and promote positive messaging regarding diversity and cultural heritage.
- Community-Based Reconciliation: Approximately $5.0 million will support communication strategies to better inform society of transitional justice initiatives, and will strengthen community-based reconciliation efforts.
- Public/Private Investment: Approximately $21.0 million will be used to leverage private investment that generates business opportunities and improves livelihoods in targeted rural municipalities. Support will also strengthen the capacity of local governments to use Colombian public funds for productive infrastructure.
- Land: Approximately $11.3 million will build the capacity of Colombian institutions that restitute land to victims of the conflict, provide land titles to small-holder farmers, and formulate an integrated rural development strategy.
- Licit economic opportunities: Approximately $14.2 million will support the expansion of local state presence and increase access to licit economic activities.
- Reintegration: In the event of a GOC-FARC agreement, approximately $10.0 million could be used to strengthen the capacity and coordination of governmental entities that provide services, such as psycho-social, educational, health, job training support and legal assistance, to demobilized ex-combatants and child soldiers.

Support GOC Efforts to Mitigate Future Impacts of Climate Change and Achieve Biodiversity Conservation as the Underpinning of a Natural Resource-based Economy

Key Interventions:

- Clean Energy: Under the GCC Initiative, an estimated $5.0 million of USAID's Clean Energy funds will help create economic incentives for investments in low emission technologies, promote energy use that is cleaner and more efficient, increase community power sources in off-grid areas, and create investment facilities for renewable and efficient energy.
- Sustainable Landscapes: Approximately $6.5 million in Sustainable Landscapes funding will increase private sector investment in low emissions rural development and forest conservation activities, and support mitigation planning.
- Adaptation: Approximately $5.0 million in Adaptation funding will be used to build capacity to confront existing and predicted changes in climate, along key watersheds as well as in major cities. Funds will provide technical assistance to Colombian environmental organizations, GOC officials, and local NGOs. Adaptation activities will coincide with GOC priorities as laid out in the National Development Plan.
- Natural Resource Management: Approximately $6.5 million will support the conservation of Colombia's rich biodiversity, and will address the challenges of illegal and informal mining that has negative impacts on the environment and public health, and contributes to insecurity.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. security assistance builds sustained Colombian military capabilities so the government can secure and protect its sovereign territory, effectively counter transnational organized crime and maritime threats, adopt internationally accepted norms in human rights, enhance interoperability with the United States, assist in security sector reform, and engage in the region and beyond to advance stability and security. FMF will assist the Colombian security services' ability to improve security through the provision of equipment and services, such as aviation maintenance and instruction, ground force training, maritime domain force projection, enhanced communications networks, improved riverine forces, armed forces institutional training and development, and improved civil military operations.

Improved Democracy and Governance in Targeted Regions to Create the Conditions for Sustainable Peace

Key Interventions:

- Institutional Strengthening and Security Sector Reform: FMF assistance will support professional military education and training; staff engagements focused on strengthening military institutions; Colombian regional training centers and military rule-of-law and human-rights reform, including operational law, rules for the use of force, and rules-of-engagement training programs and materials.

Improve Internal Security Conditions through the Expansion of Permanent Territorial Control and the Dismantling of Illegally Armed Groups, Criminal Gangs and Narco-Terrorist Organizations within Colombia

Key Interventions:

- Equipment, Technical Support and Training: FMF assistance will support fixed and rotary wing fleet operational requirements; sustainment, training, and create interoperability with U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization partners; ground operations for the Colombian military; ground vehicle acquisition and fielding, sustainment, training and interoperability; joint riverine operations, including the Riverine Combat School, air operations and sustainment; joint marine operations, including for the Maritime Training School and high-speed interdiction boats, coastal helicopters and surveillance radars, and Maritime Patrol Aircrafts; newly formed Naval and Marine rapid reaction units; and Air Force development to include fixed wing operations and sustainment.
- Joint Communications and Intelligence: The bulk of the FMF assistance will be for Subject Matter

Expert Exchanges (SMEE) in areas such as Cyber Defense and Institutional Reform. A small percentage of the assistance will be devoted to strategic interagency communications networks, communications sustainment and upgrades to air-to-ground network and the RIC (*Red Integral de Communicaciones*).

- Support to Governance, Civil-Military, and Military Information Support Operations: FMF will support civil affairs projects and infrastructure, coordinated with interagency efforts in priority zones; military information support operations capability development to sustain civil-military relations and consolidation of governance in key municipalities; data analysis and collection teams, including for development of measures of effectiveness.
- Institutional Strengthening and Security Sector Reform: FMF assistance will support professional military education and training; staff engagements focused on strengthening military institutions; Colombian regional training centers; and military rule-of-law and human rights reforms, including operational law, rules for the use of force, and rules-of-engagement training programs and materials.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET assistance will promote the continued professionalization, modernization and transformation of Colombian military forces, and support respect for human rights. Programs will support specialized training to meet operational needs and enhance Colombian military capabilities to defeat and deter illegal armed groups, while supporting civilian consolidation and maintenance of governance and the rule of law.

Improved Democracy and Governance in Targeted Regions to Create the Conditions for Sustainable Peace

Key Interventions:

- IMET assistance will promote democratic values, internationally-recognized human rights, and regional stability, increase the professionalization of forces, and build military-to-military relations.
- IMET assistance will support professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels, including management training on rule of law and respect for human rights that will enhance governance and the effectiveness of military operations.

Improve Internal Security Conditions through the Expansion of Permanent Territorial Control and the Dismantling of Illegally Armed Groups, Criminal Gangs and Narco-Terrorist Organizations within Colombia

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance will support professional military education at the mid- and senior-levels and technical training in support of maritime operations, border security operations, aviation operations, and riverine operations.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

U.S. assistance will help Colombian institutions build upon the gains in security over the last decade and strengthen the rule of law. INCLE-funded programs deny illegal armed groups and drug trafficking organizations the financial resources that undermine rule of law in Colombia and the region, help prevent several hundred metric tons of illicit narcotics from reaching the United States each year, strengthen the overall law enforcement capacity of the Colombian National Police (CNP), and build the capacity of rule

of law institutions. The United States supports Colombia's own efforts to expand state presence, citizen security and access to government services in targeted geographic areas where poverty, violence, and illicit crop cultivation or narcotics trafficking converge as impediments to security and rule of law. The FY 2016 budget request represents a continuation of the gradual decrease in INCLE funds as the Colombian Government's own ability to support projects and programs increases.

Improved Democracy and Governance in Targeted Regions to Create the Conditions for Sustainable Peace

Key Interventions:

- With $9.2 million, U.S. assistance will focus on improving the speed and efficacy of Colombia's justice system and the implementation of the oral accusatory system.
- The U.S. government will also continue to partner with Colombia to use its hard-earned security expertise to help improve citizen security in the Western Hemisphere, including Central America and the Caribbean.

Improve Internal Security Conditions through the Expansion of Permanent Territorial Control and the Dismantling of Illegally Armed Groups, Criminal Gangs and Narco-Terrorist Organizations within Colombia

Key Intervention:

- Nearly $37.1 million in INCLE funding will strengthen Colombia's land and maritime narcotics interdiction forces, support the expansion of Colombia's state presence by building police capacity in rural areas, and revive a corrections assistance program to help Colombia address an overcrowded and struggling prison system.

Integrate Security and Development Programs to Reduce Drug Production and Coca Cultivation, Strengthen Civilian Government Presence and Foster Licit Economic Opportunities in Conflict Areas

Key Interventions:

- With $61.9 million, U.S. assistance will further decrease the amount of coca under cultivation in Colombia and reduce the amount of cocaine leaving Colombia. It will also provide crucial maintenance support and technical assistance to the CNP to assist in the operation of a fleet of U.S.-titled helicopters to support a variety of counternarcotics missions.
- U.S. assistance directed toward environmental programming will ensure that the eradication program continues to operate in compliance with U.S. and Colombian regulations.

Disrupt the Flow of Illicit Drugs to the U.S. and Elsewhere by Dismantling the Most Prolific International Drug Trafficking and Money Laundering Organizations

Key Interventions:

- Nearly $7.5 million will strengthen Colombia's maritime narcotics interdiction forces, aid Colombia in the initial stages of implementing drug courts, support school-based demand reduction programs, and a wide-range of NGOs working on demand reduction, drug abuse education, and treatment programs throughout the country.
- U.S. assistance will increase Colombian capacity to investigate and successfully prosecute money laundering cases as well as provide reduced support for the increasingly nationalized individual deserter program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) funds help Colombia's demining program become increasingly self-sufficient by supporting the development of an integrated action plan consisting of Colombian demining teams, mine location surveys, mine risk education programs, and victims-assistance programs. U.S. assistance increases the government's ability to successfully clear mines and improvised explosive devices placed by the FARC and National Liberation Army in the key Santander, Antioquia, Caldas, and Bolivar departments. A July 2013 Colombian Presidential decree allows for international civilian NGOs to assist in the operational demining process. Civilian demining field-level operations began in 2013 through a U.S. grant to the HALO Trust, an international demining NGO. Meaningful U.S. support to an international NGO preparing to begin civilian demining operations in Colombia has encouraged heretofore reluctant donor countries to provide funding and persuaded other international civilian NGOs to begin the accreditation process to commence demining operations. In 2014, U.S. assistance facilitated the clearing of 618,321 square meters of land and the destruction of 1451 pieces of improvised explosive devices and unexploded ordnance. This assistance directly supports the Government of Colombia's effort to return 6.6 million hectares of land over a ten-year period to more than 360,000 families that have been victims of Colombia's conflict.

Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) funds will support delivery of training courses to the GOC to further develop border security capabilities and investigative capacity to prevent terrorist transit and the development of safe havens in Colombia, and critical infrastructure protection capabilities focusing on the energy sector. ATA subject matter experts will deliver courses to CNP officers and will include train-the-trainer components in those trainings

Support the GOC in Implementing Policies and Programs to Protect and Assist Victims of Conflict and Human Rights Violations, Including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and to Address Rural Land, Wealth Inequality and Poverty Issues

Key Interventions:

- CWD funding for specialized military units and civilian demining operators will increase the ability to clear mines and improvised explosive devices placed by illegal armed groups in support of Colombia's victim and land restitution law designed to decrease the number of land mine victims.
- CWD funding provides awareness-raising and empowerment training to prevent future mine victims.
- CWD funding provides U.S humanitarian assistance to land mine victims.

Improve Internal Security Conditions through the Expansion of Permanent Territorial Control and the Dismantling of Illegally Armed Groups, Criminal Gangs and Narco-Terrorist Organizations within Colombia

Key Intervention:

- The ATA program will deliver courses related to border security, counterterrorism investigation, and critical infrastructure protection to Colombian law enforcement officers to build their capacity to deter, detect and respond to terrorism-related threats. ATA trainers will incorporate a train-the-trainer concept and instructor development into course deliveries. The ATA program's overall focus for training in Colombia is to facilitate institutionalization of counterterrorism skills and support Colombia's development as a regional training provider.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID began the implementation of an $11.8 million five-year contract in May 2013. Its main objectives are to: 1) provide the Mission with

technical and advisory services for evaluation activities at the mission level; 2) design and implement both quantitative and qualitative evaluation studies and assessments; and 3) provide evaluation technical assistance for program development. Through this contract and with other independent mechanisms, approximately 20 independent evaluations of USAID's work will be conducted over the next three years.

USAID is undertaking two impact evaluations in Colombia. One impact evaluation will focus on consolidation and state presence programs, and another impact evaluation will related to Afro-Colombian and indigenous population programs. These began in 2013 and will continue over the next few years. Additional data to be collected through upcoming mid-term and final data collection phases are being used to inform project implementation for nearly $300 million worth of USAID investments over a five-year period.

Several performance evaluations were completed in 2014, including an evaluation of the PROTIERRA – Conflict Resolution on Land and Natural Resources: Afro-Colombian Women Leadership for Land Tenure in the Middle and Lower Atrato, Chocó, implemented by Mercy Corps since June 2011. Key findings highlighted that training users in Global Positioning System (GPS) technology's quantifiable measurements has empowered Afro-Colombians, including women, to manage land-related conflicts within and between communities, and with local landowners. Evaluation results also showed that including women in the training related to land rights, titling and use was instrumental to changing culturally rooted gender stereotypes. Evaluations were also conducted on the Public Policy Project, which extracted lessons learned on institutional strengthening and policy reforms, and on the Landmine Activities for Victims of the Conflict in Colombia project. Findings and recommendations of the evaluation of this landmine project were shared with GOC counterparts and other organizations active in the land mine areas. The lessons learned from the evaluation of the Public Policy Project will inform future USAID project designs and implementation efforts.

In addition to impact and performance evaluations, USAID has either planned for or already conducted several specific assessments and case study efforts to support its monitoring, evaluation and learning agenda. Most recently, USAID completed its Section 118/119 Assessment of Tropical Forests and Biodiversity, as well as an assessment of Public-Private Partnerships, which has been central to USAID development activities over the past 15 years. Both of these assessments, as well as others, inform new project design efforts and enable USAID to track progress toward achieving strategic objectives. Upcoming assessments and evaluations also include a focus on biodiversity and climate change, access to justice, and economic growth in conflictive environments.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. government carried out rigorous monitoring activities aimed at improving data quality for decision making in 2014. Such is the case with the indicators related to public and private investments, which were recently disaggregated in order to capture the true nature of public private partnerships. Private investment under these partnerships is now divided among individual, community and company funds.

Furthermore, the baseline data for the Colombia Strategic Development Initiative, collected between 2011 and 2013, was used to produce USAID's own Multidimensional Poverty Index for affected regions, revealing that 66 percent of the population in the rural areas of Colombia is poor compared to the national average of 32.7 percent. This index showed that the deepest challenge identified by the Multidimensional Index is education, with 93 percent of the population not even meeting the minimum nine year standard for basic formal education.

Finally, as Colombia transitions out of conflict, USAID is developing an inventory of indicators that will measure success of capacity-building support to GOC institutions critical to Colombia's transition effort. This effort will enable USAID to understand how to best approach the challenge of institutional capacity

building and to define "success" and the conditions for a strategic exit.

The Bureaus of Diplomatic Security and Counterterrorism conducted a joint capabilities assessment of the bilateral ATA program in Colombia in early 2014. The assessment yielded valuable monitoring information on host country police technical capabilities and needs, and the gathered information will assist the Department in designing future assistance.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Improved Democracy and Governance in Targeted Regions to Create the Conditions for Sustainable Peace: Increased rule of law and declining corruption in targeted regions. Heightened respect for human rights in targeted regions.

Support the GOC in Implementing Policies and Programs to Protect and Assist Victims of Conflict and Human Rights Violations, Including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and to Address Rural Land, Wealth Inequality and Poverty Issues: Increased capacity of GOC and civil society institutions responsible for implementing the Victims and Land Restitution Law. Improved capacity of the national government to implement land and rural development policies.

Support GOC Efforts to Mitigate Future Impacts of Climate Change and Achieve Biodiversity Conservation as the Underpinning of a Natural Resource-Based Economy: Increase Colombia's capacity to mitigate future impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss that affect its economic growth potential. Promoting low carbon growth through the whole of government Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) process.

Improve Internal Security Conditions through the Expansion of Permanent Territorial Control and the Dismantling of Illegally Armed Groups, Criminal Gangs and Narco-Terrorist Organizations within Colombia: Enhanced capability to detect, investigate, disrupt, prosecute, and deter narco-terrorist and criminal activity. Improved GOC capability to provide permanent security presence in conflict zones

Integrate security and development programs to reduce drug production and coca cultivation, strengthen civilian government presence and foster licit economic opportunities in conflict areas: Strengthened local governmental institutions, civil society organizations and catalyze economic development. Reduced drug production and coca cultivation through integrated eradication, post eradication, and relationship building between the security forces and the local communities.

Disrupt the flow of illicit drugs to the U.S. and elsewhere by dismantling the most prolific international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations: Colombia continues to make significant progress in its fight against the production and trafficking of illicit drugs.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**288,726**
Improved democracy and governance in targeted regions to create the conditions for sustainable peace	**37,380**
Economic Support Fund	**21,500**
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,195

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000
2.2 Good Governance	9,876
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	429
2.4 Civil Society	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	**5,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000
International Military Education and Training	**380**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	380
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**10,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,500
Support the GOC in implementing policies and programs to protect and assist victims of conflict and human rights violations, including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and to address rural land, wealth inequality and poverty issues	**100,326**
Economic Support Fund	**96,826**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,105
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	61,300
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	21,421
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**3,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500
Improve internal security conditions through the expansion of permanent territorial control and the dismantling of illegally armed groups, criminal gangs and narco-terrorist organizations within Colombia	**58,584**
Foreign Military Financing	**20,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000
International Military Education and Training	**1,020**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,020
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**37,064**
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	27,764
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**500**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500
Integrate security and development programs to reduce drug production and coca cultivation, strengthen civilian government presence and foster licit economic opportunities in conflict areas	**61,944**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**61,944**
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	61,944
Disrupt the flow of illicit drugs to the U.S. and elsewhere by dismantling the most prolific international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations	**7,492**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**7,492**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	5,642
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500
Support GOC efforts to mitigate future impacts of climate change and achieve biodiversity conservation as the underpinning of a natural resource-based economy	**23,000**
Economic Support Fund	**23,000**
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,500
4.8 Environment	20,500

Costa Rica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Costa Rica's relatively limited land and sea border patrolling capabilities make it vulnerable to the violence and crime that threaten other Central American countries. U.S. foreign assistance seeks to equip and train Costa Rican security authorities to secure its national borders and create safe communities. U.S. assistance focuses on blocking transnational criminal organizations from penetrating Costa Rican society, reducing the tide of drugs transiting Costa Rica en route to the United States, and protecting the hundreds of thousands of U.S. citizens who annually visit or reside in Costa Rica.

The U.S. Central America strategy complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Road Map. The strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to address the lack of economic opportunity, extreme violence, and ineffective state institutions that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the strategy. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,731**	*****	**1,825**	**94**
Foreign Military Financing	1,400	*	1,400	-
International Military Education and Training	331	*	425	94

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF funding to Costa Rica expands the ability of the security forces to protect land and maritime borders against transnational threats, such as illicit trafficking. FMF will support maintenance, sustainment, and refurbishment of maritime assets to improve operational readiness, thereby strengthening Costa Rica's capability to interdict illicit activity in territorial waters. FMF will also enhance Costa Rica's maritime interdiction and surveillance capabilities, support training and technical assistance, and support equipment procurement, such as communications equipment to improve interoperability with the United States.

Secure Borders: Border Controls in Costa Rica Operate Effectively, with Authorities Trained, Equipped Utilizing Anti-Corruption Controls, and Using U.S.-Funded Assets and Training for Effective Interdictions. Government Officials Facilitate Trade while Enhancing Security through Scanning and Inspections of Shipping Containers Plants, Animals, Foods, and Pharmaceuticals

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds will support the Costa Rican security forces' ability to protect its national territory and maritime borders through training, procurement of equipment, and development of maintenance and sustainment capabilities.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professional military education courses at the junior, mid and senior level, as well as technical and operational training, such as boat engine repair and maritime operations.

Secure Borders: Border Controls in Costa Rica Operate Effectively, with Authorities Trained, Equipped Utilizing Anti-Corruption Controls, and Using U.S.-Funded Assets and Training for Effective Interdictions. Government Officials Facilitate Trade while Enhancing Security through Scanning and Inspections of Shipping Containers Plants, Animals, Foods, and Pharmaceuticals

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will support Costa Rica's ability to protect its land and maritime borders through the provision of training to professionalize the security force.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Program monitoring efforts include close coordination with the Ministry of Public Security to ensure proper equipment use and performance monitoring of employees who received training funded with US assistance. Regular interactions with these employees at the headquarters and field level, ensures that the training received is relevant to the employees' daily work. In addition, Costa Rican government supervisors often share the assessments of employees' training needs and suggested training courses. Joint operations with the Costa Rican Coast Guard enabled the U.S. Coast Guard to monitor equipment use and personnel performance. In operations coordinated with the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Joint Inter–Agency Task Force South, the Costa Rican Coast Guard demonstrated improved performance in maritime interdictions. In 2014, Costa Rica continued its positive trend of increased seizures – from 19.8 tons in 2013 to 26 tons in 2014. In addition, working independently without U.S. support, the Costa Rican Coast Guard, in coordination with border and national police forces and the Air Surveillance Service, seized 500 kilos of cocaine in 2014.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: One highlight of U.S. security assistance to Costa Rica is an IMET-funded program that supports the Captains Career Course and Intermediate Level Education course at the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC). Past performance has shown that WHINSEC training improves the performance of Costa Rican officials. U.S. assistance will strengthen the U.S. relationship with Costa Rican security forces on mutual security goals. The Costa Rican government continues to make significant investments in air and maritime assets; as a result, FMF supports proper maintenance, safety, and utilization of assets to ensure that Costa Rican forces can launch successful, efficient, and timely operations.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Secure Borders: Border Controls in Costa Rica Operate Effectively, with Authorities Trained, Equipped Utilizing Anti-Corruption Controls, and Using U.S.-Funded Assets and Training for Effective Interdictions. Government Officials Facilitate Trade while Enhancing Security through Scanning and

Inspections of Shipping Containers Plants, Animals, Foods, and Pharmaceuticals: Costa Rica is on the U.S. list of major drug-transiting countries, and it is an important thoroughfare for trafficking of other illicit cargo. Its northern border is a key chokepoint on the Pan-American Highway. International criminal organizations are now using the country as a base for their command and control structures.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**1,825**
Secure Borders: Border controls in Costa Rica operate effectively, with authorities trained, equipped utilizing anti-corruption controls, and using U.S.-funded assets and training for effective interdictions. Government officials facilitate trade while enhancing security through scanning and inspections of shipping containers plants, animals, foods, and pharmaceuticals.	**1,825**
Foreign Military Financing	**1,400**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,400
International Military Education and Training	**425**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	425

Cuba

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Cuba is an authoritarian state which limits civil and political rights, such as the right to assemble, freedom of expression, and labor rights. It also refuses to recognize independent nongovernmental organizations, and maintains a state monopoly over mass media. The President noted during his December 17, 2014 policy speech that the promotion of democratic principles and human rights remains the core goal of U.S. assistance to Cuba.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**20,000**	*****	**20,000**	**-**
Economic Support Fund	20,000	*	20,000	-

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

U.S. assistance will support civil society initiatives that promote democracy, a market-based economy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms, particularly freedoms of expression and association. Programs will provide humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families, strengthen independent Cuban civil society, support the Cuban people's desire to freely determine their future and reduce their dependence on the Cuban state, and promote the flow of uncensored information to, from, and within the island.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work with independent elements of Cuban civil society to increase the capacity for community engagement, build networks among civil society organizations, and build the leadership skills of a future generation of civil society leaders.
- U.S. assistance will work with independent civil society to further the rights and interests of Cuban citizens, and to overcome the limitations that have been imposed by the Cuban government on citizens' civil, political, and labor rights.
- U.S. assistance will support the nascent independent private sector to reduce its dependence on the Cuban state.
- U.S.-funded programs will facilitate information sharing into and out of Cuba, as well as among civil society groups on the island, including through the use of new technology.
- U.S. assistance will support Cuban-led efforts to document human rights violations and will provide humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- Conducting performance monitoring and evaluation on Cuba programs presents unique challenges. It has been difficult to rely on traditional monitoring and evaluation mechanisms due to past difficulty associated with individuals funded through U.S. government grants to travel to the island. Thus, the program has worked closely with implementing partners to ensure accurate and complete reporting of

project activities; identify ways to consolidate information obtained from different sources about the services delivered by grantees and contractors; and to measure outputs and program impact through alternative means.

- USAID and the Department of State continue to work closely with grantees and contractors to ensure performance management is incorporated into both program design and program implementation by ensuring outputs and outcomes are measured as thoroughly and accurately as possible.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- The Department of State continues to identify the most feasible and appropriate programming areas, as well as topics for future year programming most likely to achieve impact in Cuba.
- In particular, supporting freedom of expression, the free flow of information, and enhanced communication among Cuban civil society actors and providing support to the emerging private sector have been identified as priority activities for current and future-year assistance funds.

Dominican Republic

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance supports priorities established in the Dominican National Development Strategy, and the U.S. foreign policy priority of building the Dominican Republic's continued effectiveness as a regional partner. A challenging security environment, climate change, weak institutions, corruption, inadequate public health services, poor education, and a lack of job opportunities are major development challenges facing the country. The U.S. government collaborates with Dominican authorities to address these issues while working with local and international partners to strengthen institutional and technical capacity. A secure and stable Dominican Republic is important to the advancement of U.S. interests in the Caribbean. The FY 2016 foreign assistance request aims to improve security and the rule of law; increase public budget transparency; build resilience to the effects of climate change; improve the quality of basic education; and increase access to quality prevention, care, and treatment services for HIV/AIDS. To address the needs of marginalized populations, including women, the LGBT community, and people with disabilities, U.S. assistance will fund activities to support their inclusion in all aspects of Dominican society. Furthermore, programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**23,248**	*****	**24,409**	**1,161**
Development Assistance	10,300	*	8,696	-1,604
Global Health Programs - State	6,438	*	9,363	2,925
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,750	*	5,750	-
International Military Education and Training	760	*	600	-160

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support education, justice strengthening, resilience to global climate change, and programs to help at-risk youth.

Crime Prevention Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of approximately $1.2 million will increase public engagement in criminal justice reform by strengthening Dominican civil society capacity to demand transparency in the Government of the Dominican Republic's crime prevention and prosecution efforts; and by strengthening community organizational and technical capacity to establish municipal crime prevention partnerships in violent, under-served communities. This will include training and technical assistance to increase use of social audit, a participatory accounting tool, to ensure transparency and accountability in the criminal justice system.
- U.S. assistance of approximately $3.7 million will expand USAID's proven education model to improve basic reading skills for children in primary schools and remedial reading for older children, either in or out of school. U.S. assistance will also support efforts to expand safe schools and inclusive education for children with special needs.

- U.S. assistance of approximately $0.8 million will support the inclusion of marginalized populations in crime prevention and education programs in the Dominican Republic, which may include people with disabilities; victims of gender-based violence; undocumented Haitians; women; members of the LGBT community; or other socially excluded groups.

Increased Resilience of People to the Impact of Climate Change

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance of $3.0 million will support the development of climate information systems and urban land use planning processes that incorporate broad-based public input and locally specific climate change information. U.S. assistance will also help increase access to financial and technical tools to improve adaptive capacities and resilience to climate change as well as reduce climate risks for municipalities, communities, and households. Actions will be focused in the cities and upper watershed areas of Santo Domingo, Santiago, Las Terrenas, and San Pedro de Marcorís.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. GHP assistance will support programs to help prevent the transmission of HIV, improve care for people with HIV, strive to end stigma and discrimination and violence against people living with HIV and members of key populations, and strengthen the health system to directly and sustainably contribute to advancing an AIDS free generation in the Dominican Republic.

AIDS Free Generation Advanced

Key Interventions:
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Dominican Republic will receive $15.1 million ($9.4 million GHP-State, and $5.7 million GHP-USAID) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will aid the Dominican Republic defense force's efforts to improve maritime and border security; define proper roles for the military; address transnational threats, such as illicit trafficking; and coordinate natural disaster responses. Through the provision of professional military education at the junior-, mid- and senior-level as well as language, management and technical training.

Dominican Authorities Effectively Combat Transnational Organized Crime and Prevent the Transit of Illegal Drugs, Migrant Smuggling, Human Trafficking and Entry of Terrorists into the United States

Key Interventions:
- IMET will support professionalization of the Dominican Republic defense forces as well as improve maritime security and address transnational threats to enhance national and regional security.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- USAID conducted two evaluations in FY 2013 and FY 2014 of programs in basic education, and the Batey Community Development Project.
- In addition, USAID conducted a country-level gender analysis.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by the Dominican Republic informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- Results from these evaluations and analyses informed the development of USAID's CDCS for FY 2014-2018.
- The evaluations helped USAID assess which programs or program components were the most effective in achieving projects' objectives and intended results, as well as the sectors to which USAID would no longer provide assistance.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Crime Prevention Strengthened: The United States will pursue a tripartite approach to crime prevention in the Dominican Republic to target at-risk youth in the country's poorest, most violent, and most densely populated urban areas; improve the reading skills of students in targeted poor neighborhoods; and implement systemic reforms to the criminal justice system.

Increased Resilience of People to the Impact of Climate Change: As a small island nation, the Dominican Republic is extremely vulnerable to climate change. Climate change is already negatively impacting the stability of water supply and critical coastal resources important for disaster risk reduction and economic growth, with disproportionate effects on vulnerable populations and the tourism industry. The United States will work in targeted geographic areas to improve the institutional capacity of public, private, and civil society institutions, particularly at the local level, to adapt to climate change.

AIDS Free Generation Advanced: The HIV prevalence in the Dominican Republic appears to have stabilized between 0.8-1.1 percent in the general population. There are specific populations that are much more at risk for HIV/AIDS, particularly the poor, those with less education, descendants of Haitians, sex workers, and men who have sex with men (MSM). The United States will strengthen the quality of HIV prevention, care and treatment for key populations and targeted vulnerable groups, and will contribute to strengthening the health system to manage, support, and sustain high quality health services.

Dominican Authorities Effectively Combat Transnational Organized Crime and Prevent the Transit of Illegal Drugs, Migrant Smuggling, Human Trafficking and Entry of Terrorists into the United States: The Dominican Republic is a major transit point for illegal drugs, migrant smuggling and human trafficking to the United States. Illicit trafficking poses a danger to the stability, well-being and security of Dominican and U.S. citizens. The methods used by criminal networks to move illegal drugs are easily adapted to smuggling of migrants and weapons and to trafficking people.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**24,409**
Dominican authorities effectively combat transnational organized crime and prevent the transit of illegal drugs, migrant smuggling, human trafficking, and entry of terrorists into the United States	**600**
International Military Education and Training	**600**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600
Crime Prevention Strengthened	**5,696**
Development Assistance	**5,696**
2.2 Good Governance	1,200
3.2 Education	3,696
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	800
AIDS-free Generation Advanced	**15,113**
Global Health Programs - State	**9,363**
3.1 Health	9,363
Global Health Programs - USAID	**5,750**
3.1 Health	5,750
Increased Resilience of People to the Impact of Climate Change	**3,000**
Development Assistance	**3,000**
4.8 Environment	3,000

Ecuador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Bilateral relations have faced increased challenges over the past year. In response to restrictions imposed by the Ecuadorian government, USAID closed its mission on September 30, 2014. Additionally, IMET and FMF assistance halted and remaining funds were reallocated when the Ecuadorian government terminated bilateral military cooperation and asked the U.S. Embassy to end military cooperation operations by April 30, 2014. However, the United States will continue to support civil society and freedom of expression in Ecuador, which are increasingly under pressure by the Ecuadorian government.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**2,000**	*****	**2,000**	**-**
Development Assistance	2,000	*	2,000	-

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will provide support to civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in policy dialogue and decision-making, analysis of public policy, and freedom of speech and association issues at local, regional, and national levels. Assistance will also enhance the technical, financial, organizational, and networking capacity of targeted CSOs working in democracy-related areas and representing vulnerable groups.

Active, Vibrant Ecuadorian Civil Society and More Transparent and Accountable Government Institutions

Key Interventions:

- Activities will include organizational capacity strengthening of CSOs and increasing citizens' awareness of human rights.
- Assistance will promote the transparency of public institutions and democratic processes at the local and national levels.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The U.S. government will conduct assessments to evaluate programmatic and financial performance. As activities were initiated in October 2014, there is not yet relevant performance data.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The U.S. government will conduct quarterly performance reviews during program implementation, and continue regular monitoring of implementing partners' activities to inform decision-making.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Active, Vibrant Ecuadorian Civil Society and More Transparent and Accountable Government

Institutions: Working closely with multilateral organizations and partner countries, the United States will advocate for reforms and legislation to protect human rights, reduce corruption, increase access to justice, defend the rights of journalists and CSOs, enhance public participation, and promote a vibrant, democratic society.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**2,000**
Active, Vibrant Ecuadorian Civil Society and More Transparent and Accountable Government Institutions	**2,000**
Development Assistance	**2,000**
2.4 Civil Society	2,000

El Salvador

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance is to expand broad-based economic growth in a more secure El Salvador. Through the Partnership for Growth (PFG), U.S. assistance will expand investments in crime and violence prevention, strengthen the justice sector, establish education programming and training for at-risk youth, increase human capital development, invest in and strengthen infrastructure, improve the business environment, increase productivity and improve competitiveness, and strengthen the capacity of El Salvador's security forces and law enforcement agencies to contribute to international and domestic security. U.S. government agencies are aligned to support PFG and ensure a whole-of-government approach in advancing U.S. foreign policy objectives. El Salvador received a second Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) compact, which will further enhance cooperation toward PFG goals in the areas of education and professional training, investment climate and public-private partnerships, and infrastructure improvements.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**21,631**	*****	**119,222**	**97,591**
Development Assistance	18,631	*	116,522	97,891
Foreign Military Financing	1,900	*	1,900	-
International Military Education and Training	1,100	*	800	-300

Development Assistance (DA)

With DA funds, USAID's citizen security and rule-of-law programs will support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America by enhancing security and promoting improved governance. USAID will continue to work closely with the Government of El Salvador to strengthen the justice system and government accountability, uphold transparency on legislative elections, reduce community crime and violence, and improve education for secondary students and out-of-school youth. Effective and transparent government institutions will reduce impunity and build citizen trust. USAID will support national and local governments in crime and violence prevention planning. Efforts will focus on

municipalities identified by the Salvadoran government as having high crime rates and establish and strengthen crime prevention councils, mobilize local organizations and leverage the private sector through public/private partnerships, thereby replicating a successful community policing model to strengthen police and community engagement. By providing education and skills training, business creation, and job placement for at-risk youth, USAID will provide alternatives to gang involvement and migration. New activities will enhance human rights protection, including protection of journalists and other human rights defenders. Tertiary prevention efforts will provide alternatives to youth in conflict with the law. These activities are complemented with CARSI funds.

To promote prosperity and improved governance, DA funds will also help improve the business-enabling environment at the national and local level; strengthen tax collections and fiscal transparency; increase business development services for small and medium enterprises; and expand the productivity of selected agricultural commodities for export. By supporting quality higher education and establishing job training programs that align workforce skills with productive sector needs, USAID will bolster the Salvadoran labor market. To spur innovation, USAID will help create stronger and more effective linkages between academia and the private sector, focusing on the priority sectors defined in the PFG Joint Country Action Plan (JCAP) - agro-industry, manufacturing, and services. USAID will increase the productivity of Salvadoran businesses through a highly skilled workforce. New activities include working with the government export and investment promotion agency to improve the business enabling environment, promoting trade facilitation at key border crossings, and supporting energy efficiency at the public and private levels.

Citizen Security and Rule of Law in Targeted Areas Improved

Key Interventions:

- In alignment with the Strategy objective to strengthen criminal justice sector institutions, USAID will invest approximately $7.0 million to enhance the capacity of justice sector personnel, and improve judicial transparency and the effectiveness of criminal justice procedures and practices. A scale-up of activities will include increased technical assistance to promote stronger coordination between justice sector agents and institutions; training on the new Code of Criminal Procedures; promoting the use of scientific evidence to improve criminal investigations; developing and implementing protocols for coordination on criminal investigation between police and prosecutors; and decentralizing the capacity of the police and prosecutor's office to provide services beyond the metropolitan area. USAID will also expand interventions to new activities that provide policy and capacity building assistance for juvenile justice reform to promote alternatives to incarceration, strengthen alternative sentencing procedures, and improve rehabilitative services for youth to prevent them from joining gangs and participate in criminal activities.
- USAID will invest $3.0 million to contribute to the Central America Strategy by building capacity to address violence against women by implementing a stand-alone activity dedicated to gender violence. Activities will reduce impunity and promote streamlined procedures by increasing the number of victim assistance centers and special units in more high-risk areas; increase the rate of cases investigated and resolved; decongest the backlog of criminal cases; promote economic empowerment; and protect the rights of vulnerable populations that fall victim to violence and crime.
- Approximately $5.0 million will expand and scale-up community-oriented policing in more high-risk communities, in alignment with the Strategy to promote police reform and improve community security. U.S. assistance will support the National Civilian Police (PNC) in adopting and replicating an effective community-oriented model. Scale-up of interventions will include technical assistance, and expanded police leadership training to increase awareness among police officers about the importance of a cooperative and productive relationship with citizens. Technical assistance will also promote collaboration among the PNC, municipal officials, and community organizations to draft community based security action plans to prevent and address crime.

- Approximately $4.0 million will initiate activities to enhance human rights protection and victim's advocacy as part of crime prevention initiatives. New activities will ensure human rights are protected, especially those of vulnerable populations including displaced populations, women, children, and youth affected by violence and insecurity; protection of journalists and human rights defenders are upheld; disappearances are tracked and processed consistent with international human rights standards; and civil society organizations are able to advocate for the rights of victims of crime.
- Consistent with the Strategy and with the Alliance for Prosperity Plan to strengthen education and human capital as a key contributor to security and economic prosperity, $5.0 million in USAID's FY 2016 basic education funding will support the expansion of the Ministry of Education's Full Time Inclusive School approach. This approach will improve access to and quality of lower secondary education, and promote safe learning environments and violence prevention in schools. Assistance will target more municipalities with high crime rates and will support: teacher development, afterschool programs conducive to academic achievement, school-based violence prevention strategies, academic reinforcement, community-based programs, and accelerated education and skills training for out-of-school youth. These activities will be supplemented with approximately $1.9 million non-basic education DA funds to expand public-private alliances that increase the participation of the private sector to improve the quality of education and promote student learning in public schools.
- Approximately $5.0 million will support a new education for work activity that will strengthen the ability of targeted at-risk youth to access jobs or formal education. Activities will promote formal and non-formal vocational and technical training in high-risk municipalities, strengthen curriculum of technical training institutions to improve access to job training, provide scholarships, and strengthen the network of private sector companies providing jobs. These activities will enhance workforce competencies of youth (ages 16 to 25) who are exposed to violence and/or gang activity, and provide them with job opportunities or enable them to receive higher education.
- With approximately $7.0 million of FY 2016 funds, USAID will expand current and successful integrated community-based crime and violence prevention approaches by supporting the Government of El Salvador's National Strategy on Violence Prevention; improve the national policy framework for crime and violence; assist with the establishment and/or strengthening of existing municipal crime observatories; support both geographic and technical expansion of municipal-led crime and violence prevention efforts including the replication of a community based outreach center model for at-risk youth; and identify and expand innovative approaches to crime and violence prevention, across high-risk municipalities.
- USAID will also implement a new $5.0 million tertiary prevention activity to rehabilitate and assist in initiatives that encourage youth to move away from a life of crime and gang activity. This will involve replicating best practices in tertiary prevention and forging strong alliances with the private sector to get youth previously involved in criminal activity engaged in more productive alternatives.
- Consistent with the Strategy's focus on governance, USAID will invest approximately $3.7 million to promote accountability and transparency, and enhance the role of civil society to advocate for reduced corruption. New activities will focus on increasing Government of El Salvador transparency, accountability, and professional standards through implementation of the Access to Public Information Law, and a recently reformed Government Ethics Law. Activities will also include a civil service reform that promotes merit-based hiring and promotes reforms to professionalize the civil service. Increased emphasis will also be given to strengthening civil society capacity to promote transparency and anti-corruption. Activities will specifically support civil society advocacy efforts for the reform of the Illicit Enrichment law, and strengthen advocacy for policies or legislation related to promoting judicial transparency, criminal justice, and human rights.
- U.S. assistance in the amount of $3.0 million will be invested in a new civil society strengthening activity that will increase capacity within civil society to promote criminal justice reform and government accountability, give voice to citizens to express their concerns, advocate for their rights

and demand better government services, improve use of tax dollars, and enable citizens to be more engaged in governance and budgeting processes.

- USAID will also implement a new $5.0 million activity through a democratic institutional strengthening program to support the empowerment of El Salvador's constitutionally mandated independent institutions and to strengthen municipal governance. Facing an erosion of independence due to political pressure and undue influence of political actors, institutions such as the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, Ombudsman, and Attorney General, will be supported and empowered through programming that reinforces independent authority and mitigates political interference in their respective mandates.

Economic Growth Opportunities in Tradables Expanded

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $8.0 million in FY 2016 funds will help El Salvador's Ministry of Finance (MOF) improve its tax administration, optimize processes, and promote greater transparency. This program in partnership with the MOF will deepen and sustain previous assistance that created a taxpayer center and call centers to increase revenue collection. Assistance will include capacity building, systems improvement for public expenditure management, tax revenue mobilization, and private sector engagement. Support will focus on modernizing budgeting and expenditure management systems, improving audit techniques, strengthening enforcement, and building capacity for multi-year, results-oriented budgeting, and implementing international public sector accounting standards.
- With approximately $5.4 million in FY 2016 funding, activities will improve municipal administration and service delivery capacity and promote the inclusion of the private sector. By strengthening Municipal Competitiveness Committees, which are composed of members of the public and private sectors, USAID will empower local leaders to establish public-private initiatives to promote tradables. At the national level, USAID will provide assistance to the Export and Investment Promotion Agency (PROESA) and the Ministry of Economy in trade and investment facilitation to improve the business enabling environment, increase investment and facilitate trade regionally and internationally.
- Approximately $8.1 million will assist the Salvadoran government and the private sector to improve the effectiveness of business and export development services and help small and medium enterprises (SMEs) become more productive and competitive. USAID will partner with the Ministry of Economy's Productive Development Fund and the National Commission for Micro and Small Enterprise, as well as the PROESA and private sector organizations. USAID will also implement loan portfolio guarantees with local commercial banks to expand the availability of credit to micro, small, and medium firms, reduce collateral requirements and incentivize additional productive loans.
- With $2.0 million, USAID will support the production of key exportable agricultural commodities using sustainable production methods to demonstrate the economic value and viability of these methods. USAID will continue to build a national cacao value-chain in El Salvador and increase cacao exports. USAID will support the planting, processing and marketing of cacao by working with small farmers associations and international buyers.
- Approximately $15.0 million will assist employers and institutions dedicated to workforce training and professional education to develop industry standards in the skills and competencies needed by private industry such as the pharmaceutical and aeronautics maintenance sectors. U.S. assistance will also improve the quality of services offered by technical and vocational training centers. USAID will build on successful activities that have leveraged or are leveraging private sector resources for vocational training, job placement, and small business development and support this line of action under the prosperity component of the Strategy.
- With $4.3 million, USAID will continue to strengthen the ability of Higher Education Institutions

(HEI) to develop a workforce that is responsive to private sector needs as well as strengthen staff's ability to provide relevant, high quality educational programs that contribute to economic growth. USAID will work with HEI official entities, such as the Higher Education Council, the Accreditation Commission, and the Ministry of Education's Higher Education Directorate, to address policy reforms.

- With approximately $7.0 million, USAID will provide assistance to develop tax incentive schemes and promote laws to fast-track the adoption of new energy efficient vehicles and establish technical programs to train high school, college, and vocational students. Training programs will include research and development in clean energy, energy efficiency, and advanced vehicle technology application. Implementing more efficient energy technology opens up the opportunity for other innovative energy solutions such as electric vehicle grid integration, energy storage, and distributed power generation.
- With approximately $5.0 million, USAID support will improve logistics, facilities, and streamline control procedures at priority border crossings such as Angiatu and La Hachadura. Through these trade facilitation activities, USAID will continue supporting El Salvador to develop a safe, secure and efficient trade enabling environment, and increase economic competitiveness.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance to El Salvador will enhance the military's ability to control its national territory and protect its land and maritime borders against transnational threats, such as illicit trafficking. FMF will enhance the Salvadoran military's disaster response capability and interoperability. FMF will support the maintenance and refurbishment of equipment, such as patrol and interdiction maritime and fixed and rotary wing assets; ground mobility assets; communications equipment as well as technical training.

A More Professional Salvadoran Military Responds Effectively to Domestic Security Challenges, Including Narcotics-Trafficking and Natural and Man-Made Disasters, Better Controls Weapons-Stockpiles and Munitions, and Respects Human Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will work with the Salvadoran navy to maintain, sustain and modernize its maritime assets to enhance and sustain maritime domain presence.
- U.S. assistance will support the Salvadoran air force to maintain and sustain rotary and fixed wings assets to carry out border security, airlift, and humanitarian and disaster response missions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. IMET funding to El Salvador will support professional military education at the mid-, senior, and non-commissioned officer levels and development of leadership and management skills, specifically respect for human rights, rule of law, civil-military relations, and peacekeeping and disaster relief. IMET will support technical training to improve maintenance and sustainment capacity of maritime assets and aircraft.

US Assistance Enhances the Salvadoran Military's Ability to Contribute to Regional and International Stability Operations; El Salvador Renews the Agreement for the Comalapa Cooperative Security Location

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support the professionalization of the Salvadoran armed forces and will emphasize the

proper role of the military in civilian-led democratic government. Courses will address effective military justice systems and effective resource management, and provide an understanding of internationally recognized human rights.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

The Millennium Challenge Corporation and the Salvadoran government signed the El Salvador Investment Compact on September 30, 2014, in El Salvador. In alignment with PFG, the new five-year $277 million compact seeks to improve El Salvador's competitiveness and productivity in international markets by improving the investment climate, and strengthening human capital and reducing transportation and logistics costs to promote a business-friendly institutional environment. MCC's human capital development program will be closely coordinated with USAID's education activities to expand the Ministry of Education's Full-Time Inclusive School model. USAID, MCC and USDA may collaborate on a cacao initiative to increase productivity and exports for as many as 10,000 farmers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID completed a performance evaluation in FY 2014 on the Municipal Competitiveness Project. The evaluation recommended the project's model be expanded and replicated within El Salvador, and possibly worldwide. The evaluation revealed that the competitive grants method, using Domestic Finance for Development funds, stimulated improvements in the municipalities, encouraged private sector participation and revitalized the Municipal Committees. The evaluation also provided recommendations for fostering sustainability, increasing private sector participation, and improving competitiveness at the municipal level.

- In FY 2013, USAID conducted a mid-term evaluation of its Transparency activity.
- In FY 2014, USAID undertook the last LAPOP (Latin America Public Opinion Project) survey in a 15-year series. This survey provides cross-national information on democratic values, and has also informed USAID programming and program impact since 1999. Forthcoming results will guide USAID in preparation of new activities mostly taking into account the behavior of crime and victimization variables at the national level.
- USAID conducted two portfolio reviews of bilateral activities in FY 2013 and one in FY 2014 to determine areas of action on strategic, management, and operational issues.
- USAID is currently planning an umbrella monitoring and evaluation contract that will facilitate procurement of performance evaluations planned for FY 2015 and beyond.
- USAID's current fiscal policy activity performs yearly self-assessments for internal and quality control. The self-assessment report is the outcome of detailed review of documents, technical studies, data and program progress reports as well as consultation and interviews.
- USAID is planning evaluations for the SME Development activity (mid-2015) and the Higher Education activity (mid-2017.)
- In FY 2015, USAID expects to conduct a democracy assessment to more comprehensively analyze key drivers of crime and insecurity in El Salvador.
- USAID held separate quarterly financial and pipeline reviews in the first quarter of FY 2014 and is now addressing issues in a more direct and effective way by holding separate financial and management reviews.
- USAID implemented a performance monitoring indicator system that will allow USAID to: consolidate existing performance monitoring systems; enable users to see results in real time.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Findings from the

Municipal Competitiveness Project evaluation were considered by the implementing partner to make activity adjustments for the remaining project period and recommendations will be incorporated in the design of a new project.

- Recommendations from an FY 2012 mid-term evaluation of the Workforce Development activity, including a more proactive gender focus, innovation in assisting at-risk youth in finding employment, social responsibility in human resource management, developing labor market information to improve quality of training, increasing work with people with disabilities, and knowledge transfer are being included in the design of a new activity.
- The key recommendations from the Transparency evaluation, which include: work more closely with civil society, involve women and women's groups in transparency work, and consolidate gains already made with Salvadoran government institutions to build deeper capacity and sustainability, will be addressed in the new Transparency activity.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Citizen Security and Rule of Law in Targeted Areas Improved: Strengthening institutions is one of the cornerstones of U.S. policy to enhance citizen security in El Salvador. The actions the United States will take in pursuit of this objective are outlined in the PFG JCAP and focus on broad-based institutional reform of key institutions and targeted efforts to address the specific challenges posed by extortion and money-laundering and to create an effective extradition mechanism. U.S. government assistance supports a comprehensive approach to crime and violence prevention, characterized by a focus on creation of greater basic educational and vocational opportunities for at-risk youth in high crime municipalities. These activities involve mobilizing local organizations and leveraging the private sector through public/private partnerships. The importance of community policing has already been established through a pilot program and rapid expansion of the community policing model is central to citizen security efforts and the JCAP strategy.

Economic Growth Opportunities in Tradables Expanded: The PFG constraints analysis determined that El Salvador's competitiveness in tradables (products that are or can be traded internationally) was critical to higher levels of economic growth. El Salvador is a relatively small country with a limited domestic economy, so its growth depends on improving its competitiveness in international commodities and services markets where prices are determined by the global marketplace. Through PFG, the United States will work with the Salvadoran government to generate an environment that spurs private investment, competitiveness, and export potential. The Mission will seek to enhance the competitiveness of Salvadoran firms, especially SMEs and those led by women entrepreneurs, through an integrated strategy of workforce development, targeted technical assistance to firms seeking to access international markets and fully leverage the Central America Free Trade Agreement, and improved access to financing through loan guarantees. Higher levels of private investment are critical to the higher levels of GDP growth needed to reduce poverty and expand economic opportunity – especially for Salvadoran youth. As El Salvador upgrades its ability to compete internationally, firms in the United States can expect to benefit from participation in concession offerings and greater demand for higher value U.S. exports.

A More Professional Salvadoran Military Responds Effectively to Domestic Security Challenges, Including Narcotics-Trafficking and Natural and Man-Made Disasters, Better Controls Weapons-Stockpiles and Munitions, and Respects Human Rights: The U.S. government will continue to work with the Salvadoran Armed Forces to deepen the professionalization of a military that can respond to domestic and international security challenges, including natural disasters, while maintaining a firm commitment to human rights.

USG-Assistance Enhances the Salvadoran Military's Ability to Contribute to Regional and International

Stability Operations; El Salvador Renews the Agreement for the Comalapa Cooperative Security Location: As a regional ally, El Salvador is one of a handful of countries hosting a Cooperative Security Location (CSL), a staging facility for U.S. anti-narcotics surveillance operations. El Salvador is an important member of the Central American Armed Forces Conference (CFAC) which serves as a platform to coordinate regional efforts against regional threats.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**119,222**
Citizen Security and Rule of Law In Targeted Areas Improved	**61,627**
Development Assistance	**61,627**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	19,000
2.2 Good Governance	34,627
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
3.2 Education	5,000
Economic Growth Opportunities in Tradables Expanded	**54,895**
Development Assistance	**54,895**
3.2 Education	4,350
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	8,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	18,545
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	17,000
4.8 Environment	7,000
A More Professional Salvadoran Military Responds Effectively to Domestic Security Challenges, Including Narcotics-Trafficking and Natural and Man-Made Disasters, Better Controls Weapons-Stockpiles and Munitions, and Respects Human Rights	**1,900**
Foreign Military Financing	**1,900**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,900
USG Assistance Enhances the Salvadoran Military's Ability to Contribute to Regional and International Stability Operations; El Salvador Renews the Agreement for the Comalapa Cooperative Security Location	**800**
International Military Education and Training	**800**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800

Guatemala

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S assistance will focus on increasing security and justice for citizens; improving food security and reducing chronic malnutrition; providing access to health services and fostering adoption of healthy behaviors at the household level; promoting better educational outcomes; and improving natural resource management to mitigate the impacts of global climate change. In partnership with the Government of Guatemala, the private sector, civil society, community leaders, program participants, and other donors, the U.S. government will implement integrated programming in the Western Highlands in the areas of agriculture, health and nutrition, education, food security, climate change adaptation, and local governance. By achieving these stated goals, this assistance will help address the underlying factors of migration to the United States.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**65,278**	*****	**225,600**	**160,322**
Development Assistance	42,789	*	205,100	162,311
Foreign Military Financing	1,740	*	1,740	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,000	*	13,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	714	*	760	46
P.L. 480 Title II	5,035	*	5,000	-35

Development Assistance (DA)

Requested funds will help improve the effectiveness and efficiency of security and justice sector institutions (SJSIs) and reduce levels of violence in target geographic areas. In addition, funds will improve early grade literacy and provide alternative educational and vocational opportunities for out-of-school youth; expand agricultural productivity and diversification, rural employment, economic opportunities and access to markets; increase resiliency of vulnerable communities and households; develop and implement economic growth and food security policies; and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to meet the needs of citizens. These activities will reduce poverty and chronic

malnutrition, strengthen local governance, and increase economic opportunities in the Western Highlands. Finally, funds will support market-driven environmental conservation and management strategies; reduce vulnerability to the effects of global climate change; and strengthen environmental governance.

Greater Security and Justice for Citizens

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $15.3 million will strengthen prosecution and adjudication of high impact crime cases, including crimes related to gender-based violence, trafficking in persons, and smuggling. USAID will continue to support the reform of the National Civilian Police (PNC) including the establishment of an adequate career path for police officers, strengthening of financial management, administration, and procurement systems for SJSIs to meet International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9001 quality management standards, improvement of performance and coordination among SJSIs, and increased accountability and transparency for SJSIs through civil society advocacy and oversight. USAID efforts will focus on the Ministry of Governance, the PNC, the Supreme Court, the Public Ministry, and the Institute for Public Defense.
- U.S. assistance will decrease at-risk youth's vulnerability to join gangs or organized criminal organizations, build greater confidence in the PNC, and increase civic responsibility through strengthened community resiliency to counter violence and organized crime.
- Approximately $3.0 million will strengthen SJSIs. More specifically, USAID will continue to provide technical assistance, training, and support to increase state capacity to manage security and justice administration; provide security and justice for citizens; and increase civil society oversight of justice and security services especially related to migration of unaccompanied children.
- Approximately $5.0 million will expand crime prevention efforts to geographic areas with high levels of migration and crime.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands

Key Interventions:

- In coordination with the private sector, $18.0 million will support efforts to increase agricultural productivity, diversification and rural employment, expand access to markets, increase resiliency of vulnerable communities and households, strengthen local governments, and promote economic growth and food security policies to reduce poverty and chronic malnutrition.
- U.S. assistance of $14.7 million will support non-agricultural value chains, such as handicrafts, with a focus on involving women, youth, and indigenous people.
- U.S. assistance of $8.0 million will support an improved business climate for small businesses, as well as increased access to credit and other financial services, and financial education for small business owners, entrepreneurs, and youth in Guatemala's Western Highlands.
- U.S. assistance of $9.0 million will promote positive learning outcomes and strengthen reading skills. Interventions will support implementation of the Ministry of Education's (MOE) intercultural and bilingual education model, increase parental and community involvement in primary education, and raise public awareness of and support for critical education issues. U.S. assistance will also increase transparency and accountability in the MOE, foster the support of quality education by local authorities, and support the MOE's human resources reforms aimed at increasing educational quality.
- U.S. assistance will improve the Guatemalan education system's ability to provide relevant education opportunities to more adolescents by strengthening existing options for out-of-school youth, scaling up innovative and best practices, and developing effective strategies to increase opportunities for positive participation in society for rural youth. U.S. assistance will also support the establishment of a network of non-governmental organizations, private and public youth service providers, and improve the technical, organizational, and institutional capacity of existing youth service

organizations. $14.0 million will increase workforce training services and vocational education for out-of-school youth in the Western Highlands in line with market demands.

- U.S. assistance will build municipal government capacity to generate revenue to meet citizens' needs, particularly with respect to water and sanitation. Through local governance strengthening activities, USAID will also improve the capacity of municipal governments to draft and implement development and food security plans for municipalities in the Western Highlands.
- U.S. assistance of $18.0 million will support innovative integrated community development programming in Guatemala's Western Highlands to partner with local government entities, including municipalities and groups of municipalities, and the private sector to engage communities in their own development and respond to development needs identified by the communities, particularly in the areas of economic development, education, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, climate change adaptation, and local governance.

Improved Management of Natural Resources to Mitigate Impacts of Global Climate Change

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of $5.0 million will help maintain certified forest areas and improve governance in isolated protected areas with a high concentration of biodiversity. USAID will help maintain forest certification for environmentally friendly products and services for more than 500,000 hectares of forest and facilitate the strengthening of a long-term system for monitoring and evaluation of ecological integrity in key priority sites. USAID will also support forest fire prevention and fighting in protected areas. Department of the Interior expertise will contribute to: 1) multi-sector and cross-border communication and collaboration with non-governmental organizations, other donors and host country governments, 2) improved governance, law enforcement and adjudication capabilities with respect to protected areas, and 3) development of tools for establishing long-term environmental sustainability.
- U.S. assistance of $5.5 million will strengthen rural, community-based and small- and medium-sized enterprises in sustainable forestry activities and other environmental activities (e.g., ecotourism, carbon credit trade). These resources will also promote community-based sustainable, legal harvest of timber and non-timber forest products (e.g., xate, chicle, ramon nut), and help identify markets for those products. Sustainable Landscapes funding will identify and implement payment for environmental services mechanisms, support the development and implementation of national and sub-national Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategies, and strengthen the enabling environment for the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategy programming.
- $3.0 million will improve agriculture technologies to build resilience to the impacts of climate change, facilitate local and traditional knowledge incorporation into adaptation planning, develop and disseminate socially and culturally appropriate adaptation measures, and build and strengthen the capacity of municipal governments, local organizations and community efforts to mitigate risks, and strengthen the development of land use plans and early warning systems.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF assistance will enhance the capacity of the Guatemalan military to secure national territory and support maritime security to counter transnational threats and ensure adherence to norms of human rights. U.S. assistance will support Guatemala's ability to combat illicit air and sea traffic and fortify maritime security by providing maintenance, logistical strengthening, sustainment, surveillance equipment and refurbishment support for air and maritime assets through the procurement of equipment (tools, spares, and diagnostic assistance as well as a marine railway/patent slip), technical assistance, and training. FMF will support the ability of the Guatemalan military to conduct patrols, as well as enhance its capacity to respond to humanitarian assistance and disaster relief efforts.

Improved Border Controls by Training Government Officials in Effective Interdiction, Greater Anti-Corruption Efforts, and Increased Law Enforcement and Military-to-Military Engagement that also Enhances Efforts to Counter Transnational Organized Crime and Boosts U.S. Citizen Security

Key Interventions:

- To combat trans-boundary narco-trafficking, as well as other types of transnational crime, U.S. assistance will include provision of spare parts and upgrading of replacement components, overhaul of the Guatemalan military's fleet of patrol and chase boats, and will provide maritime surveillance capability.
- In support of interdiction efforts, U.S. assistance will maintain and modernize Guatemalan military rotary and fixed wing aircraft.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

U.S. assistance will support the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. USAID assistance will increase access to high-quality culturally relevant health services for rural indigenous populations and will improve adoption of health and nutrition behaviors among households.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands

Key Interventions:

- Programs will improve health and nutrition practices, expand the availability of health and nutrition services, and improve the quality of the health care system and health care delivery.
- U.S. assistance of $3.0 million for maternal and child health will expand health practices focusing on behavior change, creation of demand for health services and increased use of services; improve the availability of sustainable and culturally adapted health care and nutrition services by supporting the Ministry of Health (MOH) to establish basic health facilities; and improve the quality, cultural appropriateness, and level of transparency and accountability of health services by providing technical assistance to the MOH and local governments.
- U.S. assistance of $6.5 million for family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) will advance the policy environment for FP/RH services, improve the capacity of civil society groups to advocate for services and support from the Government of Guatemala, improve public and private sector capacity to deliver quality FP/RH services, and increase access to community-based services.
- U.S. assistance of $3.5 million will expand health and nutrition practices that focus on behavior change, create demand for health and nutrition services, and increase the use of such services. U.S. assistance will improve the availability of sustainable and culturally appropriate adapted health care and nutrition services, including support to the MOH to establish basic health facilities in under-served areas. Additionally, funds will support technical assistance to the MOH and local governments to improve the quality, transparency, and accountability of sustainable health care and nutrition services.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, improve professionalism of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET assistance will support professional military education courses at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels. IMET funds will improve the Guatemalan military's ability to sustain capabilities provided by the United States and continue training to improve efficiency in key functions,

including maintenance, logistics, resource management, and medical administration.

Improved Border Controls by Training Government Officials in Effective Interdiction, Greater Anti-Corruption Efforts, and Increased Law Enforcement and Military-to-Military Engagement that also Enhances Efforts to Counter Transnational Organized Crime and Boosts U.S. Citizen Security

Key Interventions:

- IMET will provide training for Guatemalan military in areas such as: Military Professionalization and Adherence to Civilian Rule, Adherence to Human Rights Norms, Peacekeeping Preparation, and Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Response Preparation.
- U.S. government support will fund English language courses for Guatemalan military officers to enhance their capacity to engage in peacekeeping operations.

P.L. 480 Title II

Food for Peace (FFP) will provide targeted assistance to the most vulnerable communities in the Western Highlands while seeking to "graduate" those households that have the resources, motivation and ability to participate in Feed the Future value chain activities.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of $5.0 million will provide food rations – corn soy blend, rice, pinto beans, and vegetable oil – to pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two.
- Under Development Food Assistance Programs, USAID's long-term FFP assistance, programs will: delivery of basic health and nutrition messages and training to mothers, monitor children's growth to improve dietary diversity and health and nutrition status, improve agricultural practices, introduce home vegetable gardens and small livestock to increase yields for improved food security and nutritional intake, and strengthen Community Development Councils to increase sustainability.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, USAID conducted one final performance evaluation and one major assessment. The performance evaluation assessed overall achievements of the Education Reform in the Classroom activity, as well as factors that contributed to successes and delays. The indigenous assessment identified potential opportunities and considerations for current and future programming for predominantly indigenous areas of Guatemala. Several smaller assessments were also conducted in FY 2013, including an assessment of the Policy Regulatory Support Project, and assessments were conducted by implementing partners in multiple sectors to better understand the Guatemalan context and the effectiveness of interventions.

- In FY 2014, USAID completed or began three evaluation efforts. The baseline data collection for the impact evaluation of the Western Highlands Integrated Program was finalized, along with all final data products and baseline reports. An additional baseline measurement was conducted for the mission's flagship environment activity that addresses sustainable markets for forestry products and climate change mitigation. The final performance evaluation of USAID's Multi-sector Alliances activity to increase access and quality for health, nutrition and education services through private sector alliances began at the end of FY 2014.
- USAID continued to improve monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in FY 2014 by implementing USAID/Guatemala's first Performance Management Plan (PMP) that covers all USAID mission activities. In addition, M&E Plans for three out of five USAID mission Projects were approved.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Western Highlands Integrated Program impact evaluation baseline study is the first stage for measuring high-level results in reducing chronic malnutrition and poverty levels at the household level, as well as testing the theory of change for Feed-the-Future activities involving an integrated, multi-sectoral approach. Baseline findings were disseminated to partners at the central level, as well as during a four-department tour of the Western Highlands to share results with local partners and stakeholders, including municipal governments. While the data are only a snapshot of the current situation, some key findings and correlations can support changes to current programming where warranted. Upon receiving the final results of this impact evaluation in 2018, USAID will use this information to support the continued use of the current theory of change or to adapt the theory as needed.

- Also, the baseline measurement for the three-stage evaluation of the environment activity will inform USAID of overall achievements in the environment sector once all stages are completed in 2017.
- USAID's PMP and M&E Plans are achieving two tasks. One is to focus USAID discussions on the most significant results that technical teams identified rather than on individual activity performance. This is especially helpful when activities are cross-cutting and results belong to more than one technical team. The second is to inform decisions for technical team budgets in future years. Using key budget information and the Project results contained in the M&E Plans, USAID is identifying sectors that require more resources to achieve the goals stated by the teams.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Greater Security and Justice for Citizens: Strengthening prosecution and adjudication of high impact crime cases, including those involving gender-based violence, and improving the management, accountability and coordination among security and justice sector institutions will lead to more effective security and justice services for all citizens. In addition, USAID will expand assistance to address the underlying causes of youth migration, including those related to endemic levels of crime and violence.

Improved Levels of Economic Growth and Social Development with a Focus on the Western Highlands: In the Western Highlands the indigenous population's limited access to health and educational services, jobs and markets contribute to higher levels of poverty, poorer health and nutrition statistics and lower levels of education among members of their community compared to non-indigenous populations. Helping to strengthen the Government of Guatemala's capacity to provide and improve the quality of health and education services contributes to long-term sustainability and social development.

Improved Management of Natural Resources to Mitigate Impacts of Global Climate Change: U.S. assistance will focus on implementation of market-driven conservation and management strategies, reduction of vulnerability to climate change, and strengthening of environmental governance to conserve Guatemala's natural resources. U.S. assistance will also contribute directly to the goals set out in the GCC Initiative by creating incentives for sustainable natural resource management, reducing vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters, strengthening the role of local environmental management and law enforcement, mitigating risks of natural disasters, and collaborating with the Guatemalan government on new natural resource strategies and policies.

Improved Border Controls by Training Government Officials in Effective Interdiction, Greater Anti-Corruption Efforts, and Increased Law Enforcement and Military-to-Military Engagement that also Enhances Efforts to Counter Transnational Organized Crime and Boosts U.S. Citizen Security: The U.S. government estimates that more than 80 percent of the primary flow of the cocaine trafficked to the United States first transited through the Central American corridor in 2012. Improving the Government of Guatemala's capability to detect and interdict maritime, air and overland trafficking of illicit narcotics and other contraband is vital to helping impede the flow of drugs through Central America into the United States.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**225,600**
Greater security and justice for citizens	**44,870**
Development Assistance	**44,870**
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	15,670
2.2 Good Governance	27,700
Improved border controls by training government officials in effective interdiction, greater anti-corruption efforts, and increased law enforcement and military-to military engagement that also enhances efforts to counter transnational organized crime and boosts U.S. citizen security	**2,500**
Foreign Military Financing	**1,740**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,740
International Military Education and Training	**760**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	760
Improved levels of economic growth and social development with a focus on the Western Highlands	**162,530**
Development Assistance	**144,530**
2.2 Good Governance	19,000
2.4 Civil Society	5,000
3.1 Health	17,000
3.2 Education	11,500
4.3 Financial Sector	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	18,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	69,030
Global Health Programs - USAID	**13,000**
3.1 Health	13,000
P.L. 480 Title II	**5,000**
3.1 Health	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,000
Improved management of natural resources to mitigate impacts of global climate change	**15,700**
Development Assistance	**15,700**
4.8 Environment	15,700

Guyana

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Guyana's economic growth, resulting from the expansion of its mining sectors, has not resulted in improved social and political development indicators. Challenges to Guyana's development persist, including weak infrastructure, deficiencies in its anti-money laundering and terrorist financing regime, persistent crime, limited law enforcement capacity, drug trafficking, continued out-migration, and the continued threat from the HIV/AIDS epidemic. U.S. assistance to Guyana focuses on strengthening democratic institutions, improving citizen security, combatting illicit trafficking, and mitigating the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic through the promotion of local sustainable country programs. Regional programs will advance citizen security through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative in order to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**6,904**	*****	**6,886**	**-18**
Global Health Programs - State	6,608	*	6,636	28
International Military Education and Training	296	*	250	-46

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The implementation of evidence-based interventions through technical collaboration with the government of Guyana seeks to improve country ownership and maximize the impact of the national response. Key strategies include: i) empowering women, girls and promoting gender equality; ii) health systems strengthening through enhanced partnerships; iii) integration of HIV services into the broader health sector; and iv) program monitoring and evaluation to ensure measurable health impacts and sustainable outcomes. The PEPFAR program is transitioning from direct service delivery to technical assistance and collaborative support. The four key inputs for successful transition and sustained epidemic control are high-quality strategic information, technical expertise and support to improve and maintain gains made in care and treatment, quality implementation and assurance for clinical service delivery including supply chain management and laboratory infrastructure, and targeted interventions for key populations.

<u>Advance Guyana's Capacity to Provide Direct Assistance for Essential HIV/AIDS Services While Shifting PEPFAR/Guyana from Providing Direct Assistance to Promoting Sustainable Country Programs Addressing HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Tuberculosis and Opportunistic Infections</u>

<u>Key Intervention:</u>

- As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Guyana will receive $6.6 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. U.S. assistance to Guyana focuses on the capability of Guyana's military to secure its national territory, including maritime borders and interior waterways; combat trans-national criminal activity, including narcotics, weapons, and human trafficking; and interact with U.S. military forces in response to natural disasters or other crises. IMET will provide professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels; and other courses, such as defense resource management, promotion of civilian-military relations; as well as technical training. Assistance will support maritime and riverine domain awareness and interdiction capabilities, while facilitating increased cooperation between the Guyana Defense Force and the United States in anti-trafficking efforts.

Strengthen Guyana's Security Forces and their Ability to Counter Transnational Organized Crime through the Implementation of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional development, training, and further develop our strong bilateral relationship.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- Consistent with a PEPFAR transition plan covering the period from FY 2013 to FY 2017 that identified key areas of intervention, an ongoing monitoring and evaluation plan is tracking program progress during the transition from direct care and treatment to technical assistance models to ensure the effective handover of programs from U.S. government to local (or in a handful of cases other international donor) funding.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by Guyana informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- A comprehensive PEPFAR portfolio review in FY 2014 recommended that the Guyana program transition the U.S. government investment in global health in Guyana projected for FY 2016.
- Those assessments were used as the basis for determining the ongoing technical assistance requirements of host country and local non-governmental institutions.
- Programmatic and budgetary choices were made as part of the initial and revised transition plans, which were largely based on the initial and ongoing PEPFAR portfolio reviews.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Advance Guyana's Capacity to Provide Direct Assistance for Essential HIV/AIDS Services While Shifting PEPFAR/Guyana from Providing Direct Assistance to Promoting Sustainable Country Programs Addressing HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Tuberculosis and Opportunistic Infections: Reflecting Guyana's rising gross national income and anticipated U.S. reduction in funding, Embassy Georgetown will increasingly transfer costs of the PEPFAR Guyana program to local public and private institutions, as well as to other donors and NGOs, such as the Global Fund.

Strengthen Guyana's Security Forces and their Ability to Counter Transnational Organized Crime through the Implementation of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): Guyana continues to be a transit country for illicit goods destined for the United States, Canada, the Caribbean, Europe and West Africa. Because of Guyana's porous borders, criminals smuggle via land, air, and sea. Guyana's society and economy are impacted by narco-influence, and narco-dollars corrupt legitimate political processes and distort business investment.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**6,886**
Strengthen Guyana's Security Forces and their Ability to Counter Transnational Organized Crime through the implementation of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI).	**250**
International Military Education and Training	**250**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250
Advance Guyana's capacity to provide direct assistance for essential HIV/AIDS services while shifting PEPFAR/Guyana from providing direct assistance to promoting sustainable country programs addressing HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis and opportunistic infections.	**6,636**
Global Health Programs - State	**6,636**
3.1 Health	6,636

Haiti

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Haiti remains a foreign policy priority for the United States. In spite of the challenges of the post-earthquake environment, the Government of Haiti (GOH) has taken steps to improve the business climate, attract investments, and create jobs. Investments in basic infrastructure as well as in agriculture are given top priority in order to foster economic growth. The GOH has also reinforced its commitment to improving and strengthening the health system, and health services throughout the country. Access to quality education remains a priority for the GOH, as it works to enhance standards within schools, improve curricula, train teachers and drastically increase student enrollment by 2016. Haiti further supports reforms in the judicial sector, which have contributed to an increase in the capability of Haitian officials to deliver better services. Despite these positive developments, however, the pace of much needed progress is still hindered by weak public institutions, conflicts between the executive and legislative branches, lack of accountability, and weak state capacity to provide basic services. Haiti's estimated per capita GDP remains low at $725, and over half the population is living on less than one dollar a day.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**300,796**	*****	**241,668**	**-59,128**
Economic Support Fund	119,477	*	97,000	-22,477
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	*	1,200	-400
Global Health Programs - State	124,013	*	104,013	-20,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	25,200	*	25,200	-
International Military Education and Training	241	*	255	14
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,000	*	6,000	-6,000
P.L. 480 Title II	18,265	*	8,000	-10,265

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF resources of $97.0 million will continue to support the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Strategy for Haiti under four strategic pillars: Infrastructure and Energy; Food and Economic Security; Health and Other Basic Services; and Governance and Rule of Law, in three geographic corridors: the greater Port-au-Prince area, the corridor between Port-au-Prince and St. Marc, and the North around Cap Haïtien from Limbe to Ouanaminthe. U.S. assistance helps the GOH develop transparent and accountable institutions; enforce security and the rule of law; provide energy, shelter and other productive infrastructure especially for vulnerable groups; increase access to public services in health and education; improve water, health and sanitation conditions; stabilize and secure natural resource management; and, as part of the President's food security initiative, Feed the Future, implement a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth. U.S. Government programs also emphasize country ownership as well as strengthen local institutions to help Haiti further chart its own development and promote sustainability.

More Responsive Governance and Improved Rule of Law:

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide at least $5.0 million in support of local capacity building by helping improve laws and policies in support of decentralization and de-concentration of services by the central government towards local governments in target communities. USAID will also help strengthen local government capacity to sustainably increase local revenues for improved service delivery.
- USAID will continue efforts to protect the rights of vulnerable women, children, and youth through improved service delivery and capacity building of Haitian civil society and government institutions.
- USAID will support civil service reform efforts by supporting GOH public administration reform priorities in areas such as human resource policies, management, and recruitment, promotion and career advancement.
- Activities will assist the GOH to promote an efficient and fair judicial system by reducing pre-trial detention, promoting judicial independence, advancing penal code reform, training community leaders in alternative dispute resolution, and providing free legal aid to low-income communities.
- USAID will continue to support the government-wide financial management system, including adding new applications and extending capabilities to local and regional Haitian government offices.
- Working closely with other donors and the GOH, USAID will continue to support credible and transparent electoral processes.

Increased Food and Economic Security:

Key Interventions:

- Environmental investments of $14.0 million will complement the Feed the Future (FtF) program with income-generating assets, such as mango and cocoa trees that also stabilize hillsides. Other investments include vegetative cover and farm and hillside infrastructure conservation measures. USAID programs will improve soil management through support of community groups on land use and conservation.
- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide $10.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Haiti to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition and promote broad based economic growth through agricultural development. The program will train and support local organizations and community groups in providing extension services. Moreover, the program will integrate water, health and sanitation activities in the promotion of healthier livelihoods.
- As part of an interagency agreement with USAID, the U.S. Department of Agriculture will continue to develop the technical and managerial capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- To provide greater financial inclusion and economic opportunity, USAID will increase assistance that will help Haitian financial institutions to create and improve financial products, by facilitating greater access to cash and credit through mobile money, and expanding the reach of financial institutions in underserved markets such as agriculture, housing and construction.
- The U.S. Government will provide $6 million towards a private sector capacity program that enhances competitiveness using a value chain approach and a challenge fund for innovative business plans that increase employment.
- USAID will continue to provide the workforce will skills necessary to work in selected value chains, such as construction, garment and agriculture and also will provide business development services to SMEs.

Improved Health Status and Learning Environment:

Key Interventions:

- Maternal and Child Health (USAID $14.0 million): The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) program's goal is to improve access to quality services that will better protect and promote health care to pregnant women and children under five years old. USAID works in close partnership with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, and other development partners to support the GOH's priorities in MCH. This support includes facility- and community-based interventions to increase immunization coverage (including the support for the introduction of new vaccines), exclusive breastfeeding, newborn health and survival, appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, prevention of diarrhea (including cholera), prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and referrals for child protection services at selected sites. USAID will support quality, evidence-based interventions to improve maternal health, which include prenatal, postpartum, and safe delivery care (including emergency obstetric and neonatal care) available both within facilities and, as appropriate, at the community level. Referrals to assist victims of gender-based violence will continue at selected sites.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (USAID $9.0 million): Working with donors and implementing partners, USAID is supporting the MOH's national family planning and reproductive health strategy, including increased access to the mix of modern family planning methods to be made available through both public and private sector interventions that have been proven effective in this field. Ensuring uninterrupted access to family planning methods, at low cost or free of charge for clients unable to pay, through health services provided at the community level; expanding access to long term and permanent methods through social marketing coupled with behavior change interventions; building the capacity of the MOH to ensure adequate and sustainable supply and distribution of contraceptives and other reproductive health commodities, strengthen the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the reproductive health supply chain, and improve the quality of available family planning assistance.
- Nutrition (USAID $2.2 million): USAID will continue to work closely with the MOH, Centers for Disease Control, the Council for Food Security's National Food Security Coordination strategic effort entitled "National Food Security and Nutrition Plan," Feed the Future partners, and others to improve the nutritional status of mothers and children to reduce the prevalence of underweight children by five percent, and reduce the prevalence of anemia among women by 15 percent. USAID will continue to ensure that HIV-positive people are able to access the supplementary nutrition needed to successfully take and remain compliant with anti-retroviral treatment regimens, and ensure that health care providers have the capacity to diagnose and treat people with HIV disease complicated by nutritional issues. Key interventions include support for nutrition surveillance, capacity building within communities of high risk families to make appropriate food choices to mitigate stunting, wasting and malnutrition; implementation of the food fortification law; diversification of agricultural products and diets available to nutritionally-vulnerable populations; strengthening referral network systems between community and facility through community health workers to provide high risk families with delivery of proven nutrition services integrated with primary health care services targeting maternal and child health nutrition; and improved delivery of proven nutrition services in maternal and child health nutrition.
- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Haiti will receive $104 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

Improved Health Status and Learning Environment:

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will design and implement evidenced-based reading programs for first through fourth grades.
- USAID will build the capacity of the Ministry of National Education at the national, departmental, and district levels.
- USAID will address barriers to quality education with a new focus on out-of-school children and youth, including working children and those with disabilities.
- USAID will support the Ministry of National Education in the development of strategies to build community support for literacy development and increased access to education.

Improved Infrastructure that Supports Community and Commercial Development:

Key Interventions:

- Energy: U.S. assistance will strengthen relationships with the private sector and provide at least $5.0 million to contribute to programming in management, and operations of infrastructure related to energy generation, transmission, and distribution. U.S. assistance will also include associated regulatory reform and government strengthening. Additionally, U.S. assistance will promote clean energy solutions that mitigate depleting natural resources.
- Shelter: USAID will continue to support improved livelihood opportunities, service provisioning, and urban governance, including in the administrative zones in which the U.S. government's shelter-related funds have previously been deployed. Integrating these investments into the larger community fabric will ensure sustainability for the U.S. government's existing housing and infrastructure investments while bringing associated benefits to a larger number of beneficiaries. Further, USAID will use $4.0 million toward water and sanitation for shelter-related activities.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FMF supports the development of Haiti's capacity to establish control of its territorial waters and protect against threats to national security. FMF will support maritime security capacity building of the Haitian Coast Guard through equipment, such as communications equipment, technical training, and maritime asset maintenance and sustainment support.

More Responsive Governance and Improved Rule of Law:

Key Intervention:

- FMF funding of $1.2 million will support capacity building for the HNP Coast Guard unit, enabling it to enhance control of territorial waters and illegal immigration, combat illicit trafficking, and support governance and the rule of law.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

USG programs will continue to support the provision of health services, including infectious disease prevention and integrated HIV/AIDS services for approximately 45 percent of Haitians, as well as nutritional support for vulnerable populations. The USG will continue to strengthen referral networks within the development corridors and rebuild and reform the management of essential health institutions affected by the 2010 earthquake. Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. IMET will support professional military education, English language training, and technical training, such as maritime skills development, for the Haitian Coast Guard.

More Responsive Governance and Improved Rule of Law:

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will build the leadership and maritime skills of the Haitian Coast Guard through professional military education and technical training to support maritime security operations in Haiti.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Building the Haitian National Police (HNP) in size and capabilities remains a key U.S. government priority. The FY 2016 INCLE request will support the implementation of the GOH's 2012-2016 HNP development plan. Funds will help the Haitian government in its efforts to reach a total of 15,000 officers by the end of 2016, to strengthen its operational and management capacities, and resources permitting, to develop the capabilities of specialized units.

More Responsive Governance and Improved Rule of Law:

Key Intervention:

- INCLE funds will support efforts to develop the HNP consistent with the GOH's five-year development plan through support to increase the number of HNP officers and efforts to reinforce administrative and operational capabilities.

P.L. 480 Title II

U.S. assistance of approximately $8.0 million through USAID will directly support the GOH's social protection efforts to prevent hunger and malnutrition by implementing a safety net program that will build demand and improve access for locally-produced foods among vulnerable households. The goal of this Title II/Community Development Fund Program is to reduce food insecurity and vulnerability through the development of a replicable safety net system and by expanding capacities to prevent child under-nutrition. The program will assist the GOH in establishing a vulnerability targeting system and database to support the government's social assistance programs, as well as assist the GOH in developing a system for a dynamic, state-managed food voucher-based safety net system that will be capable of scaling up nationally during emergencies. It will also help and promote consumption of locally produced foods, expand knowledge and practice for preventing under-nutrition in children using a food-assisted "first 1,000 days" approach, and build the capacities of key government institutions, women, and local civil society stakeholders to be able to more effectively coordinate, monitor, and support food security, disaster risk management, and social assistance programming in Haiti.

Improved Health Status and Learning Environment:

Key Intervention:

- The program will focus on building child caregiver capacities at the household level, improving health and nutrition knowledge more broadly at the community level, enhancing links between households and the health services system, and improving the quality of health and nutrition services at the facilities level.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In line with USAID Forward reforms, USAID has undertaken a rigorous approach to measuring the impact of U.S. assistance in Haiti by establishing an interagency framework for a multi-year, multi-dimensional Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) program to ensure greater accountability and application of lessons learned. A mission-wide M&E team, consisting of M&E staff from support and technical offices, is leading this comprehensive effort for more rigorous and comprehensive project-level data collection, management, geographic information system (GIS) mapping and technology, and analyses, in addition to regular monitoring, evaluations, site visits, semi-annual portfolio reviews, and financial and sector assessments. This rigorous approach has led to the implementation of key baseline surveys in the food security and democracy and governance sectors as a basis for new designs. Similarly, timely data quality analyses have revealed weaknesses in partner M&E systems. As a result, USAID has provided technical guidance to partners and strengthened oversight of USAID programs in all corridors. Further, the need for greater M&E oversight has supported USAID efforts toward expanding a field office in Haiti's Northern Corridor and the recruitment of field monitors in that region.

USAID continues to train partners in the use of DevResults Haiti, the new data management information system USAID is using in Haiti. This system is a central repository for all project data including basic information on implementing mechanisms, geospatial data on all U.S. government activities, and all performance data used to measure impact of programs and is instrumental in delivering improved project management and important in shifting the USAID's M&E effort from reporting to analysis. This tool is important for various groups of users including USAID, other U.S. government stakeholders, and implementing partners to easily access the platform to submit, review, and approve reports and other key documents and information in a collaborative and timely manner, while maintaining transparency of process. This streamlined management information system remains critical in the shift toward using both quantitative and qualitative data to analyze context, understand impact, and learn from assistance programs in Haiti.

By the end of FY 2015, USAID plans to complete six performance final evaluations in the food security, shelter, energy, and health sectors; and a baseline survey for a new economic growth project. To chart progress of USAID programmatic impact, USAID will finalize the mid-point assessment of the multi-sectoral baseline survey. In FY 2016, USAID will initiate and complete five final evaluations in the health, infrastructure, and democracy and governance sectors.

USAID's M&E efforts in Haiti are complemented by increased oversight by a USAID Regional Inspector General (RIG) team, co-located at the mission, and the General Accountability Office (GAO), both tracking foreign assistance expenditures and performance. To date, the RIG and GAO have audited shelter, health, education, agriculture, human rights, and economic growth activities. The GAO has also audited the status of USAID activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The USAID Mission in Haiti uses several M&E tools to inform budget and programmatic decisions, including monitoring, evaluations, site visits, semi-annual portfolio reviews, and financial and sector assessments.

Haiti's judicial system is characterized by outdated laws, cumbersome procedures, a lack of training for judicial system actors, and a high rate of prolonged pre-trial detention. For over two decades, USAID has provided significant support to Haiti for training and technical assistance to promote judicial sector reform. While some progress has been made in the past few years, the GOH has taken little sustained, concrete action demonstrating positive political will for justice reform. USAID now is undertaking a

review of USAID's justice strengthening efforts over the last twenty years. The purpose of this rigorous Rule of Law (ROL) assessment is to be able to make an informed decision on whether and how to remain engaged in the sector, absent demonstrable improvement in GOH political will to implement necessary reform.

The majority of USAID-implemented FY 2010 Supplemental shelter funds were dedicated to the construction of permanent homes on new settlement sites in the Cap Haitian and Port-au-Prince Development Corridors. However, careful examination of the current program via site visits, internal strategy reviews, and GAO and RIG audits have led the Mission to conclude that more cost-effective, sustainable, and community-driven approaches should be pursued under the shelter program. In FY 2014, USAID began implementing this approach and has scaled-up proof-of-concept activities such as camp formalization, mortgage finance, and improved housing and zoning in informal settlements that will have a systemic impact on low-cost housing in Haiti. One award for a camp formalization activity in Port-au-Prince using this new approach is already underway, and procurements for several additional awards have been finalized.

Following the completion of a final performance evaluation for USAID's Feed the Future project in FY 2015, USAID will employ lessons learned as a result of this evaluation as it continues implementation of a similar project in Haiti's northern corridor and initiates implementation on a Feed the Future project in the western corridor. Further, a recent WASH assessment will guide USAID's new strategic approach toward WASH programming integration across all sectors, with a specific emphasis on the shelter program, Feed the Future Initiative, and activities within the Health portfolio.

In FY 2014, an audit of the USAID ToTAL (Tout Timoun Ap Li) reading program revealed implementation challenges both as a result of vagueness in the work plan and performance measures and in the design. USAID seized the opportunity to apply lessons learned to a new follow-on reading program in order to eliminate the possibility of similar problems occurring and to provide a more robust performance management system.

Incorporating GIS technology in the Haiti Mission program cycle and building capacity within the GOH has enabled project managers to develop a better understanding of how place-based development can improve project outcomes. In the rural roads program, GIS is used to estimate the number of beneficiaries and determine where road rehabilitation will provide more people with better access to services and markets. Geographic mapping tools in the new information management system, DevResults Haiti, are enabling mission managers and development specialists to visualize project trends, leverage cross-sectorial synergies for more effective follow-on programming, and plan activities accordingly.

Ongoing support to develop GIS capacity within GOH Ministries has resulted in the development of a donor program management tool enabling the Ministry of Plan to better target funding needs. Technicians and managers in the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (MARNDR) received training and equipment to use Global Positioning System units (GPS) and GIS software to map soils and manage fruit fly infestations in mangos, an important focus crop of Feed the Future. Further training on the use of GIS technology for the MARNDR through FY 2016 programming will improve the GOH capacity to manage resources including roads and other infrastructure, water and soils, and crop monitoring and yield forecasting.

In line with the Agency's USAID Forward procurement reform, the health service delivery project will continue to build the MOH's capacity to better manage the health care system, including contracting and managing health service delivery contracts using a performance-based financing model. USAID is supporting a variety of institutional strengthening activities of the MOH and other key ministries and departments to strengthen GOH capacity to responsibly manage "Government-to-Government"

assistance. Assuming the results of the capacity-building efforts are positive, USAID will carry out stage two of the Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework by FY 2016 to measure risks and define mitigations required to eventually shift resources for health service delivery to direct management by the Ministry. In the interim, USAID will utilize new models of authority to deliver small grants to the GOH.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

More Responsive Governance and Improved Rule of Law:
A democratic, politically stable Haitian government with the institutional capacity to respond to citizens' needs for services, economic opportunity, rule of law, and sustainable security is a top priority. Haiti will better achieve long-term stability and economic growth through inclusive, transparent, and accountable governance; credible political processes; and institutions capable of delivering basic services, including security and the rule of law.

USG programs aim to: help rebuild and reform public administration; improve basic service delivery, including vulnerable populations; support the Haitian parliament to better represent constituents and draft and enact reform laws; strengthen judicial independence and operational capacity of the courts; strengthen the corrections sector; develop national police capacity; increase transparency of public funding; and enhance transparency and combat corruption in GOH institutions. Assistance will also include resources for disaster readiness, resilience programming and mitigation, and capacity development of the GOH to oversee, manage, and implement the social safety net system.

Increased Food and Economic Security:
The USG will work closely with the GOH, the private sector, and agricultural associations to address the challenge of food security through programs that mitigate the impact of natural disasters, foster environmentally sustainable agriculture, increase agricultural productivity and farmer income, increase agricultural exports, and quickly respond to the needs of Haiti's most food-insecure populations. Moreover, the USG and the GOH will capitalize on the gains made in building the capacity of the MARNDR and the Ministry of Social and Labor Protection, with assistance to close the remaining gaps in service delivery and policy implementation that are key to the resilience of the agricultural sector and the most vulnerable populations.

Greater economic security for Haiti will come from a growing and diversified economy that can attract investment and create jobs. Programming that provides micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME) with assistance to improve their potential for sales and access to markets, while providing workers with skills through local institutions, will continue. New financial products will be developed that serve to increase access to competitive finance for businesses. Haiti's poor business environment and its weak economic governance continue to be development challenges. Technical assistance by USAID and the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Technical Assistance, in cooperation with the GOH, will assist with improving transparency and predictability of taxation, government finances, public investment, and the business environment.

Improved Health Status and Learning Environment:
The health and education sectors in Haiti are characterized by limited government and local capacity to provide quality services. The GOH is equally unable to regulate the quality of private service provision in these sectors. USG health and education programs aim to strengthen public institutional capacity while supporting current service delivery.

The 2012-2017 USG – GOH Health Partnership Framework will continue to be implemented in FY 2016,

with evidence-based course corrections continuing to be made as needed. USG programs will continue to support the provision of health services, including infectious disease prevention and integrated HIV/AIDS services for approximately 45 percent of the Haitian population as well as nutritional support for vulnerable populations. The USG will continue to strengthen referral networks within the development corridors and rebuild and reform the management of essential health institutions affected by the 2010 earthquake. The USG will also work directly with the Ministry of Health, in partnership with other donors and civil society, to strengthen health systems including health information systems, and improve governance in support of the national health strategy.

The primary aim of the USG education program is to improve the Ministry of Education's capacity to plan, coordinate, and deliver quality education services, with a focus on early grade reading and access to education for out-of-school children and youth. USG activities will assist the GOH in increasing access to education and improved learning with a focus on early grade reading skills. FY 2016 funds will help scale up reading interventions, support collaboration among donors, and initiate new programming to serve out-of-school children and youth.

Improved Infrastructure that Supports Community and Commercial Development:
U.S. assistance in housing, energy, and ports will continue to support the development of social and economic infrastructure, while catalyzing new private investment and supporting economic growth. FY 2016 funds will be used to support activities that will continue to improve energy efficiency and production in selected areas of the country, as well as support activities that contribute to the sustainability of the USG's existing housing and infrastructure investments.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**241,668**
More Responsive Governance and Improved Rule of Law	**28,955**
Economic Support Fund	**21,500**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000
2.2 Good Governance	12,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	**1,200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200
International Military Education and Training	**255**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	255
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**6,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000
Increased Food and Economic Security	**44,750**
Economic Support Fund	**44,750**
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,500
4.3 Financial Sector	3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	4,050

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
4.5 Agriculture	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000
4.8 Environment	14,000
Improved Health Status and Learning Environment	**147,213**
Economic Support Fund	**10,000**
3.2 Education	10,000
Global Health Programs - State	**104,013**
3.1 Health	104,013
Global Health Programs - USAID	**25,200**
3.1 Health	25,200
P.L. 480 Title II	**8,000**
3.1 Health	8,000
Improved Infrastructure that Supports Community and Commercial Development	**20,750**
Economic Support Fund	**20,750**
4.4 Infrastructure	15,250
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,500

Honduras

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Alarming levels of crime and violence, high levels of poverty and food insecurity, and ineffective governance threaten Honduras' fragile democracy. The United States plays a critical role in supporting Honduras' development as a safe, democratic, and prosperous nation that is an active and able partner in combating transnational threats. U.S. assistance will improve education, reduce poverty, address insecurity, and generate jobs: factors that play a role in reducing illegal migration to the United States. U.S. assistance also will support civil society engagement in shaping public policy, a necessary component of a healthy democracy.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**41,847**	*****	**162,950**	**121,103**
Development Assistance	36,700	*	157,700	121,000
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	*	4,500	-
International Military Education and Training	647	*	750	103

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will be used to enhance security in urban centers, reduce extreme poverty in rural areas, and strengthen government and civic institutions at both the national and municipal levels.

Governance work will include support to the decentralization of resources and authorities to local governments and will build municipal capacity in efficient and transparent management and service delivery. The funds will also be used to promote active citizen engagement with national and local governments to strengthen accountability and improve citizen security. DA funds will be used to 1) increase access to quality services aimed at reducing violence risk factors and strengthening resiliencies of target populations and individual at-risk youth; 2) improve the effectiveness and transparency of government institutions, including those in the security and justice sector; 3) increase active citizen engagement and oversight of institutions; 4) improve the capacity of government institutions to manage

and utilize public funds; and 5) support national reform efforts related to good governance and increasing citizen security.

To promote prosperity and as part of the President's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will support the Government of Honduras to refine and implement a country-led, comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development. In an effort to achieve equitable development for traditionally marginalized rural women, USAID activities will help rural women earn a living income through on-farm and rural microenterprise activities, and encourage men to participate in improving the health of the family. Additionally, resilience of the extremely poor to economic and climate shocks will be strengthened through programs focused on natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

In the education sector, funds will improve the quality of the formal education system in an effort to help Honduras provide universal access to preschool and reach 100 percent primary school completion. USAID education programs focus on building technical capacity and support for evaluation, implementing academic standards, training teachers and administrators in the use of curriculum companion materials, supporting alternative education systems, and increasing education and employment opportunities for at-risk youth. USAID education programs also improve citizen involvement in education by promoting increased parental participation, advocacy, and community ownership.

U.S. assistance will also support macro-economic and regulatory reforms at the national level to ensure that the economic enabling environment supports broad-based growth. USAID will also invest in infrastructure and in other basic services that spur sustainable job creation and poverty reduction, such as feeder roads, water systems, small-scale energy systems, and improved schools.

Aware of the Costs of Impunity, Citizens Feel Safe and Obliged to Report and Speak Out against Misuse of Authority, Violations of Human Rights, and Acts of Corruption. Communities Have the Resources to Assess Crime, Monitor Violence, Develop and Implement Crime Prevention and Security Plans, Provide Positive Alternatives to At-Risk Youth, Reclaim Public Spaces, and Dedicate Own-Source Revenue to Crime Prevention Activities

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use DA funds to strengthen the rule of law, improve governance, fight corruption, and build the resilience of communities through citizen participation. USAID will enhance Honduran service delivery by supporting a comprehensive array of services at the national, municipal, and local levels. This work will reinforce good governance principles, promote community cohesion, and enable the provision of basic social services. USAID will promote effective citizen engagement through collaboration with national and municipal governments.

- New activities will promote and support greater access to formal schooling for at-risk youth, with an emphasis on building stronger basic literacy and numeracy skills and improving linkages to workforce needs. Programs and support materials will also reinforce principles of citizenship, rule of law, and community cohesion.

The Honduran Economy Expands, Taking Advantage of, and in Full Compliance with, the United States-Central America- Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) and Other Trade Agreements, to Provide Greater Opportunity to U.S. Business and all Honduran Citizens, and Honduras' Regulatory Environment Provides a Fair, Level Playing Field for U.S. Interests

Key Interventions:

- A new activity will extend and improve farm-to-market access road infrastructure to better incorporate isolated communities into regional and export market systems. This work will be linked to a greater public works program that improves local infrastructure while also creating jobs and stimulating economic growth.
- New activities will improve key policy and regulatory aspects of doing business in Honduras emphasizing export sectors and the facilitation of investment. These activities will support small business development and strengthen the policy environment supporting those businesses.
- U.S. assistance will enable new activities to facilitate greater local economic growth development through municipal development planning with the private sector.
- A new program will improve workforce readiness in urban and peri-urban centers. This program will strengthen individuals' skills to ensure that they are in line with the needs of a modern workplace.

Honduras Mobilizes Domestic Revenues and Responsibly Manages Public Resources through Improved Budgeting, Tax System Efficiency and Transparency, Effective Debt Management, and Controlled Expenditures

Key Interventions:

- USAID will use DA funds to strengthen the rule of law, improve governance, and fight corruption. USAID will fund civil society organizations conducting social audits of government institutions at the national and local levels and promoting political tolerance. USAID will promote citizen engagement with national oversight agencies and municipal governments. USAID will support efforts to enhance public financial management; including improvements in the collection, distribution, and utilization of own-source revenues.
- Approximately $10.0 million will be used to strengthen decentralized service provision at the local level; support municipalities to improve effectiveness and transparency of participatory planning and transparent financial management; and provide assistance to municipal governments to increase revenues and deliver services in response to community priorities. These interventions will help reduce corruption, increase own-source investment for service provision, reduce violence and improve responsiveness of local government to Honduran citizens' priorities and needs.
- In order to address key constraints on economic growth, USAID will use approximately $2.2 million to increase the effectiveness of core-of-government agencies such as the national audit authority (TSC), the tax collection agency (DEI), the Attorney General's Office, the courts system, and the Ministry of Finance's comptroller function. Greater effectiveness of these core agencies will improve the functioning of the entire Honduran government, increasing transparency and reducing opportunities for corruption.

Honduras Manages Its Natural Resources, Especially Its Energy Resources, in a Sustainable and Responsible Way

Key Intervention:

- USAID will provide $5.5 million in Global Climate Change Adaptation and other funds to reduce the vulnerability of extremely poor communities to climate change impacts through improved natural resource use and planning, water management and conservation, and the use of climate information. U.S. assistance will also conserve biodiversity by increasing sustainable economic opportunities in biologically sensitive areas, where communities have traditionally relied on exploiting the fragile ecosystem for their livelihood, and reduce the risk of climate-related losses to USAID investments. Programming will focus on protecting watersheds that contain key species. Lack of reliable water access is one of the greatest impediments to escaping poverty. These efforts will help keep the rural areas productive, thus lessening the push to migrate to the cities, which is often the first step to emigration.

Honduras Has Reformed and Decentralized Its Health and Education Systems to Expand Efficient and Quality Services at the Community Level

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide approximately $14.0 million in Basic Education DA to improve primary school literacy rates in the western departments of Honduras by strengthening decentralized education management, advancing proven classroom strategies, and establishing school- and community-based libraries. Interventions will improve teacher capacity, increase the availability of appropriate learning materials, strengthen community involvement in improving learning outcomes, and promote quality monitoring and evaluation.
- USAID will provide approximately $2.5 million in Good Governance DA and $5.0 million in Basic Education DA to fund municipal strengthening activities to reinforce and expand the decentralized national health model and to identify and implement local solutions to improve education quality, respectively. In education, U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of local governments, parents, non-governmental organizations, and other local stakeholders to advocate for the design, implementation, and evaluation of reading improvement initiatives.
- Additional DA funding will allow USAID to invest in local-level public works, such as the construction of school infrastructure to increase access to kindergarten and meet the needs of youth who are now unable to enroll in grades seven through nine due to lack of space. These investments will provide opportunities for children and youth to complete the full basic education cycle. Other public works programs may include support of local water systems or preschool education. This U.S. assistance will be accompanied by strategic investment in municipal governance to ensure infrastructure investments are in line with citizen priorities, managed properly, and appropriately maintained.

Honduras Has Improved Food Security through Increased Rural Incomes and Better Nutrition and Hygiene

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's global hunger and food security initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), USAID will provide $15.0 million to support the efforts of the Government of Honduras to refine and implement a country-led comprehensive food security strategy to reduce hunger and increase economic growth through market-led agricultural development. These strategies aim to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and promote broad-based economic growth through agricultural development.
- USAID will provide $6.6 million in FTF DA to increase the capacity of the poor and extremely poor who benefit from, and contribute to, competitive rural, economic sectors, such as higher value agricultural activities. U.S. assistance will help nearly 20,000 poor coffee farmers rebound from the outbreak of leaf rust fungus, which reduced yields by 25 percent. U.S. assistance will also help poor farmers recover from the recent drought that has been affecting parts of Honduras through improved access to irrigation. U.S. technical assistance will leverage rural infrastructure activities to facilitate access to local and regional markets and services. Complementary activities will be financed by the Government of Honduras, other international donors, and multilateral financial institutions.
- USAID will provide $7.0 million in FTF DA to the Government of Honduras' Millennium Challenge Account-Honduras (MCA-H) using direct cost reimbursement to reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and increase incomes for the extremely poor in the FTF target areas. MCA-H is the legacy institution that implemented the successful Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact. U.S. technical assistance will leverage rural infrastructure activities to facilitate access to regional and other markets and services. The Government of Honduras, other international donors, and multilateral financial institutions will also finance complementary activities.

- USAID will provide $1.2 million in FTF DA to the Government's Honduran Social Investment Fund (FHIS) using direct cost reimbursement to promote small community and household renewable energy and irrigation technologies to increase productivity and food security in communities without access to electricity and/or irrigation. FHIS renewable energy activities will also leverage renewable energy expertise from Brazil under a trilateral agreement between the United States, Brazil, and Honduras.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance will support Honduras' ability to protect its national territory by enhancing air, maritime, and land border security, improve its capacity to address transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking and transnational crime, improve adherence to human rights norms along with civilian control of the military, and strengthen its control in under-governed areas. To support these efforts, U.S. assistance will fund equipment procurement, such as sustainment and maintenance support for maritime vessels and aircraft; command and control equipment; maritime interdiction support; as well as training and technical assistance.

Transit of All Types of Contraband Decreases (Including Trafficking in Persons), and the Government of Honduras Has Some Success in Dismantling Criminal Organizations Providing Logistical Support to Move Contraband through Honduras

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance programs will work with the Honduran Navy to procure patrol vessels to replace the aging fleet. These vessels will enhance their ability to patrol their territorial waters and resupply remote outposts.
- U.S. assistance programs will work with the Honduran Armed forces to enhance their ground transportation fleet by providing new vehicles. These vehicles will replace an aging fleet and allow the Honduran military to transport personnel into remote regions to carry out counter-narcotics, HA/DR and border related missions.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. U.S. assistance will support professional military education at the junior officer level, defense management and human rights courses, and technical training to support the development of skills and capabilities of Honduran military personnel to improve security and stability. Training will enhance participants' ability to respond to regional security challenges; reinforce civilian control over the military; and promote respect for internationally-recognized human rights standards.

Transit of All Types of Contraband Decreases (Including Trafficking in Persons), and the Government of Honduras Has Some Success in Dismantling Criminal Organizations Providing Logistical Support to Move Contraband through Honduras

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support the professionalization of the Honduran armed forces to build specialized skills and capacities in targeted areas such as maritime and border security efforts.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

USAID will take advantage of opportunities to work with the MCC in implementation of a new Threshold Program for Honduras, which focuses on Public Financial Management to increase the efficiency and transparency of public financial management, by supporting activities designed to improve budget formulation and execution, planning, payments, procurement capacity and controls, audit and civil society oversight. USAID will leverage MCC's work with the Government of Honduras by helping civil society organizations effectively demand and increase transparency and accountability in areas in which USAID provides assistance: education, health, security, and infrastructure. Additionally, USAID will leverage the local institutional capacity developed by MCC to implement a major component of the FTF initiative through a government-to-government mechanism.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013 and FY 2014, USAID focused on a learning agenda for the Country Development Strategy (CDCS) development. USAID conducted a targeted education sector assessment for Western Honduras and an employability study to analyze progress and lessons learned in education activities. In order to support systemic reform efforts and improve the quality of education, the Honduran government carried out USAID-supported national achievement testing. A youth assessment was completed and provided information on the perspectives, assets, protective factors, and risk factors of beneficiary youth in marginalized urban communities. USAID also conducted a performance evaluation of the Locally-Provided Services in Response to Citizen Needs activity in FY 2014 to inform its decentralization efforts.

Additionally, USAID analyzed findings from the mid-term impact evaluation of the FTF project and the final CARSI impact evaluation to understand the efficacy of current programming. With support from LAC, USAID carried out a study on Financial Management of the Attorney General's Office to identify opportunities for engagement with the Honduran justice sector. Furthermore, USAID conducted a gender assessment to inform the development of its new five-year CDCS. In the environment sector, USAID carried out a Biodiversity-Related Threats analysis in Southern and Western Honduras, the 118/119 Biodiversity and Tropical Forest Assessment, and a GCC Vulnerability Assessment for Western and Southern Honduras. USAID also conducted regularly scheduled quarterly financial reviews and biannual portfolio reviews to assess progress, which included analysis of progress towards gender equity results.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In Democracy and Governance, USAID used results from the Locally-Provided Services in Response to Citizen Needs performance evaluation to inform programmatic decisions for the CDCS. The education sector assessment for Western Honduras and the employability study were used as inputs to the CDCS development and realignment of existing education activities. In education, testing results will inform FY 2014 training to be carried out with the Ministry of Education, school district officials, school principals, and teachers throughout the country. Monitoring and evaluation results from FTF activities were incorporated in the design of two new FTF projects. Environmental threat and vulnerability assessments and program monitoring activities led to realignment of existing activities to the CDCS and informed strategic CDCS decisions to properly incorporate climate information and best adaptation practices. Gender assessment information led to a better understanding of gender dynamics and barriers to participation in different sectors, while findings of the gender assessment served as a guide for strategic and activity-level design. USAID used quarterly information from each activity to tailor interventions, refine annual and life-of-project targets, fine tune gender strategies, and set sex-differntiated targets aimed at reducing gender inequalities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Aware of the Costs of Impunity, Citizens Feel Safe and Obliged to Report and Speak Out against Misuse of Authority, Violations of Human Rights, and Acts of Corruption. Communities Have the Resources to Assess Crime, Monitor Violence, Develop and Implement Crime Prevention and Security Plans, Provide Positive Alternatives to At-Risk Youth, Reclaim Public Spaces, and Dedicate Own-Source Revenue to Crime Prevention Activities: Improving democratic governance requires Honduran citizens, civil society, and local communities to keep the national government accountable by designing and implementing local solutions to local problems. USAID interventions aim to give individuals and civil society organizations tools and confidence to work productively with local and national government officials and political leaders to effect change, including through elections. Where appropriate, USAID will build on domestic initiatives and work to draw in other international donors.

The Honduran Economy Expands, Taking Advantage of, and in Full Compliance with, the United States-Central America- Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) and Other Trade Agreements, to Provide Greater Opportunity to U.S. Business and all Honduran Citizens, and Honduras' Regulatory Environment Provides a Fair, Level Playing Field for U.S. Interests: The United States is Honduras' largest trade and economic partner. The entry into force of CAFTA-DR in 2006 boosted U.S. export opportunities and diversified the composition of bilateral trade. U.S. exports have nearly doubled since that time but continued vigilance is needed to ensure that Honduras complies fully with its existing obligations and phases in its remaining commitments on schedule. U.S. companies have extensive investments in Honduras, many of which facilitate exports for U.S.-based suppliers, but they face an unpredictable investment climate that increases costs and exposes investments to greater risks. A strong Honduran economy will provide additional opportunities for U.S. trade and investment.

Honduras Mobilizes Domestic Revenues and Responsibly Manages Public Resources through Improved Budgeting, Tax System Efficiency and Transparency, Effective Debt Management, and Controlled Expenditures: The security and development partnership between the United States and Honduras requires the Honduran government to make real contributions of energy, political will, and money. For Honduras to be able to pay its share of the financial costs, it must manage its budget in a sustainable manner. Chronic and excessive budget deficits, as well as the tendency for government entities to spend more than authorized, increase the pressure on Honduras' already scarce resources and undermine the public's confidence that its tax payments are used efficiently. Additionally, unaccountable and opaque spending and revenue-collection practices create an environment susceptible to corruption.

Honduras Manages Its Natural Resources, Especially Its Energy Resources, in a Sustainable and Responsible Way: Honduras currently relies on imported fossil fuels for the majority of its electricity generation. As a country vulnerable to weather-related disasters, especially hurricanes, Honduras is sensitive to the challenges posed by global climate change and intends to expand considerably its use of clean and renewable energy. However, Honduras' electricity grid is ill-managed and wasteful, and a substantial portion of the electricity generated is lost during the transmission to consumers. Adoption of a cost-effective mix of conventional energy, renewable energy, and energy efficiency, will improve energy security and boost economic development for extremely poor families in a sustainable way.

Honduras Has Reformed and Decentralized Its Health and Education Systems to Expand Efficient and Quality Services at the Community Level: Heavily centralized and bureaucratic government institutions are inefficient and fail to meet Hondurans' basic health, education, and other needs. The poor quality of primary schools and lack of accountability leads to the outcome that after six years of education, no more than 5% of students are leaving with satisfactory basic math and Spanish skills. Approximately 30 percent of the Honduran population lacks access that would increase the participation of marginalized

groups in development, enhance participation of local citizens and civil society in the provision of decentralized health care services and improvement of education quality, and expand basic education and skills training for at-risk youth and adults to increase their prospects for employment and higher incomes.

Honduras Has Improved Food Security through Increased Rural Incomes and Better Nutrition and Hygiene: Poverty and malnutrition rob many Hondurans of the opportunity to lead a productive life, literally stunting the development trajectory of the next generation. Two-thirds of Hondurans live in poverty, and 60 percent are food insecure. Stunting rates for children are as high as 50 percent in food insecure areas. Limited access to basic services further suppresses the competitiveness of Honduran small-scale farmers, in addition to exacerbating poor health and sanitation conditions. Therefore, U.S. efforts will focus on increasing incomes, improving food security and nutrition for vulnerable populations, promoting access to renewable energy, and adapting to global climate change. By the close of 2015, activities implemented under the FTF program will have provided services to more than 40,000 families (approximately 200,000 people) and increased incomes for 25,000 families and reduced child malnutrition in target communities by more than 20 percent.

Transit of All Types of Contraband Decreases (Including Trafficking in Persons), and the Government of Honduras Has Some Success in Dismantling Criminal Organizations Providing Logistical Support to Move Contraband through Honduras: Through U.S. Government engagement, the Government of Honduras will develop skills to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations. The U.S. Government will work with the Hondurans to ensure that weapon stockades are secure and obsolete and unneeded weapons and ammunition are destroyed.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**162,950**
Aware of the costs of impunity, citizens feel safe and obliged to report and speak out against misuse of authority, violations of human rights, and acts of corruption. Communities have the resources to assess crime, monitor violence, develop and implement crime prevention and security plans, provide positive alternatives to at-risk youth, reclaim public spaces, and dedicate own-source revenue to crime prevention activities.	**22,500**
Development Assistance	**22,500**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	10,000
2.4 Civil Society	5,000
3.2 Education	3,500
Transit of all types of contraband decreases (including trafficking in persons), and the Government of Honduras has some success in dismantling criminal organizations providing logistical support to move contraband through Honduras.	**5,250**
Foreign Military Financing	**4,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500
International Military Education and Training	**750**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750
The Honduran economy expands, taking advantage of, and in full compliance with, the United States – Central America - Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) and other trade agreements, to provide greater opportunity to U.S. business and all Honduran citizens,	**43,461**

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
and Honduras' regulatory environment provides a fair, level playing field for U.S. interests.	
Development Assistance	**43,461**
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,000
4.4 Infrastructure	22,461
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,000
Honduras mobilizes domestic revenues and responsibly manages public resources through improved budgeting, tax system efficiency and transparency, effective debt management, and controlled expenditures.	**19,200**
Development Assistance	**19,200**
2.2 Good Governance	15,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,200
Honduras manages its natural resources, especially its energy resources, in a sustainable and responsible way.	**5,500**
Development Assistance	**5,500**
4.8 Environment	5,500
Honduras has reformed and decentralized its health and education systems to expand efficient and quality services at the community level.	**52,039**
Development Assistance	**52,039**
2.2 Good Governance	17,539
3.2 Education	19,500
4.4 Infrastructure	15,000
Honduras has improved food security through increased rural incomes and better nutrition and hygiene.	**15,000**
Development Assistance	**15,000**
4.5 Agriculture	15,000

Jamaica

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Jamaica will address the negative effects of climate change; continue to reduce factors that contribute to violent crime and instability; and support the country's efforts to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS among key populations. Bilateral assistance to Jamaica will improve Jamaica's resiliency to extreme climate and variable weather events and strengthen Jamaica's ability to implement adaptive strategies and to pursue low carbon emission development. Climatic shifts pose significant threats to major infrastructure and to the livelihoods of urban and rural communities across Jamaica. Regional programs such as the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will be used to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance. To advance security and citizen safety, CBSI will focus on strengthening Jamaica's security capacity and ability to address transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**6,670**	*****	**5,600**	**-1,070**
Development Assistance	6,000	*	5,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	670	*	600	-70

Development Assistance (DA)

DA will support Global Climate Change initiative programs, which aim to increase the resilience and sustainability of targeted livelihoods and ecosystems.

Threats to the Environment and Citizen Vulnerability Reduced

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will focus on providing technical support and training to key Jamaican government ministries; applying climate information to decision making; ensuring timely dissemination of information to vulnerable populations; and implementing adaptive strategies, such as climate-smart agriculture management practices, disaster risk reduction, and integrated watershed management.
- Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Jamaica to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and low carbon growth.
- GCC Clean Energy programming will support Jamaica in meeting its energy planning goals, which include transmission, distribution, expansion and generation planning for renewables in the electricity sector; training for energy officials (at the technical and executive levels) to ensure effective integration of renewables; technical assistance to promote and implement energy efficiency; and identification of barriers and technical assistance for renewable energy projects.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

create lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. IMET will support the Jamaica Defense Force (JDF) in developing the skills and capabilities to protect national and maritime territory against transnational threats. Training will include professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels. IMET will also support technical training in maritime security, as well as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief courses.

The Government of Jamaica is Better Able to Counter Transnational Criminal Organizations through Implementation of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)

Key Intervention:
IMET assistance to Jamaica will support professional military education and technical training for the JDF to improve their capacity to support maritime security and domain awareness efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- In FY 2013, the Regional Inspector General (RIG) conducted a performance audit of the Basic Education project and the findings were used to refine the design of the government-to-government activity with the Ministry of Education and narrow the focus of activities, as USAID transitioned out of education programming.
- In addition, the Mission conducted annual portfolio and quarterly pipeline reviews of its programs during FY 2013.
- In FY 2014, the USAID Mission in Jamaica completed the design of its Performance Management Plan (PMP) in order to track performance of all activities focused on meeting the overall objective of reducing threats to the environment and vulnerable populations. The PMP tracks multiple indicators that will enable the Mission to monitor progress and adjust climate change programs.
- In FY 2014, USAID's flagship climate change adaptation project (JaREEACH) conducted a comprehensive assessment of indigenous organizations. The results of this assessment will inform the follow-on adaptation activity, especially whether local organizations could be used to implement portions of the GCC project.
- In FY 2014 USAID designed a long-term performance evaluation for the second phase of Jamaica's Community Empowerment and Transformation Project (COMET) program, funded both through CBSI and GCC funds. Reflective of USAID's integrated programming, a component of COMET addresses climate change adaptation to help communities, bringing police and at-risk youth together, to reduce their risk in times of natural disasters. This evaluation will take into account lessons learned from the first phase, ensure that performance is linked to outcomes beginning early in the implementation stage, and allow for mid-term course corrections, as needed. This evaluation is set to take place during FY 2016.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by Jamaica informed the following actions and decisions regarding the FY 2016 budget:

- The scoping process in 2012-2013 as required of Jamaica's participation in the USG's flagship GCC mitigation initiative, Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS), informed design of clean energy and low carbon development activities.
- Three USAID/Washington supported assessments in July, October and November 2014 by U.S. government energy experts further informed the formulation of specific bilateral clean energy activities under the umbrella of EC-LEDS and the Mission's broader GCC project.

- In addition, the Mission will utilize the findings of the JaREEACH assessment to inform the design of a follow-on adaptation project that is expected to commence in FY 2016.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Threats to the Environment and Citizen Vulnerability Reduced: Jamaica will balance the priorities of GCC adaptation and mitigation with the security needs of local communities, while contributing to enhanced livelihood opportunities for targeted Jamaican populations. "Safety and security" not only refers to the levels of crime and corruption that impacts one's community, but also environmental factors that: a) promote or inhibit one's ability to make a living, and b) affect one's quality of life. The livelihoods of a significant number of Jamaicans rely on a healthy and resilient natural resource base that provides so-called "ecosystem benefits", e.g. adequate soil and water resources for farmers to grow crops, and clean beaches and coastal waters to support the tourism sector and fishermen alike. In other words, the health and resilience of these ecosystems yield large benefits and revenue for the Jamaican people.

The Government of Jamaica is Better Able to Counter Transnational Criminal Organizations through Implementation of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): Jamaican criminal networks' production and distribution of marijuana, transshipment of cocaine to markets in the United States, Canada, the Caribbean, Europe and West Africa, and strong ties to regional and transnational criminal organizations all prevent citizens from enjoying the benefits of a Jamaican integration in regional and global markets. Supporting and enhancing Jamaica's professional and modern security forces fosters respect for the rule of law and ensures a secure environment for citizens, a condition that will contribute to other mission goals.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**5,600**
Threats to the environment and citizen vulnerability reduced	**5,000**
Development Assistance	**5,000**
4.8 Environment	5,000
The Government of Jamaica is better able to counter transnational criminal organizations through implementation of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)	**600**
International Military Education and Training	**600**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600

Mexico

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2016, the United States will partner with Mexico to consolidate and institutionalize progress made as a result of ongoing bilateral security and environmental cooperation. By weakening transnational criminal organizations (TCOs), reforming the institutions that sustain the rule of law, protecting human rights, creating a 21st century border, and building stronger and more resilient communities, the United States and Mexico will ensure greater prosperity and growth on both sides of our shared border. To support the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, a strong partnership with the GOM and other stakeholders will promote clean energy adoption, energy efficiency, low carbon development, and sustainable land use and forest management to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Mexico is a global non-proliferation partner and related assistance will focus on enhancing Mexico's capabilities and commitment. Mexico continues to be a strong partner as we work to address the root causes of unlawful migration from Central America.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**206,768**	*****	**142,160**	**-64,608**
Development Assistance	-	*	12,500	12,500
Economic Support Fund	46,750	*	39,000	-7,750
Foreign Military Financing	6,550	*	7,000	450
International Military Education and Training	1,427	*	1,500	73
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	148,131	*	80,000	-68,131
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,910	*	2,160	-1,750

Development Assistance (DA)

Contributing nearly two percent of the global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Mexico ranks 12th among the largest emitting countries and is a global leader in combating global climate change. U.S. assistance supports Mexico in its commitment to a low-carbon future through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the energy, land use, and forestry sectors. U.S. assistance will help Mexico achieve this by promoting low-emissions growth, improving institutional and technical capacity to support low-emissions development, and establishing financial models for climate change mitigation that leverage resources. These activities complement bilateral and multilateral climate change mitigation efforts, including those under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in addition to bilateral processes under the U.S.-Mexico High Level Economic Dialogue (among others).

A Stronger, More Productive Energy Relationship Resulting in a Cleaner, More Secure Energy Future, while Mitigating Climate Change

Key Interventions:

- Proposed Global Climate Change (GCC) initiative funding will include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Mexico to develop and implement national action plans for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.

- U.S. assistance will provide $6.0 million to help Mexico improve the design and continue implementing its LEDS; improve the structure and function of GHG monitoring, reporting, and verification systems; draft policy and law to expand renewable energy and energy-efficient technology adoption; and continue to work with a wide range of national, state, and local organizations to strengthen institutional and technical capacity to use more renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies. Assistance will fund evaluating the costs and benefits of implementing low emissions strategies under different economic scenarios and identifying financing sources to fund green development.
- U.S. assistance will provide $6.5 million to support policy formulation and implementation processes at the national, state, and local levels for the prevention of deforestation and degradation. This will include the development of an equitable and transparent benefit-sharing architecture; a nested monitoring, reporting and verification system for forest carbon; and robust social and environmental safeguard systems. U.S. assistance will help the GOM work with local and indigenous communities, conservation and forestry organizations, and research and education institutions to increase their capacity to participate in the design and implementation of climate change mitigation initiatives. Assistance will include the implementation of models of climate effective rural development that improve livelihoods and protect forests.
- The United States will also use Clean Energy and Sustainable Landscapes funding to support pilot projects with a wide variety of private sector and community-based organizations to conduct proof-of-concept projects to reduce emissions from land use, land-use change, deforestation and forest degradation and by expanding the use of clean energy and energy efficient technologies.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The U.S. government works closely with Mexican counterparts through the Merida Initiative to support the reform of the criminal justice system, improve the protection of human rights (in support of the GOM's National Program for Social Prevention of Violence and Crime), and identify crime- and violence-prevention models to use throughout Mexico. This assistance will advance bilateral policy priorities that include an improved criminal justice system, institutions that protect human rights and prevent abuses, and safer communities that provide greater economic opportunity. U.S. assistance will strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations and business associations for policy analysis, advocacy, and coalition-building to engage with the GOM at the federal, state and local level on rule of law, citizen security, human rights and environmental issues.

Support Mexican State and Society Efforts to Establish Highly Capable Security and Rule of Law Institutions which Respect Citizens' Rights

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will include $16.5 million to support legislation consistent with criminal justice reforms, strengthen justice sector institutions, and train judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, investigative police, and federal and state-level reform commissions to operate under the new criminal justice system. This includes enhancing the ability of state justice institutions and civil society to collect evidence and develop effective communication strategies to build civic confidence in the adversarial system, as well as improving analytic and quality control capabilities of justice sector institutions. Funds will promote the use of alternative justice mechanisms, improved access to justice and victims' services, and improved service delivery for women and families.
- Funds in the amount of $2.3 million will promote the protection of human rights through improvements to legal frameworks and building the capacity of federal, state, and municipal authorities consistent with Mexico's National Human Rights Program and international human rights treaties. This includes promoting police investigative techniques that adhere to international human rights standards and strengthening the capacity of government (federal, state, and municipal) to

incorporate human rights-based approaches to public policies and programs, engage civic actors on human rights issues, and protect the rights of journalists and human rights defenders.

- U.S. assistance will include $3.2 million to support multiple new, local mechanisms to protect human rights, prevent abuses, and increase civil society's capacity to advocate effectively for and monitor government efforts in the areas of human rights and criminal justice reform. Civil society organizations' participation is critical to sustaining the GOM's human rights and rule of law initiatives, and United States-supported technical support will help position these organizations to participate fully in Mexico's processes and advocate effectively on behalf of citizens.

Sustain and Enhance Bilateral, Multilateral, and Regional Security Cooperation, Synchronized across USG and GOM Civilian and Military Agencies

Key Interventions:

- Funding of $10.8 million will support and strengthen the GOM's crime and violence prevention programming, including continuing to build the capacity of federal, state, and local government to safeguard citizen security through the development and implementation of comprehensive policies and programs aimed at crime prevention and reduction. Programming will focus on strengthening multi-sectoral collaboration and public and private sector engagement in crime prevention efforts and facilitate the replication of successful crime prevention models throughout the country.
- U.S. assistance will provide $3.5 million to support at-risk youth programming that increases youth capacity to play a constructive role in their community through support for after-school, summer enrichment, and school retention programs, promoting job creation, and addressing domestic violence and community mental health issues. Adjustments to programming in FY 2016 will be based on an evaluation of current initiatives in the target locations in which USAID works, as well as best practices identified in prior crime prevention programs in Mexico and throughout the region.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

FY 2016 FMF assistance will support the GOM's efforts to secure national territory and to protect maritime and land borders against transnational threats, such as TCOs. FMF will enhance the Mexican military forces' capacity to communicate securely in all environments at all echelons of command and to integrate their existing communication and surveillance systems (sensors, radars, aircraft, vehicles, regional and local headquarters, etc.) more fully. This effort will strengthen the Mexican military's command and control capabilities throughout the country. Assistance will also support maritime intercept operations training to enhance detection, interception, and boarding of suspect vessels at sea. FMF will serve to enhance operational capabilities and interoperability, increase the speed and effectiveness of Mexican military operations, and improve the resilience of Mexican military forces.

Sustain and Enhance Bilateral, Multilateral, and Regional Security Cooperation, Synchronized across USG and GOM Civilian and Military Agencies

Key Interventions:

- Funding will support the enhancement of a ground communications network for the Mexican military that will fill a critical gap and allow for greater connectivity at the tactical and operational level.
- Funding will support the development of satellite communications systems that will allow secure communications between Mexican military ships, aircraft, and ground units. This system will enable the Mexican military to respond to threats on a near real time basis.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

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

the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professional military education at the mid and senior level for the Mexican armed forces to support leadership development. Funds will also support Expanded IMET courses in defense management, human rights, respect for rule of law, and civil-military relations. Additionally, funds may support technical training, such as maritime skills development and intelligence operations, and English language training.

Support Mexican State and Society Efforts to Establish Highly Capable Security and Rule of Law Institutions which Respect Citizens' Rights

Key Intervention:

- Funds will support professionalization of the Mexican armed forces, promote respect for democratic values and human rights, strengthen civil-military relationships, and enhance senior leadership strategic management skills.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

The primary mission of the INCLE-funded programs of the Merida Initiative is to support Mexico's ability disrupt the activities of TCOs, promote the rule of law, and reduce the flow of illicit narcotics into the United States. In particular, INCLE funds will support the GOM's strengthening of criminal justice institutions, building a modern border system capable of facilitating legitimate travel and trade while preventing cross border movement of illicit goods, and building strong and resilient communities. With FY 2016 requested funds, the program will continue to provide comprehensive training and technical assistance, further expand assistance to Mexican states, and sustain support to enhance Mexico's southern border.

The FY 2016 request level will enable us to allocate funds in support of strengthening Mexico's southern border, a high priority for both the U.S. and Mexican administrations. The Department will ensure that requested U.S. assistance continues to complement Mexico's investment to prevent and fight crime and effect institutional change in the security sector.

Improve Border Security, Including Building Support to the New Government's Efforts to Secure the Southern Border

Key Interventions:

- Funds in the amount of $14.0 million will support the strengthening of Mexico's borders, with a focus on its southern border, with crucial non-intrusive inspection and communications equipment as well as further related training. The equipment and training will provide GOM officials with increased inter-operational capabilities by facilitating direct communication and interchange of information between Mexican law enforcement authorities operating in the southern border region. Merida assistance, complementing the GOM's own investment in border security infrastructure, will enhance border security and facilitate the flows of licit commerce and travel, while reducing the movement of illicit narcotics, currency, weapons, explosives, black market goods, and undocumented migrants.
- Merida assistance of $2.0 million will help to build Mexican canine units to ensure that Mexican law enforcement have a vital, sustainable non-intrusive inspection tool to detect, inter, and deter contraband.
- Merida assistance of $3.0 million will support efforts to build the capacity of the GOM on border and migration issues. Such support will include the development of a shared biometric standard for Mexico which will enable U.S. and Mexican law enforcement institutions to share biometric and biographic data.

Support Mexican State and Society Efforts to Establish Highly Capable Security and Rule of Law Institutions which Respect Citizens' Rights

Key Interventions:

- The Department will continue to help institutionalize justice and security sector reforms to sustain the rule of law and respect for human rights by providing $20 million in training, technical expertise, and limited equipment to law enforcement and judicial institutions at federal, state, and municipal levels, along with additional support to enhance the transparency and increase the professionalization of these institutions.
- The Department will provide $5.0 million in assistance for specialized training for investigations and prosecutions of crimes that support TCO activity, including anti-kidnapping, anti-money laundering, and anti-trafficking in persons training.
- The Department will continue to assist law enforcement institutions in professionalizing and adopting or using international standards for forensics and corrections with assistance funding of $9.0 million.
- U.S. assistance of $7.0 million will support civil society and government actions to increase crime prevention activities, address substance use disorders, elevate the professionalism of drug treatment providers, and provide a culture of civic responsibility.

Sustain and Enhance Bilateral, Multilateral, and Regional Security Cooperation, Synchronized across USG and GOM Civilian and Military Agencies

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of $6.0 million will support efforts to dismantle organized criminal groups by providing training, software, and equipment for states to standardize and centralize law enforcement-related information gathering and by providing training and limited equipment to identify, map, and disrupt illicit financing networks.
- U.S. assistance will continue to fund comprehensive monitoring and evaluation activities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Mexico's proximity to the United States and existing smuggling routes make it an attractive option for terrorist organizations seeking to operate in North America. Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) activities will help Mexican law enforcement build effective border security through training to prevent terrorist transit, will support Mexican law enforcement efforts to prevent the establishment of terrorist safe havens in Mexico, and will increase Mexican police ability to protect critical infrastructure.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) will allow Mexico to continue to evolve as a key ally in the global effort to stem the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and WMD-related technologies, materials, and equipment. Though Mexico has improved its ability to enforce trade-controls, it faces the challenges of an extensive system of ports of entry and customs checkpoints, difficulties with its southern border with Guatemala and Belize, weak interagency collaboration, and lack of experience in investigating and prosecuting proliferation violations.

Support Mexican State and Society Efforts to Establish Highly Capable Security and Rule of Law Institutions which Respect Citizens' Rights

Key Interventions:

- Funding will assist the GOM to institutionalize capacity in computer forensics to apply new and advanced techniques—including skills related to the collection and preservation of digital evidence—to prevent and combat potential threats from terrorist sources.
- Activities assistance will include significant support for border security-related training initiatives,

including training in enhanced fraudulent document recognition capabilities and the identification of suspect behavior. The ATA program will provide a mentor to assist the GOM in professionalizing its instructor cadre, and updating course materials.

Improve Border Security, Including Building Support to the New Government's Efforts to Secure the Southern Border

Key Interventions:

- EXBS funds of $1.1 million will finance programs to improve detection, identification, and interdiction of chemical, biological, or radiological materials, and will provide radiological detection and identification equipment. Trainings will also emphasize the importance of interagency and international collaboration. EXBS activities will also allow Mexico to use its experience to assist regional partners in preventing the unlawful movement of WMD.
- EXBS funds in the amount of $0.1 million will continue to finance initiatives that assist Mexico's implementation of effective internal compliance programs for private industry, enhancing proliferation awareness and ensuring that the GOM detects and counters diversion efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID assessments and evaluations carried out in FY 2013 and FY 2014 have documented program impacts and have informed new programming directions, as described below.

- In June 2013, USAID finalized a baseline survey report, Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP), as part of an impact evaluation on the public's perception of security and crime prevention programs in the cities of Monterrey, Ciudad Juarez, and Tijuana. USAID conducted the second phase of the same survey in July 2014 and identified trends in public perceptions of crime and violence in the communities on which USAID programming focused.
- In April 2013, USAID also finalized an assessment of Mexico's Tropical Forest and Biodiversity as part of the preparation of the Mexico Country Development Cooperation Strategy. The assessment investigated habitat loss and degradation, over-exploitation, spread of invasive species, pollution of habitats, and climate change.
- USAID completed a mid-term assessment of the Mexico Low-Emissions Development (MLED) program in the spring of 2014. The evaluation confirmed the effectiveness of the main areas of technical assistance, which resulted in a two-year extension.
- During 2014, USAID evaluated crime and violence prevention models in the target cities of Ciudad Juarez, Monterrey, and Tijuana to determine whether these interventions and methodologies reduced the impacts of crime and violence on communities, while addressing the risk factors related to youth involvement in crime and violence. The evaluation found violence prevention interventions reduced the risk factors most associated with high crime and violence levels, and that strategies for targeting the youth most at-risk of recruitment to violent activity is critical.
- USAID continued to improve its monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2015 by putting in place the Mission's first Performance Management Plan covering all Mission activities.
- During FY 2015, USAID will evaluate its human rights project as it strengthens its partnership with the GOM through its support of Mexico's National Human Rights Program. Moreover, USAID will evaluate its activities that have focused on legal education to further refine its approaches to ensure that the next generation of lawyers is prepared to practice effectively in the new criminal justice system.
- The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) includes metrics in all of its implementing agreements and conducts formal quarterly assessments of interagency agreements.

Additionally, INL is developing performance and impact indicators, building on existing measures, for all its major programs. As a next step, INL will begin data collection and evaluations on the Merida Initiative.

- The Bureaus of Diplomatic Security and Counterterrorism perform a capabilities assessment of the bilateral Mexico ATA program every two years. The assessment yields monitoring information related to a range of critical law enforcement-related technical capabilities.

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

- USAID has used the results of baseline studies, assessments, and evaluations that its implementing partners carried out to adjust activities and targets of the three analyzed projects, to test models and approaches, to identify additional opportunities and key players for interventions, and to evaluate programming impacts.
- The impact evaluation of USAID's crime prevention programs under Merida identified how U.S. government-supported activities contributed to reducing the impact of crime and violence (under Pillar IV of the Merida Initiative in nine selected communities within the cities of Monterrey, Ciudad Juarez and Tijuana).
- The MLED midterm assessment recommended that the project reduce the number of its interventions and concentrate on its main and most successful interventions, an adjustment USAID made in the latest work plan.
- The Merida Initiative evaluations initiated by INL in FY 2015 will be incorporated to its FY 2016 programs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

A Stronger, More Productive Energy Relationship Resulting in a Cleaner, More Secure Energy Future, while Mitigating Climate Change: Mexico's 15-year National Energy Strategy sets goals of generating a minimum of 35 percent of energy from clean energy sources by 2024, 40 percent by 2035 and 50 percent by 2050. This creates many opportunities for U.S.-Mexico cooperation on the development of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies. The U.S. Government will continue to work with Mexico, as we have for decades, in the preservation of habitat, safe exploitation of resources, and joint research projects. The U.S. Government will increase collaboration in all aspects of climate change. USAID has a five-year project to assist Mexico in developing a Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) and to promote the adoption of renewables and energy efficient technology.

Support Mexican State and Society Efforts to Establish Highly Capable Security and Rule of Law Institutions which Respect Citizens' Rights: The United States and Mexico share a keen interest in fostering security in the region. Mexican federal government support and collaboration can and must continue among justice and law enforcement institutions, as should developing trustworthy and effective institutions at the state and local levels. With the decentralization of criminal organizations in Mexico, an increasingly important emphasis belongs with the development of local and state-level institutions capable of investigating and prosecuting criminal actors.

Sustain and Enhance Bilateral, Multilateral, and Regional Security Cooperation, Synchronized across USG and GOM Civilian and Military Agencies: Over the previous six years, numerous U.S. agencies enjoyed unprecedented levels of cooperation with their Mexican counterparts, providing support, training, equipment, expertise, intelligence, and joint operational capacity, both within Mexico, regionally, and north of the border. In addition, bilateral assistance programs receive significant support from civil society, including Mexican activists.

Improve Border Security, Including Building Support to the New Government's Efforts to Secure the

Southern Border: The United States is Mexico's largest trading partner, accounting for more than three-quarters of all exports and about half of all imports, making the efficiency and security of the border region more important than ever. Promoting a secure Mexican border region supports and deepens economic integration, shared prosperity, and sustainable growth.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**142,160**
A stronger, more productive energy relationship resulting in a cleaner, more secure energy future, while mitigating climate change	**12,500**
Development Assistance	**12,500**
4.8 Environment	12,500
Support Mexico's state and society efforts to establish highly capable security and rule of law institutions which respect citizens' rights.	**74,700**
Economic Support Fund	**22,500**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	19,500
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
International Military Education and Training	**1,500**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**49,700**
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,200
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	28,000
2.2 Good Governance	11,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**1,000**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000
Sustain and enhance bilateral, multilateral, and regional security cooperation, synchronized across USG and GOM civilian and military agencies.	**30,800**
Economic Support Fund	**16,500**
2.2 Good Governance	12,000
2.4 Civil Society	4,500
Foreign Military Financing	**7,000**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**7,300**
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,300
Improve border security, including building support to the new government's efforts to secure the southern border	**24,160**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**23,000**
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	23,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**1,160**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,160

Nicaragua

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The last three national and local elections, as well as the January 2014 constitutional reforms, consolidated the power of President Ortega and further undermined checks and balances. The space for civil society and the media to participate in public debate continues to be constrained. An increase in criminal activities and violence along the Caribbean coast, particularly related to drug trafficking, is also cause for concern. In response, U.S. foreign assistance will target activities to reverse the erosion of national democratic governance, improve citizen security along Nicaragua's Caribbean coast, and support efforts to reduce the transshipment of drugs through Nicaragua. Nicaragua is the second poorest country in the hemisphere after Haiti; nearly 10 percent of the population lives in extreme poverty.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity and reduce extreme violence, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**8,400**	*****	**18,150**	**9,750**
Development Assistance	8,400	*	18,150	9,750

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support good governance and education programs. Citizens who have the necessary tools, information, and skills will be better able to engage in governance, demand accountability, and affect positive, democratic solutions. Programs will improve early grade literacy, provide youth with basic skills to compete in the job market, and build community support for these goals.

Citizens' Ability to Engage in Democratic Governance Increased

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of $2.6 million will support independent media and the production and dissemination of objective research and policy. A combination of grants and technical assistance will help support the sustainability of independent media through the development of new alliances, platforms, consumer and market driven programming. Mentoring for young journalists and a media information clearinghouse will offer valuable resources to support Nicaraguan understanding of best

practices in independent media.

- U.S. assistance of $2.7 million will be provided for training, technical assistance, institutional strengthening, networking and the development of key democracy and governance CSOs.
- U.S. assistance will provide $3.0 million for CSO trainings, workshops, virtual platforms, advocacy campaigns, and support and citizen mobilizations increase the capacity of local civic groups and ensure local governments respond to the needs of its citizenry on issues such as global climate change.
- U.S. assistance of $2.1 million will be used to provide tools and funds for youth engagement and leadership development training to a core group of young political and civic leaders to foster a more transparent, participatory, and democratic society and to support conditions for democratic elections.
- U.S. assistance of $0.6 million will be provided to support campaigns on get-out-the-vote, to obtain voting identification cards, and to document the elections processes for the November 2016 Presidential and National Assembly elections.

Safety and Competitiveness of At-Risk Children and Youth on the Atlantic Coast Improved

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of $2.5 million will be used to improve instructional methods by providing coaching and supervision to reading teachers; increasing instructional time for reading; supporting the use of texts and reading materials that are gender, culture, and language-appropriate; and ensuring appropriate classroom-level assessments.
- U.S. assistance of $0.2 million will support communication activities targeting parents, grandparents, community-members, and other key stakeholders to emphasize the importance of reading.
- U.S. assistance in the amount of $0.5 million will be used to improve technical and vocational training for at risk-youth ages 15 through 29 to create a more competitive youth workforce which responds to the needs of Nicaragua's private sector.
- U.S. assistance will provide $0.5 million for institutional strengthening to technical and vocational training schools to improve their ability to provide accredited, appropriate technical training to youth in Nicaragua.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID completed a baseline study and two performance evaluations. The Early Grade Reading Baseline Study was conducted to set targets for the Community Action for Reading and Security Program that improves early grade reading in five municipalities of the Southern Autonomous Caribbean Region. The baseline study determined that Spanish-speaking students starting second grade understood two-thirds of the oral comprehension questions and read 30 words per minute compared to international fluency standards of 35 words per minute. Based on these significant results of the study, USAID will identify and design extracurricular activities that will be offered through community-based programs. These programs will be offered in safe, accessible locations and will improve teacher training curricula and materials to help educators improve performance on a continual basis.

- The mid-term performance evaluation for the Promotion of Economic and Social Development in Nicaragua activity, implemented by think-tank La Fundación Nicaragüense para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (FUNIDES), determined that the foundation has been strengthened; it has developed a five-year, time-phased Strategic Plan, built networks and alliances with regional think tanks; strengthened financial, personnel management and internal controls; obtained its best practice certification from the Société Générale de Surveillance; and established a fundraising strategy to increase and diversify FUNIDES' funding. Monthly monitoring shows that FUNIDES has increased citizen awareness of socioeconomic policy issues and influenced policy decision-makers through its

communications and outreach strategy. Based on these conclusions, and following the USAIDs Annual Portfolio Review recommendations, FUNIDES will help media outlets and train journalists to report effectively on macroeconomic and social issues of national interest.

- USAID's bilateral health program was completed in FY 2013. USAID carried out a performance evaluation of the Health Sector in Nicaragua to evaluate results of USAID/Nicaragua's Health program during the period 2007-2013. The evaluation concluded that Nicaragua made significant progress in family planning and maternal and child health during that period. Along with other health donors, maternal-child and reproductive health care contributed to reducing maternal and infant mortality, highlighting a one-third reduction in maternal mortality. USAID also helped improve Most At-Risk Populations' coverage and quality of access to combined HIV prevention services.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: A key objective of the new Media Strengthening Program is to increase the quality and quantity of programs and content. Based on FY 2014 mid-term performance evaluation recommendations, USAID will support media outlets and other communication partners to better inform Nicaraguans on social and economic issues affecting the country. In addition, the Media Strengthening Program will also carry out independent research to strengthen the content and increase the number of independent programs available to the public. Also based on key findings from the evaluation, USAID prioritized the requirement of developing a financial sustainability strategy early on and carried out market studies to identify new sources of funding.

- USAID health interventions in Nicaragua ceased in FY 2013. As a step towards sustainability, USAID handed over, educational material generated from Maternal Child Health, Family Planning and HIV/AIDS programs to the Ministry of Health, and other donors and universities. Distribution of these tools will help health workers continue addressing challenges related to adolescents Sexual and Reproductive Health. This initiative will provide access to modern health methods that will contribute to delaying first pregnancies; strengthening the coverage of preventive services in the Caribbean coast and remote rural areas; increasing the coverage of social security services provider for insured populations; and consolidation and expansion of successful strategies.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Citizens' Ability to Engage in Democratic Governance Increased: U.S. assistance will support key Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to improve their ability to network, advocate for citizen demands, carry out advocacy campaigns, promote public policy dialogues, and demand accountability of public resources. U.S. efforts will support alliances that protect the legal framework for the media sector and conduct policy analyses to inform citizens of non-partisan issues of national relevance, and to provide media partners with information to better advocate for freedom of information. Programs will document the election process, encourage citizens to vote on Election Day and offer citizens assistance to obtain or renew their identification cards.

Safety and Competitiveness of At-Risk Children and Youth on the Atlantic Coast Improved: Maintaining citizen security and containing the spread of illicit activities are joint Nicaragua and U.S. government priorities. Programs aim to reverse increasing violence and insecurity by working with the country's most at-risk youth along the Caribbean coast, where school dropout rates are nearly double the national average. U.S. assistance will improve early grade reading performance of primary school children in privately-managed schools and community-based reading programs, increase parent and community commitment to reading and leverage private sector investment in education and provide youth with basic workforce and life skills to compete in the job market.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**18,150**
Citizens' ability to engage in democratic governance increased	**13,100**
Development Assistance	**13,100**
2.4 Civil Society	13,100
Safety and competitiveness of at-risk children and youth on the Atlantic coast improved	**5,050**
Development Assistance	**5,050**
3.2 Education	4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,050

Panama

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Panama's central geographic location, the Panama Canal, its transportation infrastructure, and its financial sector make it an important hub for global trade and a key U.S. strategic partner. However, these factors also make Panama a central target for drug trafficking, money laundering, and organized criminal activity. The goal of U.S. assistance is to ensure Panama is a secure, prosperous, and democratic country that works with the United States as a principal regional partner in Central America.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) programs will improve regional security and reduce gang violence to complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**2,986**	*	**3,325**	**339**
Foreign Military Financing	2,125	*	2,125	-
International Military Education and Training	671	*	700	29
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	190	*	500	310

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

U.S. assistance supports Panamanian capacity to protect borders and maritime territory against transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking. FMF will support maritime security through the procurement of equipment, such as maritime vessels and communications equipment, maintenance and sustainment support, technical assistance, and maritime training. Additionally, FMF will support border security capacity building by providing equipment and training to address transnational threats in remote areas of Panama's border regions.

U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama Is Strengthened and Expanded to Improve Interdiction and Prosecution Success

Develop Efficient Border Security Measures in Panama to Interdict Illicit Traffic and Combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Transnational Terrorist Organizations by Increasing Capacity, Transparency, and Professionalization of Security and Law Enforcement Institutions to Improve Their Performance

Key Intervention:

- FMF funds will support Panama's ability to protect maritime and land territory against transnational threats by building on and improving maritime and border security capacities of the Panamanian Public Forces (PPF).

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose security personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and create lasting security sector relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. U.S. assistance will support professional military education at the mid and senior levels. IMET will also support training to develop targeted technical, operational, and management capabilities. Additionally, funds support Expanded IMET courses, such as civil military operations, counterterrorism, and humanitarian assistance/disaster relief.

U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama Is Strengthened and Expanded to Improve Interdiction and Prosecution Success

Develop Efficient Border Security Measures in Panama to Interdict Illicit Traffic and Combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Transnational Terrorist Organizations by Increasing Capacity, Transparency, and Professionalization of Security and Law Enforcement Institutions to Improve Their Performance

Key Intervention:

- IMET funds will enhance the professionalism of the PPF through the provision of training in targeted skill sets to expand maritime and border security operations.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Panama has yet to adopt comprehensive strategic trade management legislation and does not have a National Control List for dual-use and military goods, leading to significant weaknesses in its risk analysis and control over strategic commerce in transit through the canal or Panamanian territory. Furthermore, as a key nonproliferation ally and member of the Megaports Program, the Proliferation Security Initiative, and the Container Security Initiative, the country serves as a key strategic hub in the global transshipment of maritime commerce. Approximately 70 percent of maritime shipping containers pass through the canal and originate from or are destined for U.S. ports. As a result, NADR - Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) will work with Panama to further refine its strategic trade management system, develop comprehensive strategic trade management legislation, and focus enforcement activities on building sustainable weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and dual-use detection and identification capabilities through targeted training initiatives and equipment donations.

U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama Is Strengthened and Expanded to Improve Interdiction and Prosecution Success

Develop Efficient Border Security Measures in Panama to Interdict Illicit Traffic and Combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Transnational Terrorist Organizations by Increasing Capacity, Transparency, and Professionalization of Security and Law Enforcement Institutions to Improve Their Performance

Key Interventions:

- EXBS funds of $0.5 million will support Panama in further refining its strategic trade management system by focusing special attention on the adoption of a National Control List and appropriate implementing regulations to enhance strategic trade management in the near-term. This assistance will build the foundation for additional assistance focused on the development of comprehensive strategic trade management legislation.
- EXBS will build sustainable WMD and dual-use detection and identification capabilities through targeted training initiatives and equipment donations, including train-the-trainer programs. Training initiatives will be designed to facilitate increased inter-agency collaboration and coordination.
- EXBS will leverage the emerging strategic trade management experience of regional partners, such as Mexico, to enhance regional inter-governmental collaboration, information sharing, and the development of regional best practices to combat proliferation activities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The United States performs periodic reviews of equipment and training purchased with FMF and other programs through formal end-use monitoring to evaluate operational status and appropriate use. Proposed FMF budget planning targets are based on Panamanian requirements. FMF and other security cooperation funding improved the capacity of the PPF. In addition, Panamanian officials have benefitted from IMET-funded training that accelerated career development in order to achieve improved capacity in managing real-world operations.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Panama's interdiction of illicit traffic at sea and on land continues to improve consistently, based in large measure to FMF and IMET-funded training both in the United States and in Panama by way of deployed mobile training teams.. In addition, the Government of Panama made efforts to sustain gains. For example:

- FMF-funded spare parts for Panama's National Air Service's (SENAN) fleet, particularly the interceptor boats, are expected to raise Panamanian maritime capability in the coming year. Additional boats are already coming online. Panama has developed an aggressive construction and maintenance plan. Operational readiness of FMF-funded vessels within SENAN, which was responsible for seizing 40 percent of all narcotics in Panama, continues to increase, with nearly 60 percent of vessels operational. The provision of boats and equipment to the National Border Service (SENAFRONT) also increased capacity for coastal and riverine surveillance. The continued training of officers is expected to reinforce ongoing reform efforts in the Panamanian National Police (including within police Special Forces units), SENAN, and SENAFRONT. These three organizations are critical to Panama's efforts to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime.
- EXBS-funded donations of inspection equipment increased the ability of SENAFRONT units to detect concealed shipments of illicit goods, and related training increased the ability of enforcement agencies, such as customs, SENAFRONT, and SENAN, to detect and identify illicit shipments of controlled goods and WMD-related materials. Panamanian customs now possesses its own training capability for WMD Commodity Identification and, along with SENAFRONT, for WMD Interdiction. Panama is currently working on legislation to adopt a National Control List for dual-use and controlled military goods, following extensive EXBS awareness building through workshops and best practices visits. When adopted, this list will enhance Panama's legal basis for detaining illicit shipments and prosecuting violators.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Develop Efficient Border Security Measures in Panama to Interdict Illicit Traffic and Combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Transnational Terrorist Organizations by Increasing Capacity, Transparency, and Professionalization of Security and Law Enforcement Institutions to Improve Their Performance: Panama remains a crossroads for trade, both legal and illicit. Mexican and Colombian Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs), criminal gangs (BACRIM), and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) move illegal contraband through Panama. The influence of DTOs erodes citizen security and government authority.

U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama Is Strengthened and Expanded to Improve Interdiction and Prosecution Success: Panama is the number-one transit country for cocaine, with over 100 metric tons of narcotics seized in the last two years, the highest amount in the transit zone. Given Panama's importance in interdiction efforts, it is imperative that Panama achieve and maintain a high level of operational effectiveness in maritime interdiction.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**3,325**
U.S. Operational Cooperation to Combat Illicit Trafficking in and around Panama is strengthened and expanded to improve interdiction and prosecution success.	**1,663**
Foreign Military Financing	**1,063**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,063
International Military Education and Training	**350**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**250**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250
Develop efficient border security measures in Panama to interdict illicit traffic and combat Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and Transnational Terrorist Organizations by increasing capacity, transparency, and professionalization of security and law enforcement institutions to improve their performance.	**1,662**
Foreign Military Financing	**1,062**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,062
International Military Education and Training	**350**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**250**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250

Paraguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Government of Paraguay has initiated concrete steps to fight corruption and impunity with an emphasis on government efficiency, transparency and the elimination of extreme poverty. At the end of 2013, the Supreme Court ruled that citizens have a constitutional right to access public information, and President Cartes signed the Freedom of Information Law in September 2014. Change is underway in Paraguay, evident in civil society calling for legitimate reforms to end impunity, and a government demonstrating greater commitment to accountability to its citizens. U.S. assistance programs aim to add momentum to these positive steps, helping Paraguay strengthen its democratic institutions by promoting efficient and transparent government practices and equitable government services. The United States also promotes environmentally sustainable economic growth and assistance to professionalize Paraguay's security forces.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**7,528**	*****	**9,460**	**1,932**
Development Assistance	7,000	*	9,000	2,000
International Military Education and Training	528	*	460	-68

Development Assistance (DA)

U.S. assistance will support governance programs that increase the institutional capacity of key public institutions necessary for a responsive democracy and strengthen accountability and anti-corruption efforts. U.S. assistance will increase the income of small-scale farmer producer organizations through strengthened value chains and improved market access and increase employment and business opportunities for vulnerable populations. U.S. assistance also promotes an environmentally sustainable approach to development through reforestation and sustainable community-led water management models. These programs will be primarily implemented through local civil society organizations, and in close coordination with Paraguayan counterparts and international donors.

Paraguay's Public Sector has Greater Capability of Providing More Open, Inclusive and Effective Response to Citizen Demands

Key interventions:

- U.S. assistance will help strengthen key management and procurement reforms in select Executive Ministries and the Judiciary.
- Programs will support the implementation of merit-based systems in select public sector institutions, including the judicial branch.
- U.S. assistance will expand implementation of internal controls in select public sector institutions.
- Activities will develop the capacity of select public sector institutions to better support and protect vulnerable populations.

Support More Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development with a Significant Focus in Targeted Areas of the Northern Zone of Paraguay

Key interventions:

- USAID will provide technical assistance to small-scale farmer and producer organizations to improve member services, including agricultural extension services, and access to markets and essential productive inputs. U.S. assistance will also ensure that farmers are adopting environmentally sustainable agricultural practices.
- The United States will assist vulnerable populations, including women, youth and indigenous populations by tailoring programs to the unique circumstances of these different groups, while promoting the same objective of increased income and employment opportunities.
- Programs will strengthen the capacity of local governments to promote productive sector expansion.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, strengthen capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable exchanges with communities across the country. IMET funding to Paraguay will support professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels and training such as leadership development and management, maintenance and sustainment for maritime and aviation assets, English language, respect for human rights, and the rule of law. Professionalization and education of the military will support control of Paraguay's porous borders and extensive waterways.

Paraguayan Security Forces and Justice System can Better Disrupt Local and Transnational Criminal Elements and Violent Extremist Organizations and Protect U.S. Citizens and Secure Borders

Key Interventions:

- IMET will support professional military education at the basic-, mid-, and senior-levels.
- IMET funds will provide technical training to improve force capacity to maintain and manage military equipment and related assets; support management courses, such as defense resource management; instill respect for human rights; and support English language training and English language labs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- Performance evaluations of governance programs were conducted in 2013. Findings reflect the need for systems improvement and increased internal and external accountability in public sector institutions.
- A performance evaluation of the governance program is underway, and preliminary work for the initial evaluation is being finalized.
- USAID is designing an impact evaluation of its economic growth project, with a particular emphasis on the effects of strengthened local governments on improved economic outcomes.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities conducted in Paraguay helped USAID formulate its FY 2016 budget. In addition, findings were used as follows:

- Helped in drafting USAID/Paraguay's five-year strategy, and its new project designs for Democracy and Governance and Economic Growth programs.
- The Democracy and Governance program now prioritizes interventions with a high degree of

visibility to generate a significant positive impact on the general public and/or key selected audiences.

- By emphasizing systems strengthening among institutions that provide key public services and/or goods to Paraguayans, such as the Ministries of Health, Education, Environment, Agriculture, and Public Works, USAID seeks to achieve a direct impact on the lives of the public at large and a direct relationship with program beneficiaries.
- The focus of the Economic Growth program shifted from on-farm technical assistance to enhancing the capacity of producer associations and cooperatives to access value chains, with a particular focus on the role of women. The approach has also shifted to a demand-driven approach.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Paraguay's Public Sector Has Greater Capability of Providing More Open, Inclusive and Effective Response to Citizen Demands: The U.S. government will focus efforts to support Paraguay to cultivate a more open, inclusive and effective response to citizen demands by targeted public sector entities. Paraguay lacks an effective and collaborative participatory process that ultimately impacts the quality of public service and the perception of government.

Support More Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development with a Significant Focus in Targeted Areas of the Northern Zone of Paraguay: Democratic stability in Paraguay depends on socio-economic opportunities for the rural poor, especially in areas of conflict and international crime. The main focus will be in the targeted areas of the northern zone of Paraguay. The United States will seek to expand the opportunities for small producers to participate in national, regional and global markets.

Paraguayan Security Forces and Justice System can Better Disrupt Local and Transnational Criminal Elements and Violent Extremist Organizations and Protect U.S. Citizens and Secure Borders: Paraguay faces significant challenges from criminal elements and is vulnerable to violent extremist organizations that exploit the nation's porous borders, extensive internal waterways, and weak law enforcement and judicial institutions.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**9,460**
Paraguayan security forces and justice system can better disrupt local and transnational criminal elements and violent extremist organizations and protect U.S. citizens and secure borders.	**460**
International Military Education and Training	**460**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	460
Paraguay's public sector has greater capability of providing more open, inclusive, and effective response to citizen demands.	**6,156**
Development Assistance	**6,156**
2.2 Good Governance	6,156
Support more inclusive and sustainable economic development with a significant focus in targeted areas of the Northern Zone of Paraguay.	**2,844**
Development Assistance	**2,844**
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,844

Peru

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance focuses on combating transnational organized crime, protecting Peru's diverse and fragile environment, and broadening the benefits of Peru's remarkable economic progress to more of its citizens. Peru remains the world's largest cocaine producer, a major money laundering center, and the largest source of counterfeit U.S. currency. It continues to face grave threats from illegal mining and logging while illicit activities threaten citizen security, the environment, and economic progress. Peru has invested in protecting its environment , which has 84 out of 104 possible ecosystems, 70 percent of the world's tropical glaciers, and the largest number of fish species in the world. The conservation of Peru's tropical rain forests, adaptation to retreating tropical glaciers, and protection of marine life are essential for global efforts to combat climate change. Successive Peruvian governments have pursued judicious, market-based economic policies yielding two decades of economic growth averaging six percent. Peru has cut poverty rates in half, reduced infant mortality, increased lifespans, and expanded access to education. However, important segments of Peruvian society such as indigenous groups, Afro-Peruvians, and those living in remote rural areas continue to lag far behind the rest of Peruvian society. As one of our most steadfast democratic partners in the region, assistance to Peru advances U.S. national security and economic interests.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**82,649**	*****	**95,985**	**13,336**
Development Assistance	12,029	*	-	-12,029
Economic Support Fund	34,471	*	58,085	23,614
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	*	1,300	-1,200
International Military Education and Training	499	*	600	101
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	33,000	*	36,000	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	*	-	-150

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2016 ESF funds will support four overarching U.S. goals: 1) combatting transnational organized crime by providing licit alternatives to drug trafficking, illegal logging, and illegal mining; 2) meeting the challenges of environmental degradation and climate change; 3) promoting better governance; and, 4) promoting greater social and economic inclusion for Peruvians who have not benefited from the country's progress.

Alternatives to Illicit Coca Cultivation Increase in Targeted Regions

Key Interventions:

- USAID works with the Peruvian government's National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA), as well as other Peruvian institutions, in a holistic effort to help communities permanently transition to a licit economy following the eradication of coca. Alternative development (AD) efforts will invest approximately $10.0 million to strengthen DEVIDA's capacity

to manage activities, including monitoring and evaluation, project design, and environmental oversight, and advocate for increased AD funding from the Peruvian government. USAID will also promote more effective provision of key social services, such as basic health and education, and key infrastructure (e.g., transport) in communities participating in eradication programs.

- Assistance will strengthen value chains for licit crops, particularly cacao and coffee, with an investment of approximately $27.0 million. USAID will continue providing technical assistance to farmers and cooperatives to expand cultivation and increase the productivity and quality of licit crops. Through a public-private partnership, U.S. assistance will increase access to local and international markets and expand private investment in the cacao and chocolate value chains. Through public-private partnerships and government-to-government programming, USAID will continue to leverage its assistance for AD at an over two-to-one ratio.

Management and Quality of Public Services Improves in Targeted Regions

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $5.0 million of Good Governance funding will be used to strengthen effective public service delivery, improve management of social conflict, and promote effective citizen participation in decision-making processes and oversight. USAID will build the skills of national and sub-national entities in strategic planning, budgeting, evidence-based decision-making, procurement, rule of law, transparency, disaster risk reduction, and conflict prevention and mitigation.
- Through a mix of grants and government-to-government assistance, an estimated $1.4 million in basic education funding will help regional governments in targeted Amazon Basin regions to obtain and manage Peruvian government funds in order to expand successful teaching approaches for improved reading. USAID would work directly with the Ministry of Education to support the scale-up of evidence-based approaches that improve early grade reading outcomes.

Peru Sustainably Manages its Amazon and Glacier Highland Natural Resources

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $8.0 million will support activities that protect the Peruvian Amazon, including work with regional and local governments and indigenous groups to implement sustainable forest management systems. Initiatives will build sustainable livelihoods by establishing the value of ecosystem services and implementing systems of payment for environmental services. These activities will protect wildlife and timber species listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, advance measures to combat illegal mining, and support remediation of degraded lands.
- Approximately $4.5 million will be provided directly to the Ministry of Environment as government-to-government assistance. This would support Peruvian government efforts to design and implement a Low-Emissions Development Strategy. The Ministry would also undertake environmental impact analyses, protect endangered species, establish payment for environmental services programs, and support community efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change.
- USAID will use approximately $2.0 million to fund climate change adaptation activities that will expand the capacity of local communities in Andean watersheds, both upstream and downstream, to adapt and become more resilient to global climate change.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

The Peruvian military carries out operations to combat transnational organized crime and terrorism within its borders, leads the response to natural disasters, and participates in peacekeeping missions in Haiti and the Central African Republic. U.S. assistance supports development of a professional and modern Peruvian military capable of increasing effective, visible, and competent state presence throughout the

country. FMF will enhance the Peruvian Armed Forces' detection and monitoring capabilities, such as development of intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, and command and control capacities. Funds will also support air medevac capacity development to enhance the ability of the Peruvian Armed Forces to protect personnel and Peru's borders against transnational threats. Assistance will also include training, technical assistance, and maintenance and logistics support.

Government of Peru More Effectively Combats Terrorism Development of a Trained and Professional Peruvian Military

Key Intervention:
FMF will support Peru's ability to control national territory and borders against transnational threats through the development of domain awareness and air medevac capacity.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. U.S. assistance supports professionalization of the Peruvian military, enhances respect for human rights, and strengthens management of defense resources. IMET funds will support professional military education at the basic-, mid- and senior-levels, management courses, and technical training. Training and education courses will strengthen the Peruvian military's strategic, operational, and tactical planning capabilities, adherence to civilian authority, respect for human rights, and interoperability with the United States.

Government of Peru More Effectively Combats Terrorism Development of a Trained and Professional Peruvian Military Development of a Trained and Professional Peruvian Military

Key Intervention:

- IMET assistance would support the professionalization of the Peruvian Armed Forces and adherence to the rule of law and human rights through training and education.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Peru eradicated over 31,000 hectares of illicit coca and seized nearly 30 metric tons of cocaine in 2014 - both record levels. U.S. and Peruvian joint efforts removed over 300 metric tons of cocaine from international markets. U.S. assistance of $36.0 million will support Peruvian government efforts to combat the illicit drug industry and transnational crime. The assistance will contribute to expanded state presence in the Apurimac, Ene, and Mantaro River Valley region to confront drug traffickers and criminal networks, including those aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. U.S. assistance will combat transnational criminal activities by supporting Peru's coca eradication efforts, assisting police with drug interdiction, and bolstering anti-money laundering capacity and asset forfeiture regimes. U.S. assistance will also support training for prosecutors and strengthen the capacity of drug demand reduction programs.

Peru Enhances CN Interdiction and Eradication Operations and Strengthens Rule of Law

President Humala prioritized CN efforts and invited closer partnership with the United States to implement his administration's comprehensive five-year anti-drug strategy released in March 2012. The Peruvian government requires significant resources from the U.S. government to achieve its ambitious goals in eradication, interdiction, and the successful prosecution of organized crime cases involving drug trafficking, money laundering, and other financial crimes. Targeted U.S. assistance will be necessary to

help the Peruvian National Police improve capacities, leadership, and management.

Key Interventions:

- $30.1 million will support Peru's counternarcotics, law enforcement, judicial reform, and demand reduction related activities, and may include: illicit drug and precursor chemical interdiction, manual coca eradication, aviation operations to support interdiction and manual eradication, strengthening of substance abuse treatment, law enforcement professionalization, and modernized police stations, bases, and equipment.
- Specifically, $22.3 million will support the eradication of approximately 26,000 hectares of illicit coca in partnership with the Peruvian eradication agency, the Special Project for Control and Reduction of Illegal Coca Cultivation in Alto Huallaga, and would provide the requisite aviation support for coca eradication operations. In 2014, the U.S. government secured $21.0 million in cost-sharing from the Peruvian government for eradication efforts. These funds will help maintain high levels of coca eradication and meet Peruvian government goals. The U.S. government expects to continue securing significant Peruvian cost-sharing for eradication in 2015 and beyond.
- U.S. assistance will provide $0.9 million to build Peru's institutional capacity to combat money laundering and seize criminal assets. Funding will continue support for Peru's Financial Investigative Unit, which gathers information about financial transactions, prepares suspicious activities reports, and implements policies to incorporate such information into investigations and prosecutions of money laundering crimes.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID completed four program evaluations. A mid-term performance evaluation of the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement implementation program resulted in recommendations to improve the effectiveness of interagency coordination and assistance in the environment sector. Two evaluations of health sector interventions are increasing the focus of health programming prior to its cessation in FY 2015. A final performance evaluation was performed on USAID's flagship education activity. In addition, USAID began design of evaluations covering government-to-government assistance in environment and decentralization efforts. For FY 2015, USAID is planning to finalize two ongoing performance evaluations and launch three more, a performance evaluation of conflict management and mitigation activities and the evaluation of environment and education efforts.

The U.S. government coordinates with the Peruvian government to develop objectives for reducing coca cultivation and illicit drug trafficking, tracked weekly and monthly and reported in the annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report. Performance targets are set through past performance and trends, policy priorities, long term goals, relevant in-country conditions, and resource levels.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: FY 2014 was the first full year of implementation of USAID's Mission-wide Evaluation Contract. A priority was to identify and systematize strategies and tools to promote the use of evaluation results by USAID and the Peruvian government. For example, USAID completed the retrospective evaluation of the alternative development (AD) program in Huanuco, San Martin, and Ucayali, and used the findings to design an AD impact evaluation in post eradication areas of Huanuco. The new impact evaluation would determine the level of success that can be attributed to USAID AD activities in providing sustainable economic activities, reducing poverty, and limiting the replanting of coca in post-eradication areas. Based on data analysis from the first study, the new evaluation has improved guidelines and baselines. All evaluations are used to inform budget planning decisions.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Alternatives to Illicit Coca Cultivation Increase in Targeted Regions: The United States and Peru collaborate closely and use a three-pronged approach of eradication, interdiction, and AD to address drug trafficking. USAID would use FY 2016 resources to support the Peruvian government's CN goals and provide assistance to areas following planned eradication. These resources would help to provide the assistance needed by affected farmers to switch from illicit coca cultivation to new, licit crops. The principal crops supported in these new regions would be coffee and cacao, which also bring environmental benefits. A significant portion of assistance would continue to build Peruvian government and local organizational capacity to assume greater leadership roles and improve the use of Peruvian resources.

Management and Quality of Public Services Improves in Targeted Regions: The provision of public services in the Peruvian Andes and Amazon basin has not improved commensurate with Peru's macro-economic growth. Marginalized populations, specifically women and indigenous groups in poor and conflict-prone communities, remain disconnected from government representation and service delivery. While decentralization of services is a central tenet of state reform, it remains a work in progress. By improving the management and quality of decentralized public services and improving transparency and social and political inclusion, USAID will address drivers of conflict and help Peru remain a stable and productive partner.

Peru Sustainably Manages its Amazon and Glacier Highland Natural Resources: USAID will use FY 2016 resources to help improve forest governance, environmental management, and forest-based economic opportunities, taking particular account of the needs of indigenous communities. Initiatives would also assist Peru in implementing the Environment Chapter of the U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement and support the efforts of communities and institutions to adapt to changes in water flows and other Global Climate Change (GCC) effects. Resources will directly support the development and strengthening of the Ministry of Environment. Proposed GCC initiative funding would include participation in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, helping Peru to develop and implement a national action plan for low emissions development, measure and curb greenhouse gas emissions, and pursue opportunities for private sector investment and clean growth.

Government of Peru more Effectively Combats Terrorism: Efforts will build the capacity of the Peruvian police and military to more effectively combat domestic and regional terrorism threats.

Development of a Trained and Professional Peruvian Military: The Mission goal of enhancing internal and regional security facilitates Peruvian government efforts to improve its security forces through investment in education, training, strategic planning, and force modernization. Through the Military Assistance Advisory Group, the Department of Defense provides training and equipment support for Peruvian security forces to enhance their capability to wrest control of ungoverned areas from illegal armed groups such as Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) and narco-traffickers. Additionally, the disease outbreak surveillance work of the Naval Medical Research Unit Number 6 maintains military readiness, as tropical diseases could potentially incapacitate the Peruvian Military Forces, increasing regional destabilization and narco-trafficking.

Peru Enhances CN Interdiction and Eradication Operations and Strengthens Rule of Law: Peru is the world's top potential producer of cocaine and the second-largest cultivator of coca, with an estimated 59,500 hectares (ha) of coca under cultivation in 2013, an 18 percent increase from the 2012 level of 50,500 ha. In 2012, Peru adopted a comprehensive five-year CN strategy that called for a tripling of

coca eradication between 2012 and 2016 and increasing the seizure of illicit drugs. Because of the threat of drug-trafficking to Peru's citizen security, democracy, and economic growth, U.S. government CN assistance is essential to our national interests in the region.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**95,985**
Peru enhances CN interdiction and eradication operations and strengthens rule of law	**36,000**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**36,000**
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	35,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000
Alternatives to illicit coca cultivation increase in targeted regions	**37,160**
Economic Support Fund	**37,160**
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	37,160
Government of Peru more effectively combats terrorism	**950**
Foreign Military Financing	**650**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650
International Military Education and Training	**300**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
Development of a trained and professional Peruvian military	**950**
Foreign Military Financing	**650**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	650
International Military Education and Training	**300**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300
Management and quality of public services improves in targeted regions	**6,425**
Economic Support Fund	**6,425**
2.2 Good Governance	5,000
3.2 Education	1,425
Peru sustainably manages its Amazon and glacier highland natural resources	**14,500**
Economic Support Fund	**14,500**
4.8 Environment	14,500

Suriname

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The primary goal of U.S. assistance in Suriname is to support the country's development as an accountable, capable, and prosperous democratic state. U.S. assistance promotes the rule of law by professionalizing the police force, building anti-money laundering capacity, strengthening the justice sector, and increasing the capabilities of Suriname's security forces and law enforcement agencies to contribute to international security and domestic stability. Better law enforcement and transparent financial accounting systems will close vulnerabilities to illicit trafficking and position Suriname to achieve its regional integration aspirations, while advancing U.S. foreign policy objectives. Regional programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**212**	*****	**215**	**3**
International Military Education and Training	212	*	215	3

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships.
IMET-funded training enhances the Surinamese Defense Forces' capacity to protect national territory against transnational threats. Assistance primarily supports professional military education at the basic and mid-levels, technical training, and Expanded IMET courses, such as rule of law, civil-military relations, defense management, and humanitarian assistance.

Create and Support Strengthened Citizen Security in Suriname

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education courses at the basic and mid-levels to develop young officers' leadership and management skills, as well as technical training to build the Surinamese Defense Forces' capabilities.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Create and Support Strengthened Citizen Security in Suriname: The goal of Stability and Support operations-focused funding is to assist the Suriname Defense Forces in improving the capability and professionalism of military and humanitarian operations throughout the country, and to effectively counter transnational threats and humanitarian crises. This aid also further entrenches civilian control of the armed forces, adherence to international norms and standards, and supports respect for human rights.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**215**
Create and support strengthened citizen security in Suriname	**215**
International Military Education and Training	**215**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	215

The Bahamas

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bahamas faces critical security challenges, including illicit narcotics trafficking, increasing violent crime, human smuggling and trafficking, inadequate border security, lack of maritime domain awareness, and fisheries violations. U.S. foreign assistance to The Bahamas supports efforts to build the capacity of the Royal Bahamas Defence Force (RBDF) to address these transnational threats and improve maritime and border security. Programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance and will increase interoperability between the RBDF, other Bahamian governmental agencies, and U.S. law enforcement agencies operating in the country.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**172**	*****	**200**	**28**
International Military Education and Training	172	*	200	28

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. U.S. assistance will support RBDF efforts to bolster maritime border security to ensure a stable and secure Bahamas and to contribute to increased regional security. IMET will enhance professionalization of the RBDF, increase its capability to conduct maritime security and interdiction operations, and provide technical capacity to maintain and sustain maritime and air assets to address transnational threats, such as illicit trafficking in persons, narcotics, and weapons. Assistance will also support defense management and human rights courses.

Crime and Incidence of Violence is Reduced through the Successful Combating of Illicit Smuggling, Gangs, and Improved Law Enforcement Capacity

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education, technical training, and Mobile Training Teams for the RBDF.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Crime and Incidence of Violence is Reduced through the Successful Combating of Illicit Smuggling, Gangs, and Improved Law Enforcement Capacity: The Bahamas' cultural and geographic proximity to the U.S. mainland makes partnership with the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas law enforcement and security efforts both effective and critical.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**200**
Crime and incidence of violence is reduced through the successful combating of illicit smuggling, gangs, and improved law enforcement capacity	**200**
International Military Education and Training	**200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200

Trinidad and Tobago

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Trinidad and Tobago is a leading economic force in the Caribbean and critical to regional energy security because of its well-developed oil and gas industry. Despite its relative wealth, however, Trinidad and Tobago suffers from high crime, underdevelopment, and pockets of significant poverty. U.S. foreign assistance focuses on the development of professional military and security forces to strengthen rule of law, increase accountability and interagency cooperation, and improve maritime and border security. Programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**179**	*****	**325**	**146**
International Military Education and Training	179	*	325	146

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training, doctrine, and values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. U.S. assistance will support the professional development of the Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force through professional military education, management and leadership courses, such as defense resource management, and technical training to improve maritime security capabilities.

Trinidad and Tobago's Criminal Justice Institutions and Security Forces Comprehensively and Justly Enforce the Rule of Law to Reduce Violent Crime and Illicit Trafficking by Local and International Criminal Organizations

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support professional military education courses, Expanded IMET and management courses, as well as technical training.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Trinidad and Tobago's Criminal Justice Institutions and Security Forces Comprehensively and Justly Enforce the Rule of Law to Reduce Violent Crime and Illicit Trafficking by Local and International Criminal Organizations: Trinidad and Tobago faces a range of security risks, including high levels of violent crime. Due to its location, Trinidad and Tobago is a key transit route for international trafficking organizations, persons who pose security risks, and criminal elements.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**325**
Trinidad and Tobago's criminal justice institutions and security forces comprehensively and justly enforce the rule of law to reduce violent crime and illicit trafficking by local and international criminal organizations.	**325**
International Military Education and Training	**325**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	325

Uruguay

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Uruguay's international presence makes it an important U.S. partner in global efforts to foster democracy, prosperity, and rule of law. Uruguay has a remarkable record as a contributor to peacekeeping operations and remains one of the top per capita police and troop contributors to United Nations peacekeeping missions. Long-term participation in international peacekeeping operations will be challenged by an increasingly constrained Uruguayan national budget. U.S. assistance strengthens and maintains the Uruguayan military's peacekeeping and disaster response capabilities by enhancing personnel expertise.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**725**	*****	**500**	**-225**
International Military Education and Training	725	*	500	-225

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of the forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at U.S. military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with communities across the country. IMET will support professional military education for basic, mid, and senior level officers as well as enlisted personnel. Additionally, courses may include civil-military relations, peacekeeping capacity, joint operations, defense resources management, and respect for democratic values and human rights. Funds may also support technical training. U.S. assistance supports Uruguay's peacekeeping capacity, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, as well as improves interoperability with the United States and international forces.

Government Effectively Manages Security Forces and Disaster Response

Uruguayan Law Enforcement Capabilities Are Strengthened to Promote Citizen Security, Disrupt Target Transnational Criminal Organizations, and Secure Uruguay's Physical Borders

Key Interventions:

- IMET assistance will support the professionalization of the Uruguayan Armed Forces, interoperability with the United States and its partners, foster military-to-military relationships, support technical training, and promote democratic values and respect for human rights.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Government Effectively Manages Security Forces and Disaster Response: The Mission will emphasize strategic defense policy and interagency coordination to provide Ministry of Defense officials the means to promote greater cooperation with the uniformed services and the recently-established Defense Staff. This will allow the Ministry of Defense to transform into a more effective organization with enhanced

civilian oversight of the military.

Uruguayan Law Enforcement Capabilities Are Strengthened to Promote Citizen Security, Disrupt Target Transnational Criminal Organizations, and Secure Uruguay's Physical Borders: The Uruguayan security environment is increasingly pressured by a range of threats, including transnational criminal activity. The Uruguayan security forces are being asked by their government to increase their counter-transnational organized crime (CTOC) capacity and the cooperation between law enforcement and the military will be critical in their CTOC strategy.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**500**
Uruguayan law enforcement capabilities are strengthened to promote citizen security, disrupt target transnational criminal organizations, and secure Uruguay's physical borders	**250**
International Military Education and Training	**250**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250
Government effectively manages security forces and disaster response	**250**
International Military Education and Training	**250**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250

Venezuela

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In recent years, political power in Venezuela has been concentrated in a single party with an increasingly authoritarian executive exercising significant control over the human rights ombudsman and the legislative, judicial, and electoral branches of government. U.S. assistance in Venezuela will defend democratic practices, institutions, and values that support human rights, freedom of information, and Venezuelan civic engagement.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**4,298**	*****	**5,500**	**1,202**
Economic Support Fund	4,298	*	5,500	1,202

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

ESF assistance will support diverse civil society actors who promote constitutionally-mandated democratic checks and balances. U.S. activities in Venezuela will seek, on a nonpartisan basis, to promote the basic values of representative democracy and human rights inclusively. Activities will defend democratic processes and human rights by enhancing the public's access to information; encouraging peaceful debate on key issues; providing support to democratic institutions; and promoting civic participation.

Existing Democratic Space Protected, Capacity of Independent Civil Groups, as well as Independent and Free and Professional Media, Empowered and Increased

Key Interventions:

- Assistance will promote the transparency of public institutions and democratic processes.
- Programs will support raising citizens' awareness of human rights.
- Activities will include increasing the public's access to information from diverse sources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID will conduct continuous assessments, including quarterly performance reviews during program implementation to evaluate programmatic and financial performance given a potentially new context for assistance programs. USAID will support the initiatives of local human rights and civil society actors.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID regularly monitors activities of implementing partners, consulting on the ground and meeting with human rights and civil society actors and reviewing programming that help to make informed decisions.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Existing Democratic Space Protected, Capacity of Independent Civil Groups, as well as Independent and Free and Professional Media, Empowered and Increased: Venezuela's democratic institutions are eroding. Independent civil society organizations and remaining independent media have also been important in safeguarding democratic space. Civil society organizations have brought attention to violations of human rights.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**5,500**
Existing democratic space protected, capacity of independent civil groups, as well as independent and free and professional media, empowered and increased.	**5,500**
Economic Support Fund	**5,500**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	700
2.4 Civil Society	3,600

Barbados and Eastern Caribbean

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, the U.S. government promotes equitable social and economic opportunity; ensures the health and safety of all citizens; and strengthens institutions of democratic governance, respect for human rights, transparency, and accountability. Based in Barbados, U.S. assistance will benefit Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Barbados. U.S. assistance addresses the closely-related goals of combating international crime and drug-trafficking and bolstering counterterrorism efforts, which require sustained engagement with Eastern Caribbean countries whose porous borders and maritime permissiveness directly impact U.S. national security.

In FY 2016, U.S. assistance to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean will promote economic growth, support basic education, and improve resilience among the small island developing states of the Caribbean to the negative effects of climate change. Programs to advance security and citizen safety through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will complement and enhance U.S. bilateral assistance. Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), a whole-of-government approach will support a set of interventions to key populations in reducing the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**16,734**	*****	**29,047**	**12,313**
Development Assistance	7,500	*	5,926	-1,574
Global Health Programs - State	7,208	*	15,331	8,123
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,222	*	6,950	5,728
International Military Education and Training	804	*	840	36

Development Assistance (DA)

DA will provide support to basic education, address the challenges that at-risk youth face, and reduce the impacts of climate change.

Reduce Youth Participation in Criminal and Violent Activities through Improved Education, Life Skills, and Entrepreneurial Development

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will strengthen Caribbean education systems to ensure youth are better educated and trained to meet the needs of the market. Programs will engage the business community to invest in workforce development through mentorship, apprenticeship and internship, and partnership.
- U.S. assistance will improve education for at-risk youth and prepare young people to enter the formal economy and avoid the lure of crime. U.S. assistance supports youth workforce development, entrepreneurship activities, and juvenile justice reform in all six countries, as well as Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and Suriname. Programs will also address educational needs at the primary level through professional training of educators and curriculum development.

Mitigate Impacts of Climate Change and Promote Clean Energy through Adaptation Initiatives and Energy Partnerships

Key Intervention:

- FY 2016 funding will build climate study capacity in the region, including strengthening technical organizations in meteorology, hydrology, and coastal and marine science. U.S. assistance will develop teaching and research related to climate change with an emphasis on cross-sectoral adaptation, including short courses in climate change. Activities will include work in coastal and marine and freshwater sectors to identify adaptation strategies.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Improve the Health of Caribbean People by Strengthening Health Systems at the Country and Regional Level

Key Intervention:

- HIV/AIDS: As a part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Caribbean Regional Program will receive $22.2 million ($15.3 million GHP-State and $6.9 million GHP-USAID) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET-funded courses expose defense establishment personnel to U.S. military training and doctrine, and are intended to promote democratic values, build capacity in key areas, increase the professionalization of forces, and build lasting military-to-military relationships. Most IMET-funded activities are conducted at military institutions in the United States, allowing for valuable interpersonal exchanges with local communities across the country. IMET will support Eastern Caribbean governments' capacity to secure and monitor their borders and territorial seas to prevent transnational threats, such as transnational criminal organizations, from becoming entrenched in the region while supporting human rights and democratic values. Training and technical assistance to regional coast guards and other security forces will help countries maintain operational readiness to conduct maritime security activities, including patrol and interdiction efforts. IMET will support professionalization of the Eastern Caribbean security forces as well as technical training in targeted areas, such as maritime skills capacity development. The following countries in the Eastern Caribbean will receive IMET funding: Antigua and Barbuda ($140,000); Barbados ($140,000); Dominica ($110,000); Grenada ($110,000); St. Kitts and Nevis ($120,000); St. Lucia ($100,000); and St. Vincent and the Grenadines ($120,000).

The Region Has an Indigenous Capacity to Combat Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), Modern Criminal Codes, Efficient and Competent Prosecutors, Comprehensive Modern Police Investigative and Administrative Systems, and Prisons Adhering to Global Best Practices

Key Intervention:

- IMET will support leadership, professionalization, and technical skills capacity development to support citizen security efforts and improve maritime security in the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:
USAID collects performance data on the effectiveness of its programs to allow for informed decision-making. In FY 2013, USAID completed a Performance Evaluation for two youth development programs and is using it to inform youth programming. USAID is planning a performance evaluation of the Climate Change Capacity Building Program in FY 2015 as well as evaluations of Juvenile Justice Reform Projects and Strengthening Second Chance Education in the Eastern Caribbean. These evaluations will influence future programmatic and budgetary decisions by identifying accomplishments and recommendations for future sector-specific activities.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID supports an enhanced, whole-of-mission, systematic approach to monitoring and evaluation to ensure strong stewardship of resources and improved effectiveness.

USAID conducted a mid-term evaluation of its sports-based youth employment program, "A Ganar," and Caribbean Youth Empowerment Program in September 2013, which is informing the design of its new youth development project. For example, based on evaluation recommendations, USAID is selecting a tighter age range of youth beneficiaries with a more specific educational profile that will emphasize quality of interventions over quantity. USAID will also target, tailor, and prioritize capacity building efforts and will increase partnership opportunities based on past successes in these two programs.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Reduce Youth Participation in Criminal and Violent Activities through Improved Education, Life Skills, and Entrepreneurial Development: The United States has a significant national interest in supporting the economic prosperity and the maintenance of peace in the Eastern Caribbean. Today, numerous problems—rising school dropout rates; weaknesses in numeracy and literacy; rising youth unemployment; involvement in gangs, drug trafficking, crime and violence; and archaic juvenile justice systems—increasingly threaten the region's prosperity and security. These trends have had a strongly negative impact on growth in the region, as productivity levels and competitiveness have suffered.

Mitigate Impacts of Climate Change and Promote Clean Energy through Adaptation Initiatives and Energy Partnerships: Mitigating the impact of climate change is a primary strategic goal for the United States. Eastern Caribbean countries are highly sensitive to the impact of climate change as their economies depend heavily on tourism and agriculture, and therefore on favorable weather and the availability of clean water.

The U.S. Embassy will address the following critical areas as part of climate change programming: Coastal zone management and resilience; freshwater resources management; improved land use policies; human capacity development; and improved applied climate science research. Technical assistance will be provided to government ministries to integrate climate change models into national development planning. The United States will also involve the private sector and NGOs in building awareness of the issues and the capacity to respond.

Improve the Health of Caribbean People by Strengthening Health Systems at the Country and Regional Level: The Caribbean region has the second highest HIV prevalence rate in the world after sub-Saharan Africa, as well as a growing incidence of non-communicable diseases. With varying levels of economic development and health system capacity, Caribbean countries face a host of common challenges in developing and sustaining well-coordinated, effective national responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Geographic proximity, cultural similarities, and existing political and economic cooperation make regional coordination essential to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic. These factors have combined to make a compelling argument for U.S. government investment and support through PEPFAR.

The Region Has an Indigenous Capacity to Combat Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Modern Criminal Codes, Efficient and Competent Prosecutors, Comprehensive Modern Police Investigative and Administrative Systems, and Prisons Adhering to Global Best Practices: Successful counternarcotics operations elsewhere in the hemisphere created the potential to push TOC back toward the Eastern Caribbean. IMET-support activities will be complementary to and coordinated with CBSI programming. Support for the continued operation of the Regional Security System Air Wing through an upgrade of existing aviation assets and provision of maritime assets and interoperable communications to countries bilaterally will create a stronger web of domain awareness and improved interdiction capabilities on sea and land.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**29,047**
The Region Has an Indigenous Capacity to Combat Transnational Organized Crime (TOC), Modern Criminal Codes, Efficient and Competent Prosecutors, Comprehensive Modern Police Investigative and Administrative Systems, and Prisons Adhering to Global Best Practices	**840**
International Military Education and Training	**840**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	840
Mitigate Impacts of Climate Change and Promote Clean Energy through Adaptation Initiatives and Energy Partnerships	**4,000**
Development Assistance	**4,000**
4.8 Environment	4,000
Improve the Health of Caribbean People by Strengthening Health Systems at the Country and Regional Level	**22,281**
Global Health Programs - State	**15,331**
3.1 Health	15,331
Global Health Programs - USAID	**6,950**
3.1 Health	6,950
Reduce Youth Participation in Criminal and Violent Activities through Improved Education, Life Skills, and Entrepreneurial Development	**1,926**
Development Assistance	**1,926**
3.2 Education	1,926

State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

U.S. assistance for the Western Hemisphere supports partner country efforts to strengthen the rule of law and democratic institutions, foster economic opportunity, and counter threats to citizen security. The State WHA request includes funding for Central America, the Caribbean, and Summit of the Americas-related commitments.

As part of the $1 billion request for an inclusive whole-of-government approach to support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, State WHA Regional funding will promote prosperity, good governance, and security in the region, especially in the Northern Triangle countries, in support of the Strategy lines of action with programs that support broad, sustainable development objectives. The Strategy complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting improved governance, 2) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, and 3) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy.

The State WHA Regional request includes funding for CARSI to bring to scale proven interventions to address citizen security threats that directly affect U.S. national security. The requests for CARSI and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) include funding from specific appropriation accounts, as described, that are mutually reinforcing. In addition to CARSI, and consistent with the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, the State WHA Regional request includes new funding for Central America to address regional economic opportunity funding to address governance and prosperity, and funding to support expanded military cooperation.

CARSI funds support the implementation of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America by directly enhancing security, including at the community level, and creating the governance conditions necessary for improved long-term security in Central America. CARSI programs buttress Central American governments as they address the severe levels of crime and violence facing their citizens from narcotics traffickers, organized crime, and domestic and transnational gangs. CARSI assists partner countries in improving social and economic opportunities for at-risk populations; strengthening law enforcement and justice sector institutions in Central America; investigating, prosecuting, and dismantling gangs and criminal organizations; and stemming the flow of narcotics, arms, weapons, precursors, and bulk cash generated by illicit drug sales.

The State WHA Regional request also includes funds to address improved governance, prosperity and security in Central America. Specifically, expanded regional assistance will support regional economic opportunities to improve incomes for Central Americans. Assistance will also support economic integration and institutional strengthening to address the long-term competitiveness challenges and weak state institutions that characterize Central America. New FMF will provide critical support to Central American security forces to enhance state presence in areas open to exploitation by transnational criminals, especially in littoral waters and border regions. In providing this assistance, the United States

will continue to work through the U.S. interagency, and to partner with Central American governments, and other stakeholders in the hemisphere to advance the reforms ultimately needed to sustain U.S. assistance investments.

Separate from Central America, the State WHA Regional request includes funding for CBSI. U.S. assistance for CBSI seeks to stabilize and reduce rates of crime and violence in the Caribbean region, which threaten both U.S. and Caribbean security. CBSI assistance supports the Caribbean through a range of regional and bilateral programs that will reduce the illicit trafficking and movement of narcotics, firearms, and criminals, improve public safety by strengthening law enforcement, the judicial sector, and security services, and reduce the drivers of crime and violence in communities at-risk, with a focus on youth and young adults.

Finally, the State WHA Regional request includes assistance related to the Summit of the Americas and will support commitments stemming from the next Summit to be held in Panama in 2015.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**230,449**	*****	**480,820**	**250,371**
Economic Support Fund	92,784	*	236,550	143,766
Foreign Military Financing	7,500	*	17,500	10,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	125,000	*	225,000	100,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,165	*	1,770	-3,395

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**230,449**	*****	**480,820**	**250,371**
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)	**63,500**	*****	**53,500**	**-10,000**
Economic Support Fund	29,200	*	26,000	-3,200
Foreign Military Financing	7,500	*	7,500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	25,000	*	20,000	-5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,800	*	-	-1,800
Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)	**161,500**	*****	**286,500**	**125,000**
Economic Support Fund	61,500	*	81,500	20,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100,000	*	205,000	105,000
Economic Policy	**1,000**	*****	**17,000**	**16,000**
Economic Support Fund	1,000	*	17,000	16,000
Summit of Americas Commitments	**1,084**	*****	**2,000**	**916**
Economic Support Fund	1,084	*	2,000	916

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Other	**3,365**	*	**121,820**	**118,455**
Economic Support Fund	-	*	110,050	110,050
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	10,000	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,365	*	1,770	-1,595

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI): Expanded U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-managed CARSI programs will support crime and violence prevention programs that expand opportunities for at-risk youth living in insecure neighborhoods and will continue to strengthen the institutions charged with administering justice and keeping people safe in Central America's Northern Triangle – El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras – where violence has been most acute, with smaller-scale programs in Nicaragua. USAID's prevention programs are proven to have an immediate and measurable impact, and will continue to demonstrate to Central American governments, private businesses and local organizations what works and why such investments make sense. USAID's proven community-based outreach will be expanded, strategically targeting at-risk communities identified as primary sources of outward migration. In addition, USAID's efforts will continue to advance national reform agendas, particularly in solidifying paradigm shifts towards a more integrated crime prevention approach. Revolving increasingly around smart targeting – geographic, demographic, and according to a specific set of risk factors for violence – USAID's prevention strategy seeks to concentrate prevention efforts on high-risk youth in high-risk communities to reach those most susceptible to being both perpetrators and victims of crime and violence. USAID assistance will include support for juvenile justice and diversion programs to provide first-time juvenile offenders an alternative to incarceration. The United States ensures prevention assistance addresses regional security challenges faced by all seven nations of Central America.

Key Interventions:

- CARSI will fund improved targeting of community-based youth development programs focusing on education and professional development through identification of those most at-risk, and will consolidate programs and services in high-crime areas that lower risk factors of the individuals and communities most susceptible to gang recruitment and criminality.
- USAID will support juvenile justice and justice diversion programs to provide first-time juvenile offenders an alternative to incarceration, and a pathway to reintegration into society.
- USAID will continue to advocate for public-private partnerships on social prevention to build innovative alliances and maximize private sector contributions, specifically for regional private sector networks and leveraging larger sums in relation to U.S. assistance.
- USAID will support regional and local crime observatories to share information in alignment with the Central American Integration System's Security Strategy.
- USAID will establish a regional crime and violence reduction academy to provide a full range of training on prevention and intervention strategies to policymakers and service providers.
- U.S. assistance will support small grants, especially for Panama, Costa Rica, and Belize, to address prevention needs, including support for monitoring and oversight of such awards.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): To support CBSI efforts that increase citizen security and address the root causes of crime and insecurity, USAID assistance will focus on crime prevention activities in targeted communities, and support the reform of the police, justice sector, and anti-corruption initiatives. USAID's activities will increase economic opportunities and skills for at-risk youth and

vulnerable populations, improve community and law enforcement cooperation, improve the juvenile justice sector, and reduce corruption in the public and private sectors. USAID is implementing CBSI programs in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Starting in FY 2016, USAID will also begin the process of transitioning the ownership of several initiatives to our government partners in the region.

Key Interventions:

- CBSI at-risk youth programming will seek to steer youth away from crime, violence, and other risky behaviors via workforce development, vocational training, rehabilitation, and professional development. Between FY 2011 and FY 2014 more than 46,000 youth participated in USAID's workforce development training through CBSI. By the end of FY 2016, USAID's target is 74,000 total youth served by increasing USAID investments in youth programming.
- Assistance will improve cooperation among community members and law enforcement and the judiciary. USAID community-based policing activities in Jamaica, for example, will improve crime prevention, intervention, and law enforcement; develop a culture of lawfulness; and enhance the ability of police to be more community-oriented. USAID's Community Justice Houses provide access to mediation, public defense, and other services to vulnerable people in the Dominican Republic.
- Assistance will strengthen the juvenile justice sector. USAID's approach to juvenile justice reform involves strengthening national regulatory frameworks; working with judges and police to divert youth to alternative sentences, including participation in our own at-risk youth programs; decreasing the percentage of youth housed in adult facilities; and working within juvenile detention centers to assist youth in custody to develop vocational skills and make life plans for after their release.
- Efforts will continue to address corruption and promote transparency by strengthening key agencies and Ministries from within, promoting stronger legislative and policy postures, and raising civil society awareness and engagement.

Economic Policy: Funding will advance the prosperity objective of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America. U.S. assistance will spur small business growth and entrepreneurship to improve employment and economic opportunities in Central America. Funding will promote national small business support systems and an enabling environment for entrepreneurship by expanding in Central America an existing, proven hemisphere-wide footprint of small business development centers, consistent with the Administration's Small Business Network of the Americas. These centers will specifically target service provisions toward creating jobs in communities most at-risk, particularly sending communities for migrants to the United States, including assistance for women entrepreneurs and business formalization efforts. Funding will support targeted services that provide access to training, networking, and financing opportunities to grow existing women-owned enterprises and educational programs to encourage the next generation of female entrepreneurs. In addition, access to capital remains a critical constraint to small business growth for both men and women across the region. U.S. assistance will identify access opportunities for small business financing and financial services to facilitate economic growth and job creation.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide training for professional development for business counselors working in small business development centers (SBDCs), with the complementary goal of increasing coordination among these centers. U.S. assistance will develop and sustain SBDC technical assistance services in underserved communities and increase access to financing and markets. Consistent with the Strategy, the centers will help to integrate local and regional economies in unaccompanied children-sending countries. U.S. assistance will evaluate the effectiveness of Small Business Development Centers and related interventions on job creation in underserved communities.

- Drawing upon successful lessons learned made through the Administration's WEAmericas initiative, U.S. assistance will also promote women's entrepreneurship in Central America through increased access to business services and networks, financing opportunities, specialized counselors, and technical assistance and business education, including through the model of small business development centers. U.S. assistance will evaluate the outcomes of these interventions, including past WEAmericas activities.

Summit of the Americas: Funds will be used to support initiatives stemming from U.S. participation in the 2015 Summit of the Americas to be held in Panama.

Key Intervention:
- Funding will support initiatives relating to the 2015 Summit goals such as strengthening civil society and democracy, social development, economic growth, energy and climate change.

Other – Central America: Funding will advance the prosperity and governance objectives of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America. Central America faces poor economic outcomes; weak institutions hamper its ability to provide stability for its citizens and a framework to support long-term growth. Migration from Central America to the United States is a symptom of long-term prosperity, governance, and security challenges in those countries, which impact U.S. interests. In recent years, U.S. assistance to Central America was constrained or reduced in the areas of good governance and economic prosperity. In order to alter Central America's negative trajectory, sustained, new investments in those areas are necessary. The United States will continue to engage with Central American partners to advocate for national-level, long-term reforms to improve economic and institutional outcomes. Central America needs technical assistance to better integrate its economies within the sub-region as well as within the hemisphere. Specific areas include improving trade facilitation, ability to enhance economic cooperation with North America, transport and customs, capability to reduce corruption, civil service reform, fiscal capacity, promoting more effective, transparent, and accountable institutions, and fostering transparent democratic practices, and increasing the role of civil society. The United States will leverage multilateral and public-private partnerships to address these needs.

Key Interventions:
- Prosperity: U.S. assistance will support better regional integration of Central American economies. Poverty rates in Central American countries are among the highest in the hemisphere, and more than 6 million Central Americans are anticipated to join the labor force in the next decade. Energy costs for Central America are among the highest in the hemisphere, which increases costs to businesses. Lack of electrical connectivity impedes access to affordable and reliable electricity, and constrains investment, and limits integration of cleaner energy resources. Poor broadband access, transport and customs systems limit economic growth. U.S. assistance will seek to better link Central America with North America and the hemisphere, and improve key systems to establish a stronger foundation for economic growth and prosperity.
- Governance: Central America needs professional institutions that can implement policy and law with consistency, transparency, and accuracy. U.S. assistance will support this goal. National institutions face corruption challenges, requiring modifications in service delivery practices, inconsistency between and turnover of executive branch staff between elections that result in lack of government capacity, and poor tax revenue collection and weak public financial management that reduces government ability to deliver results to citizens. Judiciaries require professionalization and modernization. In addition, support for civil society will help advance government accountability. U.S. assistance in these areas will improve democratic governance for Central America.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): FMF will build the capacity of Caribbean partner country security forces and deepen regional security cooperation. Specifically, these funds will support maritime and land border security, improve domain awareness and information sharing capabilities, and develop long-term sustainment and maintenance systems and protocols with the thirteen countries participating in the maritime Technical Assistance Field Team (TAFT) program. Funding will focus on maritime security support to address illicit activity and transnational threats to the region as well as security sector reform.

Key Interventions:

- FMF will support efforts to build the maritime security capacity of CBSI participating partner nations to protect and patrol their maritime and land borders against transnational threats.
- FMF will support efforts to increase domain awareness and information sharing to improve partner nations' ability to gather and analyze information on regional threats.
- FMF support will enhance partner nations' maritime operational readiness through a focus on sustainment and maintenance efforts, as well as the development of maintenance and logistic systems.

Other – Central America: Enhancing the ability of Central American security forces to control their littoral waters and border areas supports the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America by denying the use of those areas by transnational criminal organizations that drive much of the insecurity in the region. Specifically, FMF will build the capacity of Central American partner nation security forces to disrupt maritime smuggling as well as establish basic security and a state presence in border areas that are at risk of exploitation. In the maritime realm, U.S. efforts will focus on enhancing all levels of maintenance and logistical support, from improving mechanic skills and equipment thru defense reforms that ensure capabilities-based budgeting and career tracks for key personnel. Assistance will also support expanding the range of maritime operations and enhancing night capabilities. Assistance to border security will secure not just border crossing points but also secure remote areas adjacent to those points so governments can extend their authority and programs to those often underserved areas. Assistance will focus on undeserved areas. Assistance will focus on training and specialized equipment necessary for the conduct of security operations in remote areas. In all cases, U.S assistance will support defense reforms necessary to ensure these gains are long-term.

Key Interventions:

- FMF will support efforts to build the border and maritime security capacity of partner nations to protect and patrol their maritime and land borders against transnational threats.
- FMF will support efforts to increase domain awareness and information sharing to improve partner nations' ability to gather and analyze information on regional threats.
- FMF will enhance partner nations' maritime operational readiness through a focus on sustainment and maintenance efforts, as well as the development of maintenance and logistic systems.
- FMF will support security sector reform with partner nations in Central America.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI): CARSI INCLE programs address the adverse effects of criminal activities in Central America to improve citizen security. CARSI assistance supports the security component of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America by increasing efforts to better secure Central America's borders; dismantle transnational criminal organizations with vetted units and a continued focus on money laundering and financial crimes; and promote institutional reform in the justice sector, prison system, and through implementation of community policing models to more effectively connect police with the communities they serve. Efforts include extension of model police precincts, in-service training and capacity enhancements of law enforcement personnel, including

anti-gang and transnational crime task forces, and strengthening of security and justice institutions to address transnational crime, such as through joint police-prosecutor task forces. Support to law enforcement will require basic provision of training, mentoring and equipment support. In some Central American countries, law enforcement institutions have matured, allowing for assistance to be targeted for continued professionalization of, and leadership by, the police institutions themselves. Throughout Central America, INCLE assistance will continue to expand beyond police training to encompass the full spectrum of the criminal justice system, supporting institutional reform at national-level police, prosecutorial, and corrections ministries, while also engaging at the grass-roots level with local communities to improve security. The Department will collaborate with USAID on a place-based strategy focused in the communities most affected by crime and violence to maximize the impact of U.S. assistance.

Key Interventions:

- CARSI has established model police precincts that address core crimes in local communities and train local police on how to work more closely with the community. Officers receive training, equipment, and other support, greatly increasing their investigative and community policing capabilities, while other community engagement projects improve relations and trust with law enforcement. CARSI works with local police and community organizations to support police-youth athletic leagues and build model precincts, which have already reduced crime and gang influence in some of Central America's most violent neighborhoods.
- CARSI INCLE will continue providing training, equipment, advisors, and other support to security and justice sectors, including task forces. Police reform efforts to institutionalize modern policing techniques within Central American law enforcement agencies include data-collection tools to target law enforcement presence where crime rates are highest, advancement of police professionalization and internal affairs and training on intelligence-led policing, criminal investigations, operations and officer safety.
- Vetted units, comprised of host country law enforcement officers operating with U.S. government mentors, establish trustworthy foreign partners with which the U.S. government can share operational intelligence and material assistance with a reduced risk of corruption. The units work to combat trafficking of narcotics, firearms, cash, and persons, as well as to counter transnational gangs. Increases in the number and value of narcotics interdictions throughout the region, in particular, demonstrate the potential of many of these fledgling units.
- Counternarcotics efforts support such activities as maritime and land interdiction, aviation support, drug demand reduction and rehabilitation, and poppy eradication. These efforts are targeted to combat rising international drug trafficking in Central America, including through disrupting and dismantling criminal networks. Particular focus will be placed on border units charged with protecting the integrity of Central American frontiers and disrupting the traffic in narcotics as well as smuggling of migrants. U.S. assistance will also combat impunity.
- INCLE assistance will expand efforts to train, build the capacity of, and provide technical assistance to officials within pertinent justice ministries. This assistance will support sustainable improvements in the ministries to ensure officials are capable of providing justice services in an efficient, effective, and transparent manner, while supporting legal curricula reform and professionalized career tracks for judges and prosecutors. Corrections efforts will focus on prison management reform where partner countries clearly commit to doing so and will also promote greater efficiency in sentencing and alternatives to incarceration to reduce prison overcrowding. The Department will supplement these efforts with small-scale, grassroots initiatives that will provide support to civil society in order to promote citizen engagement with the judicial system, including increased access to justice in rural and underserved urban areas, through programs that are coordinated with USAID projects.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): CBSI programming will continue efforts to build the law enforcement and justice sector capacity of partner nations to combat crime and violence, and to effectively investigate and prosecute crimes to conviction. Activities will continue to promote regional cooperation to address the shared threat of transnational crime by promoting information sharing and coordination among CBSI partner nations. Programs that seek to professionalize law enforcement will provide basic and advanced training and equipment to build the capacity of law enforcement agencies throughout the region to address criminal threats and carry out effective national and transnational investigations and law enforcement operations. Funds will strengthen law enforcement units that work on a wide range of issues, including customs and border control and port security operations. To combat the flow of illicit narcotics, training will be provided for police units and agencies in charge of combating narcotics, and efforts may help to develop or support vetted units and expand canine capabilities. To combat financial crimes that may underpin violent and transnational crime, assistance will support training and technical assistance on topics such as investigation and prosecution of money laundering crimes and implementing asset forfeiture legislation. Under CBSI, U.S. assistance will support efforts to strengthen justice sector institutional capacity, independence, transparency, and accountability through training and technical assistance for the region's judicial sector with the goal of reducing delays between the arrest, trial, and conviction of criminals, with a focus on counternarcotics, firearms, and financial crimes. Efforts will promote collaboration between civilian prosecutors and judicial or police investigators.

Key Interventions:

- Funds will strengthen law enforcement capacity in areas such as investigations, operations, and border and port security.
- Activities will support efforts to counter narcotics trafficking through training, equipment, and technical assistance to strengthen host nation interdiction capacity and enhance regional cooperation in interdiction efforts. These efforts may include assistance to develop or support vetted units and expand canine capabilities.
- Technical assistance to combat financial crimes and money laundering will build the capacity of partner nation officials to investigate and prosecute these cases.
- Justice sector assistance will ensure our Caribbean partners have independent and effective justice sector institutions with the expertise and capabilities to effectively prosecute criminals in a timely manner, with a focus on counternarcotics, firearms, and financial crimes.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Other: Funding will support antiterrorism assistance to build advanced, self-sustaining law enforcement counterterrorism capacity, counterterrorism finance, export control, border security, and terrorist interdiction efforts. This assistance will support targeted training, equipment, and support to improve the capability of law enforcement organizations in Brazil, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, and Peru to combat terrorists and terrorist organizations that may operate in or transit through their countries. Export control and border security assistance will leverage regional efforts with Central American, South American, and Caribbean states to support implementation of UNSCR 1540, especially as it relates to strategic trade controls. Multilateral efforts will focus on facilitating technical assistance and capacity-building training from regional nonproliferation leaders to additional countries in the hemisphere, thereby building a network of like-minded states. Assistance to countries such as Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico will foster technical exchanges, industry outreach, legal/regulatory training, licensing assistance, and enforcement training for other countries in the hemisphere with less-developed strategic trade controls.

Key Interventions:

- NADR funding will support Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) training to CBSI and non-CBSI partner nations in the WHA region. ATA training will focus on building partner nations' capacities to deter,

detect and respond to terrorism-related threats. The strategic priorities for ATA training will focus on building partner nation border security capacity, to secure these countries' borders (air, land and maritime) from terrorist transit.

- NADR Export Control and Border Security funding will promote legislative development of strategic trade control authorities, expand outreach efforts to industry, as well as combat proliferation financing in the region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Both CARSI and CBSI include a regular reporting and monitoring component; Caribbean posts provide Washington with bi-monthly whole-of-government reporting on implementation and results; CARSI countries provide monthly reports. USAID, through Vanderbilt University, completed a three-year impact evaluation of USAID CARSI community-based crime and violence prevention programs in four countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama); this evaluation reflected baseline, mid-point and final data in 120 high-crime, urban treatment and control communities. Final results demonstrated with statistically significant evidence that crime victimization is lower and public perception of security higher in USAID CARSI treatment communities. Communities targeted by INCLE community policing programs show reduced homicide rates, including a 40 percent reduction in Santa Ana, El Salvador, and a 50 percent reduction in homicides in Belize City, Belize. To gather specific results data for CARSI INCLE programming, the Department is funding an evaluation of INCLE programing addressing El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in 2015.

During FY 2014, USAID performed a mid-term performance evaluation of the at-risk youth program, "Skills and Knowledge for Youth Employment (SKYE)," in Guyana, which supports CBSI. Also for CBSI, the FMF-supported TAFT, which began work in FY 2014, provides quarterly reports that detail advising activities with each partner country. The TAFT is also creating an evaluation framework that will provide a detailed analysis of each partner nation's maritime support capacity and the progress made in improving host-country capacity for sustainment operations. The Department of State is in the process of establishing a monitoring and evaluation system that facilitates the tracking of performance data to assess INCLE-funded CBSI programs, which will be used in the design and implementation of future programs. In addition, an evaluation of INCLE-funded CBSI efforts is expected to be completed in FY 2016 to inform future programmatic decisions.

For economic policy assistance, the Department of State expects to conclude an evaluation of small business development centers in FY 2015.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Monitoring and evaluation activities continue to provide information to guide the State WHA Regional's program development, design, and implementation. CARSI and CBSI's regular reports inform on-going program implementation, out-year planning, and funding prioritization. Under CARSI, the Department and USAID have established demonstrated, successful programming models that can be replicated in additional communities in Central America. However, achieving national level impact for CARSI will require resourcing such activities at an elevated level to allow for expansion.

For USAID CBSI assistance, consistent with the recommendations included in the performance evaluation of Guyana's SKYE program, greater emphasis will be placed on modifying/expanding engagement with government and private sector stakeholders to increase job placement results and coordination with social service providers to broaden support for youth. A formal approach for engagement with families and communities will also be developed and utilized to increase the likelihood of youth maintaining successful life paths. Continuing support to youth populations beyond the life of

the Guyana program will continue to inform program approaches, utilizing recommendations from the evaluation.

For NADR anti-terrorism assistance, the Department of State conducts technical capabilities assessments by country every three years. Information from these monitoring efforts is used to design bilateral programming going forward.

USAID Central America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

One of the greatest threats to economic growth in Central American countries and Mexico is the violence and insecurity generated by gangs, illegal drug trade, and trafficking and smuggling in persons. Homicide rates in Central America are the highest in the world. Children and youth are particularly vulnerable, and governments in the region are witnessing migration of unaccompanied children (UAC). At the same time, poverty rates remain high and the region is highly susceptible to natural disasters. Climate change poses serious economic threats, as evidenced by recent droughts and intense rainfall events that particularly affected the agriculture sector, specifically low income farmers.

The U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the FY 2016 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to begin to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that contributed to an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The request is also intended to emphasize that the entire Central America region suffers from severe anti-competitive disadvantages that will be addressed by the Strategy.

Under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the U.S. Government works within the five-year Regional Partnership Framework (PF), signed by all seven Central American countries in March 2010. The U.S. Government supports host-country governments to more effectively and efficiently lead the national and regional responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic through strategic technical assistance and close coordination with all key stakeholders in the region from Global Fund and UN organizations, civil society, and the private sector. A focus on key populations (KP) (as defined by PEPFAR/UNAIDS) is the strongest cross-cutting theme of the PF and the United States plays an essential role in keeping these populations at the forefront of the national and regional responses through community, policy, and technical level dialogues.

The USAID regional program will continue to provide assistance for citizen security, trade facilitation, climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity, clean energy, food security, and HIV/AIDS interventions. The Central American Integration System's (SICA) technical secretariats are the primary counterparts for the regional program. USAID is developing a five-year Central America and Mexico (CAM) Regional Development Cooperation Strategy (RDCS), which will define future development objectives for the region in alignment with U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**33,492**	*****	**64,492**	**31,000**
Development Assistance	12,500	*	43,500	31,000
Global Health Programs - State	12,601	*	12,601	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,391	*	8,391	-

Development Assistance (DA)

With DA assistance, USAID's democracy and governance programs will build regional networks with NGOs and SICA to promote human rights and victims' advocacy to decrease impunity and improve monitoring of justice sector performance. USAID will also collaborate with SICA in the development of a regional crime observatory that will gather reliable data and crime statistics to inform decision-making and crime prevention plans. Programs will facilitate the exchange of knowledge and best practices in crime prevention and security across the region.

Trade and food security activities will support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America and the Feed the Future Presidential Initiative by expanding markets, improving cross border trade, promoting productivity for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and enhancing technologies for small-holder farmers. In support of the Global Climate Change Initiative, USAID's clean energy activities will promote investment in renewable energy production and will increase energy efficiency to lower greenhouse gas emissions and support low-carbon economic growth in the region. USAID will also partner with Central American governments, regional institutions, and the private sector to support and invest in climate-smart practices in forests, farms, pastures, and other important landscapes that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve livelihoods of Central Americans. Furthermore, the regional program will provide training and technical assistance to improve decision-making to increase the region's resilience to climate change impacts that put additional stress on vulnerable economies, ecosystems, and incomes. USAID will also improve the sustainable management of critical trans-boundary natural resources that provide the foundation for the livelihood of millions of Central Americans through technical assistance that will strengthen governance structures.

Crime Prevention Capacity Increased in the Region:

Key Interventions**:**
USAID plans to implement new regional activities described below, which align with the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America and the Alliance for Prosperity Plan.
Interventions include:

- USAID will invest approximately $3 million to expand its regional security activity to support SICA, national governments, and civil society institutions to develop a regional crime observatory that gathers reliable data and crime statistics to inform high level security dialogues and security policy reform. This process will involve international partners including the UN, multilateral organizations, the EU and Central American governments. USAID will further enhance analysis of cross-border issues that impact security and enable countries in the region to share best practices.
- With approximately $2 million, USAID will strengthen legislation to improve juvenile justice and compliance with international juvenile justice standards. Activities may include supporting alternative sentencing processes for juvenile offenders to prevent them from joining gangs; ensuring human rights standards for youth are protected; replicating best practices from other countries, including Chile, Colombia and Mexico.
- Approximately $5 million will be used to expand human rights programs. Activities will include ensuring human rights standards are protected, particularly for vulnerable populations, including women, children, people with disabilities, and LGBTI, and improving human rights processes and victims' advocacy as part of crime prevention. Additional focus will be placed on supporting freedom of media and expression within the region.
- With approximately $3 million, USAID will build a regional network of civil society organizations to

increase regional capacity and advocacy on citizen security, human rights, and rule of law, and promote the exchange of best practices and models in addressing citizen security. Activities may include the establishment of a regional academy for training prevention experts and violence interrupters that could target civil society organizations, social service providers, police, journalists, and others, resulting in a network of trained practitioners who would contribute to local violence prevention. USAID could also strengthen local organizations and civil society capacity to advocate on security policy changes, human rights and justice.

- Activities will strengthen regional youth involvement in political advocacy and alliance building within the citizen security area.
- USAID will strengthen trilateral cooperation between the U.S. and countries in the Latin American region with strong citizen security models and best practices, such as Brazil, Mexico, Chile and Colombia.

Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Accelerated through Expanded Trade and Environmental Stewardship

Key Interventions:

- With approximately $14 million in FY 2016 funds, USAID will continue strengthening the capacity of regional institutions for analysis, formulation and implementation of trade policies in partnership with national governments, regional organizations affiliated with SICA such as SIECA, and multilateral institutions such as the IDB and World Bank. Interventions will focus on harmonized regional economic integration policies, improved regional analysis, and streamlined administrative procedures to reduce costs and facilitate trade both within the CAM region and with strong trading partners, such as the U.S.
- With approximately $1.5 million in FY 2016 funds, USAID agriculture activities will support the Feed the Future Initiative by developing regional value chains to export agricultural products to regional and international markets, increasing employment, income, and overall food security. Activities will support a regional platform for dissemination of sustainable agriculture practices through producer to market networks.
- With approximately $8 million in FY 2016 funds, USAID assistance in Global Climate Change Initiative funding will support global reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce vulnerabilities in targeted sectors to climate-related events by facilitating development of low-carbon energy systems, supporting land use practices that reduce emissions in a variety of landscapes, and building climate-resilience in the region. The program will provide technical assistance and tools to support incentives that facilitate low-emission economic growth; encourage climate-smart best practices; promote renewable energy; support intra-regional energy trading; and improve the capacity of regional institutions, national governments, and vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. The Central America Regional program supports host country governments to more effectively and efficiently lead the national and regional responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic through strategic technical assistance and close coordination with all key stakeholders in the region.

Increased Capacity to Fight the Spread of HIV/AIDS

Key Interventions:

- Expanding Host Country Leadership and Capacity in Responding to HIV/ State Program: Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of GHI and PEPFAR to achieve an AIDS-free generation.
- HIV/AIDS: As part of PEPFAR, the Central America Regional Program will receive $21 million ($8.4 million GHP-USAID and $12.6 million GHP-State) for USG Interagency work (USAID will receive $14.8 million: $8.4 GHP-USAID and $6.4 million GHP-State) to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the region focused on key populations. Additional details of activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided in the PEPFAR Supplement to this Congressional Budget Justification.
- With approximately $6 million in FY 2016 funds, USAID assistance will support a combined prevention strategy focused on behavior change in key populations and reducing vulnerability and stigma and discrimination.
- With approximately $6.2 million, USAID will strengthen health systems in the region through capacity building for a quality continuum of care and services including increasing the quality of laboratories and supply chain management.
- With approximately $0.1 million in FY 2016 funds, USAID assistance will improve the generation of, access to, and the use of strategic information by stakeholders to address the response to the epidemic.
- With approximately $2.5 million, USAID HIV policy activities will support HIV evidence-based strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation; strengthening civil society; and engaging the private sector in the response.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken in FY 2013 and FY 2014:

- A Central America Survey on UAC Issues was conducted by the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) in July 2014 in Huehuetanango, Guatemala, San Pedro Sula, Honduras and San Salvador, El Salvador.
- A final performance evaluation for the Central America Regional Biodiversity Activity will serve as the basis to assess the impact of USAID's biodiversity funding and provide guidance going forward.
- USAID is preparing a Monitoring and Evaluation umbrella contract that will facilitate procurement of performance evaluations, sector studies and assessments planned for FY 2015 and beyond.
- USAID implemented a performance monitoring indicator system which will allow USAID to consolidate existing performance monitoring systems, enable users to see results in real time, and manage performance reporting.
- In May 2013, USAID conducted a mid-term assessment of the HIV Central America Partnership Framework that covered activities executed by four U.S. government agencies: USAID, Centers for Disease Control, Peace Corps, and Department of Defense. The broad goal of the evaluation was to assess how well the Partnership Framework was contributing to the sustainability of national HIV/AIDS program efforts and to identify challenges and gaps to inform future PEPFAR programming. The assessment concluded that U.S. government efforts are widely valued across the region and continue to fill important resource and technical gaps in national HIV/AIDS strategies. In many cases, PEPFAR-supported activities are seen as providing leadership and political support for priority efforts focused on key populations. These activities are also perceived to have contributed significantly to improving capacity and the policy environment in the region. In general, the quality of technical assistance delivered through four U.S. government agencies and their partners is highly

valued. However, there is a perception that coordination and sharing of information across the agencies and with their partners could be improved. The Central America Regional HIV/AIDS Program will advance new opportunities to improve communication and coordination among all implementing agencies and their partners.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: • The regional biodiversity evaluation assessed the impact of USAID's previous biodiversity funding and provided guidance on future program design in the sector.

- The implementation of standardized Mission Orders, portfolio reviews, financial and pipeline analyses and performance management tasks has allowed USAID to analyze conditions necessary to ensure efficient performance.
- The results of the Central America Partnership Framework mid-term assessment will be the basis for re-orienting some of the HIV/AIDS interventions by moving towards a vulnerability approach, in addition to a risk approach, to address the larger structural barriers such as stigma and discrimination that make key populations vulnerable to contracting HIV/AIDS. In addition, the assessment results will lead to programmatic changes to promote an increase in local governments' use of their own resources to address HIV infection. The Central America Regional HIV/AIDS Program will advance new opportunities to improve communication and coordination among all implementing agencies and their partners.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Crime Prevention Capacity Increased in the Region: The regional security Development Objective will address select cross-border citizen security challenges, focusing on the following areas: mitigating undocumented transmigration and displacement due to insecurity; enhancing compliance with international human rights standards; promoting youth advocacy related to citizen security; and building sustainable regional capacity for crime and violence prevention.

Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Accelerated through Expanded Trade and Environmental Stewardship: USAID will support regional economic harmonization and integration to facilitate trade, reduce costs of doing business, and mitigate the effects of climate change. Assistance will be closely coordinated with the SICA Secretariat, SICA-affiliated institutions and other key regional organizations.

Increased Capacity to Fight the Spread of HIV/AIDS: Assistance provided through the GHP account will support the goals and principles of GHI and PEPFAR to achieve an AIDS-free generation. The Central America Regional program implements a coordinated regional response to address HIV/AIDS issues with key populations (men who have sex with other men, sex workers, transgender people, highly mobile populations and some ethnic groups) and provides programmatic coverage and assistance in all seven Central American countries (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama). USAID will continue strengthening HIV prevention practices and services directed towards key populations, promoting HIV/AIDS national and regional policies to provide wider access to services, and improving delivery of comprehensive quality care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS and related infections. Assistance will help to contain HIV/AIDS and promote behaviors to decrease infection, expand awareness and advocacy, and improve detection, care, and treatment. The U.S. government will continue to support targeted behavior change activities and to strengthen coordination between prevention activities and other services such as voluntary counseling and testing (VCT).

Assistance will help country governments improve their monitoring and evaluation processes and

use strategic information for decision making. U.S. assistance will also fund activities that improve human resource capacity to deliver HIV comprehensive quality and timely care and treatment, and improve the supply chain management system to avoid stockouts. Additionally, USAID will promote the establishment of national policies aimed at reducing stigma and discrimination and making health facility services friendlier for key populations. Support will also be provided to ensure the appropriate implementation of Global Fund projects (where USG provide the 33 percent of the total estimate cost), and to the private sector to promote HIV workplace policies, facilitate prevention programs and increase access to VCT.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**64,492**
Crime Prevention Capacity Increased in the Region	**20,000**
Development Assistance	**20,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	10,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,000
Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Accelerated through Expanded Trade and Environmental Stewardship	**23,500**
Development Assistance	**23,500**
4.2 Trade and Investment	14,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,500
4.8 Environment	8,000
Increased Capacity to Fight the Spread of HIV/AIDS	**20,992**
Global Health Programs - State	**12,601**
3.1 Health	12,601
Global Health Programs - USAID	**8,391**
3.1 Health	8,391

USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The United States' interest in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region has long been shaped by our close geographic proximity and the region's strong economic, social, and cultural ties to the United States. In the LAC region, USAID development goals are closely aligned with U.S. foreign policy goals and national security interests, as a more prosperous, democratic, and peaceful Western Hemisphere is in the national interest of the United States. Tackling challenges such as undocumented migration, border security, air quality, or increasing U.S. exports depends, in part, on stability and prosperity in Latin America. USAID's LAC Regional Program (LAC/RP) will pursue a focused development agenda that progresses critical U.S. national interests. This agenda focuses on priority regional goals: 1) Best Practices to make LAC Citizens Safer in their Communities Promoted; 2) democratic values and practices strengthened; 3) transition to climate-resilient, low-emission, sustainable economic growth accelerated; and, 4) institutions essential to countries progress along the development continuum strengthened.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**29,050**	*****	**32,420**	**3,370**
Development Assistance	25,050	*	29,670	4,620
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	*	2,750	-1,250

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support democratic governance and civil society activities, which endeavor to stem democratic backsliding in the region, promote democratic values and practices, and increase civic engagement and participation. Activities will help expand countries' applications of renewable energy sources, adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change, and conserve biodiversity. Additionally, LAC/RP will help improve essential institutions and sectors, such as educational institutions and the agriculture sector, as well as support improvements to countries' legal and regulatory frameworks that will help foster and sustain economic growth.

Democratic Values and Practices Strengthened

Key Intervention:

- Work with civil society partners to build advocacy and organizational skills in countries where democratic principles are under threat. Promote productive discourse with governments, the international community, and civil society. Build new stakeholders for democracy among non-traditional civil society partners.

Transition to Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission, Sustainable Economic Growth Accelerated

Key Interventions:

- USAID will help policymakers and planning authorities better access high quality scientific information, programs and decision-making tools to improve their knowledge of and response to climate change impacts on critical water supplies in order to enhance climate change resilience and

minimize climate change disruptions to key economic activities in the region.

- USAID will promote energy efficiency through work in targeted sectors and improve the policy environment for expanding renewable energy.
- Create tools and approaches to help communities engage more productively with the private sector on topics including resource management and carbon credits; improve the capacity of sub-national governments to play a critical role in community-based Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Plus (REDD+) programs; and bring communities, governments and the private sector together to develop new approaches to negotiate REDD+ contracts.

Institutions Essential to Countries Progress along the Development Continuum Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- Support governments to adopt new tools and approaches to strengthen public financial management, including both revenue collection and expenditure management.
- Build the capacity of regional and country-level institutions to help agricultural producers access markets, including meeting relevant product standards.
- Improve the business enabling environment to promote trade and investment by helping governments undertake legal, regulatory, and institutional reforms.
- Pilot promising reading interventions geared towards the provision of efficient and relevant methods for improving early primary reading outcomes over the short term.
- Improve the regional evidence base on reading improvement by rigorously evaluating promising early-grade reading interventions in select countries of the region.
- Forge links between employers, higher education and vocational training institutions and young people interested in learning relevant skills to enter or advance in the labor force.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

The regional health program guides the transition of countries from high levels of USAID support to greater self-sufficiency through partnerships with multi-lateral and private sector organizations that will provide sustainable support for continued institutional strengthening. Through its health programming, LAC/RP will support health systems strengthening and work towards more effective and sustainable health sector in LAC countries. Programming will promote targeted initiatives in maternal and child health, aligning with USAID's work to end preventable child and maternal deaths, and train health care instructors in the most up-to-date lifesaving interventions. LAC/RP will provide technical assistance to help LAC countries address weaknesses and gaps in their supply chains for contraceptives and other essential drugs and supplies.

Institutions Essential to Countries Progress along the Development Continuum Strengthened

Key Interventions:

- Coordinate with the regional actors, including the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), to promote the adoption of evidence-based practices that strengthen service delivery in the areas of family planning and maternal and child health.
- Strengthen health information systems through a regional network of professionals to improve identification of systemic weaknesses and inform management decisions to address them.
- Strengthen supply chains for family planning commodities, including collaboration with governments and professional organizations, to ensure that countries have the capacity to maintain an uninterrupted supply of family planning commodities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID conducted multiple evaluations in FY 2013 and FY 2014, including evaluations in basic education, global climate change and democracy and governance, which serve to inform future programming and provide lessons learned for the region.

- Ongoing impact evaluations of early grade reading interventions are helping to identify cost effective practices to improve reading in LAC countries.
- An FY 2013 evaluation of the Scholarships for Education and Economic Development higher education program (SEED) and an FY 2014 assessment of tertiary technical training institutions in four LAC countries reiterated the importance of working to strengthen higher education institutions in Latin America to better prepare students to meet workforce needs, and highlighted the advantage of regional coordination to address common challenges in the sector.
- An ongoing impact evaluation of regional programming for at-risk youth is helping to isolate the effects of the use of sport in at-risk youth programming, which will inform the expansion of current youth programming and inform the development of future programming.
- An FY 2013 assessment detailed the public financial management weaknesses in LAC countries, indicating basic tax collection and revenue management practices.
- In FY 2014, an assessment of the energy needs in the Caribbean described areas where USAID interventions could be most cost-effective, including in the tourism industry.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: USAID is using research from the energy assessment to inform work in the Caribbean and identify sectors most likely to adopt energy efficiency and renewable reforms. The education evaluations will inform the U.S. government's understanding of the effectiveness of various early-grade reading interventions and help the Agency continue to improve its education programming in LAC. Public financial management assessments have enabled USAID to identify common challenges and target programming around revenue mobilization and public expenditure management. An ongoing climate change assessment will help USAID adjust its approach to strengthening indigenous participation in carbon markets.

Performance monitoring, evaluations, and results will continue to inform FY 2016 budget and programmatic choices for USAID. Results from the higher education evaluation referenced above indicate that large gains in higher education can be made through small investments in new models and technology that enable programs to reach a large number of students. The new higher education program builds on the proven SEED model while focusing on local institutional capacity building to extend the program's reach. Moreover, results from the climate change evaluations will provide input into future funding levels for global climate change activities in the region.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Democratic Values and Practices Strengthened: Over the past decade, political, legal and operational space for civil society and the media in LAC have been shrinking. Some democratically elected leaders have veered towards authoritarianism, launching legal and regulatory practices to limit the fundamental freedoms of expression, association and information for civil society organizations (CSOs), the media, and private citizens. The regional program aims to both complement existing bilateral programs and to address backsliding in countries where USAID has had to limit programming.

Transition to Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission, Sustainable Economic Growth Accelerated: Climate change poses a serious threat to prosperity and poverty reduction, yet it also creates opportunities for innovation and for investments that will deliver long-lasting environmental and economic benefits. Expansion of renewable energy sources to replace costly imported fuels and the creation of new markets

for clean technology open the door to sustained growth. Biodiversity loss and natural resource degradation also threaten to undermine progress towards sustained economic prosperity and democratic stability. LAC/RP will develop and disseminate proven tools and methodologies to help LAC governments respond to climate change and address threats to biodiversity in order to build resilience and promote sustainable development.

Institutions Essential to Countries Progress along the Development Continuum Strengthened: LAC countries span the range of the development continuum. LAC/RP's role is to help bilateral and multilateral institutions and organizations address key gaps in investment and strengthen the capacity of institutions, both public and private. Weak institutional capacity and poor regulatory frameworks limit the ability of government to provide quality basic services to their citizens, including health and education services and hinder growth of the overall economy. LAC/RP plays a pivotal role in helping institutions identify and adopt leading practices that will better enable them to improve institutional effectiveness, provide services to citizens, foster a competitive regulatory environment, and support key economic sectors, such as agriculture.

LAC countries are varied in their capacity and commitment to sustain progress made in the health sector. LAC/RP's funds will support activities to strengthen health institutions by ensuring decision-makers and health workers have the knowledge and capacity to provide critical services to citizens. Activities will work to scale-up proven practices and champion information exchanges around proven approaches and best practices within and between LAC countries.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**32,420**
Best Practices to make LAC Citizens Safer in their Communities Promoted	**2,000**
Development Assistance	**2,000**
4.8 Environment	2,000
Democratic Values and Practices Strengthened	**3,720**
Development Assistance	**3,720**
2.2 Good Governance	3,720
Transition to Climate-Resilient, Low-Emission, Sustainable Economic Growth Accelerated	**10,500**
Development Assistance	**10,500**
4.8 Environment	10,500
Institutions Essential to Countries Progress along the Development Continuum Strengthened	**16,200**
Development Assistance	**13,450**
3.2 Education	10,450
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	**2,750**
3.1 Health	2,750

USAID South America Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Each year an area of the Andean Amazon twice the size of Massachusetts is cleared for resource extraction, agricultural expansion, and illicit activities. If unchecked, deforestation will threaten the Amazon's rich biodiversity while crippling the region's climate regulation abilities and impacting the hemisphere through more frequent and intense weather events. Another risk is new, drug-resistant strains of malaria which, under inadequate prevention and treatment plans, can lead to widespread public health threats capable of reaching the United States. Thus, USAID's South American Regional (SAR) program assists the region's governments, civil society organizations, and private sector entities to address these environmental and health challenges by working across boundaries to advance U.S. foreign assistance priorities and confront current and imminent threats to regional security.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**16,500**	*****	**4,777**	**-11,723**
Development Assistance	13,000	*	1,277	-11,723
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,500	*	3,500	-

Development Assistance (DA)

DA funds will support activities that 1) conserve biodiversity, combating deforestation and forest degradation while improving natural resource management; and 2) prevent and control malaria as a priority component of the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI) in Latin America.

Andean Amazon Biome Maintained

Key Intervention:

- $1.27 million will be used to start a new regional Amazon conservation program which will foster achievements and lessons learned in prior years as a follow-on to the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA) scheduled to end in 2016. It is expected that this activity will build the capacity of South American non-governmental organizations and cooperating local, sub-regional, and national government institutions to address key challenges and threats to indigenous lands and the broader Amazon biome, including issues with territorial management; policy and regulations impacting parks and protected areas; and economic opportunities for groups involved in natural resource and protected area management.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases.

Countries in Latin America contain the emergence and spread of Malaria

Key Intervention:

- $3.5 million will support the Amazon Malaria Initiative, as part of the President's Malaria Initiative, and provide technical assistance to national malaria control programs and support a regional network for the surveillance and containment of resistance to anti-malarial drugs. AMI will help nations re-define and strengthen capacities for implementing and monitoring programs against malaria in the areas of diagnosis and treatment, quality assurance and control of supplies and services, and responding to the potential emergence of resistance to artemisinin (an essential component of combined therapy for malaria), among others. USAID will also invest in raising awareness among policy-makers and the general public of the need to sustain malaria prevention and control efforts in the Americas, with emphasis on the Amazon and Central America.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, USAID completed the mid-term evaluation of the ongoing Amazon Malaria Initiative (AMI) and launched two new evaluations. These include the final evaluation of the Maximus Project, which promoted and increased access to sports among disabled persons, and a mid-term performance evaluation of the second phase of the ICAA. Both will be concluded in FY 2015 and the results will be used to inform budget and programmatic decision making.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The AMI evaluation results have been taken into account in the planning of the AMI activities for FY 2015, and will also be considered in the discussions for the development of a new strategy to reduce malaria prevalence in the Amazon from 2016-2020. Maximus Project evaluation results will also help USAID assess feasibility of implementing future programs to address the needs of people with disabilities. The results from the ICAA mid-term evaluation will allow adjustments to successfully conclude the current stage of the program, and will inform the design of the new ICAA stage to start implementation with FY 2016 funding. Continuous monitoring of ongoing activities is taken into account throughout implementation and the results of ongoing evaluations will be available this year and will be taken into account as appropriate.

Detailed Objective Descriptions

Andean Amazon Biome Maintained: The Andean Amazon faces deforestation, habitat degradation, and biodiversity loss due to the expansion of the agricultural frontier, cattle ranching, and illegal/unsustainable logging and gold mining. The root causes are: (1) limited government and community capacity for natural resource management; (2) limited access to programs for sustainable resource management and production; and (3) weak market linkages for local producers and operators to expand economic opportunities. The environmental initiatives of the USAID SAR program work hand-in-hand with USAID bilateral missions in the Andean Amazon countries to confront transboundary challenges and improve environmental protection.

Countries in Latin America contain the emergence and spread of Malaria: Inadequate prevention and treatment of infectious diseases can lead to widespread public health threats capable of reaching the United States. Activities support country efforts to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goal of reversing the incidence of malaria by 2015. Between 2000 and 2012, USAID support for malaria prevention and control contributed to a 66 percent decrease in the number of malaria cases reported annually by Amazon and Central American countries participating in the program. Paradoxically, this achievement has led to new challenges such as diminishing resources and capacity for surveillance, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention which may lead to increasing risk for malaria resurgence and

outbreaks. Additionally, throughout the region there are fewer qualified health workers with significant malaria experience. Other challenges include development of resistance to artemisinin combination treatment. Routine monitoring of antimalarial efficacy in 2012 in Suriname, Guyana, and Brazil reported delays in the elimination of malaria parasites after combination treatment for falciparum malaria. Suriname and Guyana are implementing studies to verify if artemisinin is losing its efficacy. Brazil is expected to begin confirmatory studies early in 2015. The response to the potential emergence of resistance to artemisinin remains a priority for 2015 and beyond. USAID promotes collaboration between partners to strengthen health systems and increase the ability of partner governments to respond to the changing epidemiology of malaria. In South America, the program works in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Suriname. In Central America, work is carried out in Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

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

($ in thousands)	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	**4,777**
Countries in Latin America contain the emergence and spread of Malaria	**3,500**
Global Health Programs - USAID	**3,500**
3.1 Health	3,500
Andean Amazon Biome Maintained	**1,277**
Development Assistance	**1,277**
4.8 Environment	1,277

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE BUDGET

BY

STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE & OTHER TABLES

Objective, Program Areas: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,311,654	33,680,468	1,368,814
1 Peace and Security	8,549,867	8,772,181	222,314
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	278,676	634,125	355,449
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	301,303	298,317	-2,986
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,084,059	6,838,002	-246,057
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	547,558	569,817	22,259
1.5 Transnational Crime	97,178	89,323	-7,855
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	241,093	342,597	101,504
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,952,404	2,853,639	901,235
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	636,113	750,653	114,540
2.2 Good Governance	690,349	1,295,502	605,153
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	167,678	183,349	15,671
2.4 Civil Society	458,264	624,135	165,871
3 Investing in People	10,639,103	10,017,420	-621,683
3.1 Health	9,261,557	8,810,049	-451,508
3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	6,000,200	5,756,200	-244,000
3.1.2 Tuberculosis	242,500	195,000	-47,500
3.1.3 Malaria	665,000	674,000	9,000
3.1.4 Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats (PIOET)	72,500	50,000	-22,500
3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	137,223	101,343	-35,880
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	970,486	992,977	22,491
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	620,429	612,623	-7,806
3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	288,610	192,134	-96,476
3.1.9 Nutrition	264,609	235,772	-28,837
3.2 Education	974,553	856,133	-118,420
3.2.1 Basic Education	727,746	600,484	-127,262
3.2.2 Higher Education	246,807	255,649	8,842
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	402,993	351,238	-51,755
3.3.1 Policies, Regulations, and Systems	22,111	26,447	4,336
3.3.2 Social Services	106,268	81,991	-24,277
3.3.3 Social Assistance	274,614	242,800	-31,814
4 Economic Growth	3,648,789	4,750,040	1,101,251
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	546,312	514,752	-31,560
4.2 Trade and Investment	104,685	244,412	139,727
4.3 Financial Sector	129,565	444,082	314,517
4.4 Infrastructure	406,063	539,865	133,802
4.5 Agriculture	1,098,946	1,121,269	22,323
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	386,270	617,972	231,702
4.7 Economic Opportunity	178,291	237,017	58,726
4.8 Environment	798,657	1,030,671	232,014
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,195,943	5,581,012	-614,931
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,983,567	5,352,084	-631,483
5.2 Disaster Readiness	174,196	198,428	24,232
5.3 Migration Management	38,180	30,500	-7,680
6 Program Support	1,325,548	1,706,176	380,628
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,325,548	1,705,676	380,128

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,311,654	33,680,468	1,368,814
1 Peace and Security	8,549,867	8,772,181	222,314
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	278,676	634,125	355,449
Africa	63,295	47,740	-15,555
Kenya	6,000	4,750	-1,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,000	4,750	-1,250
Mauritania	-	1,584	1,584
Development Assistance	-	1,584	1,584
Nigeria	100	-	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	-	-100
Senegal	1,000	-	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	-	-1,000
Somalia	-	2,500	2,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	2,500	2,500
State Africa Regional (AF)	27,445	29,350	1,905
Economic Support Fund	6,000	6,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	21,445	23,350	1,905
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	750	750	-
Development Assistance	750	750	-
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	-	-20,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	-	-20,000
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	8,806	806
Development Assistance	8,000	8,806	806
East Asia and Pacific	15,905	11,100	-4,805
Indonesia	4,600	4,600	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,600	4,600	-
Malaysia	800	800	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	800	-
Philippines	7,510	3,000	-4,510
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,510	3,000	-4,510
Thailand	650	650	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	650	650	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,345	2,050	-295
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,345	2,050	-295
Near East	23,640	44,340	20,700
Algeria	800	750	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	750	-50
Bahrain	450	400	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	400	-50
Egypt	2,920	1,500	-1,420
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,920	1,500	-1,420
Iraq	4,750	5,000	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,750	5,000	250
Jordan	5,000	5,650	650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	5,650	650
Lebanon	2,000	1,800	-200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	1,800	-200
Libya	1,000	2,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	2,000	1,000
Morocco	500	600	100

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	600	100
Oman	500	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-
Syria	-	8,000	8,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	8,000	8,000
Tunisia	1,000	2,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	2,000	1,000
Yemen	3,020	3,500	480
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,020	3,500	480
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,500	11,440	9,940
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	6,440	4,940
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	200	1,200	1,000
Economic Support Fund	200	1,200	1,000
South and Central Asia	38,185	33,204	-4,981
Afghanistan	19,650	16,600	-3,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,650	16,600	-3,050
Bangladesh	3,090	3,000	-90
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,090	3,000	-90
India	4,050	2,000	-2,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,050	2,000	-2,050
Kazakhstan	350	114	-236
Economic Support Fund	-	114	114
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	350	-	-350
Kyrgyz Republic	450	-	-450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	-	-450
Maldives	450	450	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	450	-
Nepal	270	540	270
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	270	540	270
Pakistan	9,200	9,200	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,200	9,200	-
Tajikistan	675	-	-675
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	675	-	-675
Central Asia Regional	-	1,300	1,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,300	1,300
Western Hemisphere	7,985	2,700	-5,285
Colombia	800	500	-300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	500	-300
Mexico	2,750	1,000	-1,750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,750	1,000	-1,750
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	4,435	1,200	-3,235
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,435	1,200	-3,235
CT - Counterterrorism	109,956	493,891	383,935
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	18,500	17,500	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	18,500	17,500	-1,000
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	91,456	476,391	384,935
Economic Support Fund	-	8,000	8,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	91,456	468,391	376,935
IO - International Organizations	1,210	1,150	-60

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	800	800	-
International Organizations and Programs	800	800	-
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	360	300	-60
International Organizations and Programs	360	300	-60
and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	50	-
International Organizations and Programs	50	50	-
Other Funding	18,500	-	-18,500
To Be Programmed	18,500	-	-18,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	18,500	-	-18,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	301,303	298,317	-2,986
Africa	2,700	1,700	-1,000
Kenya	500	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-
South Africa	300	300	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-
Tanzania	200	200	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	200	-
Uganda	200	200	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	200	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	1,500	500	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	500	-1,000
East Asia and Pacific	4,300	4,310	10
Cambodia	190	190	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	190	190	-
Indonesia	950	950	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	950	950	-
Malaysia	470	470	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	470	470	-
Mongolia	240	250	10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	250	10
Philippines	590	590	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	590	590	-
Singapore	240	250	10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	250	10
Thailand	670	670	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	670	670	-
Vietnam	570	570	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	570	570	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	380	370	-10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	380	370	-10
Europe and Eurasia	14,569	32,300	17,731
Albania	570	570	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	570	570	-
Armenia	4,049	3,840	-209
Economic Support Fund	3,309	3,100	-209
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	740	740	-
Azerbaijan	430	430	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	430	430	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	620	620	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	620	620	-

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Georgia	1,250	900	-350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	900	-350
Kosovo	720	1,000	280
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	720	1,000	280
Macedonia	490	500	10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	490	500	10
Moldova	380	600	220
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	380	600	220
Montenegro	490	500	10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	490	500	10
Serbia	610	590	-20
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	610	590	-20
Turkey	820	650	-170
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	820	650	-170
Ukraine	1,930	21,270	19,340
Economic Support Fund	960	19,600	18,640
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	970	1,670	700
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,210	830	-1,380
Economic Support Fund	1,200	-	-1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,010	830	-180
Near East	7,410	15,720	8,310
Algeria	500	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-
Egypt	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	1,000
Iraq	860	860	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	860	860	-
Jordan	1,700	2,800	1,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,700	2,800	1,100
Lebanon	960	960	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	960	960	-
Libya	940	2,000	1,060
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	940	2,000	1,060
Morocco	970	1,000	30
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	970	1,000	30
Oman	1,000	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	1,000	-
Syria	-	4,000	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	4,000	4,000
Tunisia	480	600	120
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	480	600	120
Yemen	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	1,000
South and Central Asia	8,215	7,430	-785
Afghanistan	1,050	990	-60
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,050	990	-60
Bangladesh	260	260	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	260	260	-
India	950	400	-550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	950	400	-550

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Kazakhstan	1,510	1,430	-80
Economic Support Fund	430	430	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,080	1,000	-80
Kyrgyz Republic	800	760	-40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	760	-40
Maldives	190	190	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	190	190	-
Nepal	575	250	-325
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	575	250	-325
Pakistan	770	800	30
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	770	800	30
Sri Lanka	-	380	380
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	380	380
Tajikistan	810	770	-40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	810	770	-40
Turkmenistan	330	230	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	330	230	-100
Uzbekistan	540	540	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	540	540	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	430	430	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	430	430	-
Western Hemisphere	3,000	2,870	-130
Argentina	240	200	-40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	200	-40
Brazil	240	240	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	240	-
Chile	290	200	-90
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	290	200	-90
Mexico	1,160	1,160	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,160	1,160	-
Panama	190	500	310
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	190	500	310
Peru	150	-	-150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	-	-150
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	730	570	-160
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	730	570	-160
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	33,000	1,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	32,000	33,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	32,000	33,000	1,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	229,109	200,987	-28,122
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	229,109	200,987	-28,122
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	229,109	200,987	-28,122
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,084,059	6,838,002	-246,057
Africa	378,316	385,343	7,027
Angola	6,493	5,150	-1,343
International Military Education and Training	493	450	-43
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,000	4,700	-1,300
Benin	352	230	-122
International Military Education and Training	352	230	-122
Botswana	776	525	-251

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	576	525	-51
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
Burkina Faso	319	250	-69
International Military Education and Training	319	250	-69
Burundi	504	425	-79
International Military Education and Training	504	425	-79
Cabo Verde	292	150	-142
International Military Education and Training	292	150	-142
Cameroon	487	300	-187
International Military Education and Training	487	300	-187
Central African Republic	10,000	11,650	1,650
International Military Education and Training	-	150	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,500	1,500
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	10,000	-
Chad	353	300	-53
International Military Education and Training	353	300	-53
Comoros	225	150	-75
International Military Education and Training	225	150	-75
Cote d'Ivoire	1,192	280	-912
International Military Education and Training	492	280	-212
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
Peacekeeping Operations	500	-	-500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13,210	15,675	2,465
International Military Education and Training	460	375	-85
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,250	800	-1,450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	14,000	4,000
Djibouti	1,348	1,100	-248
International Military Education and Training	348	400	52
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	700	-300
Ethiopia	1,432	1,270	-162
International Military Education and Training	589	570	-19
Foreign Military Financing	843	700	-143
Gabon	330	230	-100
International Military Education and Training	330	230	-100
Ghana	1,218	970	-248
International Military Education and Training	668	670	2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	-	-200
Foreign Military Financing	350	300	-50
Guinea	1,177	240	-937
International Military Education and Training	397	240	-157
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
Peacekeeping Operations	580	-	-580
Guinea-Bissau	-	150	150
International Military Education and Training	-	150	150
Kenya	3,926	2,800	-1,126
International Military Education and Training	748	800	52
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,178	1,000	-178
Lesotho	227	150	-77

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	227	150	-77
Liberia	13,878	14,920	1,042
International Military Education and Training	470	420	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,408	10,000	2,592
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	2,500	-1,500
Peacekeeping Operations	2,000	2,000	-
Madagascar	-	250	250
International Military Education and Training	-	250	250
Malawi	251	250	-1
International Military Education and Training	251	250	-1
Mali	2,819	780	-2,039
International Military Education and Training	99	280	181
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	500	500
Peacekeeping Operations	2,720	-	-2,720
Mauritania	300	800	500
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	500	500
Mauritius	204	150	-54
International Military Education and Training	204	150	-54
Mozambique	2,405	370	-2,035
International Military Education and Training	630	370	-260
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250	-	-250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,525	-	-1,525
Namibia	120	150	30
International Military Education and Training	120	150	30
Niger	356	900	544
International Military Education and Training	356	400	44
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	500	500
Nigeria	1,779	1,330	-449
International Military Education and Training	779	730	-49
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	600	-400
Republic of the Congo	295	150	-145
International Military Education and Training	295	150	-145
Rwanda	-	450	450
International Military Education and Training	-	450	450
Sao Tome and Principe	263	150	-113
International Military Education and Training	263	150	-113
Senegal	1,226	1,500	274
International Military Education and Training	901	800	-101
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	400	400
Foreign Military Financing	325	300	-25
Seychelles	138	150	12
International Military Education and Training	138	150	12
Sierra Leone	423	310	-113
International Military Education and Training	423	310	-113
Somalia	202,195	119,015	-83,180
International Military Education and Training	145	365	220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	1,650	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	2,000	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	200,350	115,000	-85,350

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
South Africa	3,415	2,100	-1,315
International Military Education and Training	715	650	-65
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	700	450	-250
South Sudan	58,448	40,100	-18,348
International Military Education and Training	14	700	686
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,599	7,400	-6,199
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,135	2,000	-135
Peacekeeping Operations	42,700	30,000	-12,700
Swaziland	147	150	3
International Military Education and Training	147	150	3
Tanzania	1,074	500	-574
International Military Education and Training	424	500	76
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	-	-450
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
The Gambia	198	150	-48
International Military Education and Training	198	150	-48
Togo	398	200	-198
International Military Education and Training	398	200	-198
Uganda	769	720	-49
International Military Education and Training	569	520	-49
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-
Zambia	351	350	-1
International Military Education and Training	351	350	-1
Zimbabwe	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	1,000
State Africa Regional (AF)	43,003	156,453	113,450
Economic Support Fund	582	300	-282
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,846	12,000	-1,846
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	500	500
Foreign Military Financing	4,925	12,403	7,478
Peacekeeping Operations	23,650	131,250	107,600
East Asia and Pacific	133,875	130,784	-3,091
Burma	-	3,150	3,150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,150	1,150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	2,000	2,000
Cambodia	4,852	5,950	1,098
International Military Education and Training	452	450	-2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,900	5,500	1,600
Foreign Military Financing	500	-	-500
Indonesia	23,046	24,630	1,584
International Military Education and Training	1,855	2,400	545
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,191	8,230	1,039
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	14,000	-
Laos	13,186	10,100	-3,086
International Military Education and Training	298	450	152
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	600	450	-150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	12,000	9,000	-3,000
Foreign Military Financing	288	200	-88
Malaysia	877	1,855	978

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	877	1,000	123
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	855	855
Mongolia	3,225	3,124	-101
International Military Education and Training	825	1,500	675
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	1,624	-776
Papua New Guinea	245	250	5
International Military Education and Training	245	250	5
Philippines	57,199	49,000	-8,199
International Military Education and Training	1,699	2,000	301
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,500	7,000	1,500
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	40,000	-10,000
Samoa	30	100	70
International Military Education and Training	30	100	70
Thailand	1,493	3,150	1,657
International Military Education and Training	713	2,200	1,487
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	780	950	170
Timor-Leste	683	750	67
International Military Education and Training	383	400	17
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	50	50
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	-
Tonga	250	250	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-
Vietnam	14,799	22,185	7,386
International Military Education and Training	999	1,500	501
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	4,285	3,985
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,500	4,500	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	11,900	1,900
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	13,990	6,290	-7,700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,990	3,290	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	11,000	2,000	-9,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,000	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	155,244	184,520	29,276
Albania	8,020	6,350	-1,670
International Military Education and Training	1,063	1,000	-63
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,557	1,450	-1,107
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,800	1,500	-300
Foreign Military Financing	2,600	2,400	-200
Armenia	4,107	2,954	-1,153
International Military Education and Training	586	600	14
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	821	654	-167
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	1,700	-1,000
Azerbaijan	3,617	2,300	-1,317
International Military Education and Training	592	600	8
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	325	-	-325
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	1,700	-1,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13,982	10,606	-3,376
International Military Education and Training	982	1,000	18
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,900	2,106	-2,794
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,600	3,500	-100
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	4,000	-500

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Bulgaria	9,313	7,000	-2,313
International Military Education and Training	2,063	2,000	-63
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	-	-250
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	5,000	-2,000
Croatia	4,535	3,600	-935
International Military Education and Training	1,135	1,100	-35
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	900	-	-900
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,500	-
Czech Republic	4,800	2,800	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,800	1,800	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	1,000	-2,000
Estonia	3,611	3,200	-411
International Military Education and Training	1,211	1,200	-11
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	2,000	-400
Georgia	16,464	24,535	8,071
International Military Education and Training	1,791	2,200	409
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,673	2,335	-338
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	20,000	8,000
Greece	97	200	103
International Military Education and Training	97	200	103
Hungary	1,602	1,000	-602
International Military Education and Training	1,152	1,000	-152
Foreign Military Financing	450	-	-450
Kosovo	12,395	8,870	-3,525
International Military Education and Training	750	750	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,645	4,120	-3,525
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	4,000	-
Latvia	3,517	3,200	-317
International Military Education and Training	1,267	1,200	-67
Foreign Military Financing	2,250	2,000	-250
Lithuania	3,774	3,200	-574
International Military Education and Training	1,225	1,200	-25
Foreign Military Financing	2,549	2,000	-549
Macedonia	5,713	5,520	-193
International Military Education and Training	1,070	1,100	30
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,043	820	-223
Foreign Military Financing	3,600	3,600	-
Malta	147	100	-47
International Military Education and Training	147	100	-47
Moldova	3,051	15,900	12,849
International Military Education and Training	779	1,150	371
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,022	2,000	978
Foreign Military Financing	1,250	12,750	11,500
Montenegro	2,398	2,270	-128
International Military Education and Training	596	600	4
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	602	670	68
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	1,000	-200
Poland	16,000	8,000	-8,000
International Military Education and Training	2,000	2,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	6,000	-8,000

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Portugal	81	100	19
International Military Education and Training	81	100	19
Romania	9,737	7,100	-2,637
International Military Education and Training	1,737	1,700	-37
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	5,400	-2,600
Serbia	5,778	5,475	-303
International Military Education and Training	878	1,050	172
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,300	1,125	-175
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,800	1,500	-300
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	1,800	-
Slovakia	1,347	900	-447
International Military Education and Training	897	900	3
Foreign Military Financing	450	-	-450
Slovenia	1,167	650	-517
International Military Education and Training	717	650	-67
Foreign Military Financing	450	-	-450
Turkey	3,274	3,200	-74
International Military Education and Training	3,274	3,200	-74
Ukraine	11,697	48,960	37,263
International Military Education and Training	1,929	2,900	971
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,225	1,810	-415
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,440	2,000	560
Foreign Military Financing	6,103	42,250	36,147
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,020	6,530	1,510
Economic Support Fund	2,020	1,500	-520
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	30	30
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	5,000	2,000
Near East	5,302,698	5,409,133	106,435
Algeria	1,346	1,300	-46
International Military Education and Training	1,346	1,300	-46
Bahrain	10,522	8,200	-2,322
International Military Education and Training	522	700	178
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	7,500	-2,500
Egypt	1,301,827	1,302,800	973
International Military Education and Training	-	1,800	1,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,827	1,000	-827
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
Iraq	324,721	266,450	-58,271
International Military Education and Training	1,471	1,000	-471
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,250	450	-2,800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	250,000	-50,000
Israel	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
Jordan	303,588	354,200	50,612
International Military Education and Training	3,588	3,800	212
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	400	400
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	350,000	50,000
Lebanon	93,040	94,213	1,173
International Military Education and Training	2,347	2,750	403

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,894	9,463	-4,431
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,800	2,000	200
Foreign Military Financing	74,999	80,000	5,001
Libya	3,461	5,500	2,039
International Military Education and Training	1,461	1,500	39
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	2,500	1,500
Morocco	11,817	10,000	-1,817
International Military Education and Training	1,817	2,000	183
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	3,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	5,000	-2,000
Oman	10,011	4,000	-6,011
International Military Education and Training	2,011	2,000	-11
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	2,000	-6,000
Saudi Arabia	9	10	1
International Military Education and Training	9	10	1
Syria	2,042	79,000	76,958
Economic Support Fund	2,042	-	-2,042
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	6,000	6,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	8,000	8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	65,000	65,000
Tunisia	30,025	73,800	43,775
International Military Education and Training	2,300	2,300	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,726	9,000	1,274
Foreign Military Financing	19,999	62,500	42,501
West Bank and Gaza	49,280	50,300	1,020
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	49,280	48,300	-980
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	2,000	2,000
Yemen	24,009	29,900	5,891
International Military Education and Training	1,109	1,400	291
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,500	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	900	2,000	1,100
Foreign Military Financing	20,000	25,000	5,000
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	36,000	28,000	-8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	36,000	28,000	-8,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,000	1,460	460
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,460	460
South and Central Asia	385,105	350,321	-34,784
Afghanistan	22,959	21,565	-1,394
International Military Education and Training	509	1,200	691
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	22,450	20,365	-2,085
Bangladesh	5,496	4,900	-596
International Military Education and Training	996	1,500	504
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,400	-600
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,000	-500
India	1,388	1,300	-88
International Military Education and Training	1,388	1,300	-88
Kazakhstan	952	942	-10
International Military Education and Training	680	700	20
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	272	242	-30

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Kyrgyz Republic	4,955	2,500	-2,455
International Military Education and Training	869	950	81
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,086	1,300	-2,786
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	250	250
Maldives	821	700	-121
International Military Education and Training	221	300	79
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	200	-	-200
Foreign Military Financing	400	400	-
Nepal	5,064	7,100	2,036
International Military Education and Training	1,004	900	-104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,310	1,200	-1,110
Foreign Military Financing	1,750	5,000	3,250
Pakistan	326,299	297,800	-28,499
International Military Education and Training	4,899	4,800	-99
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	41,400	28,000	-13,400
Foreign Military Financing	280,000	265,000	-15,000
Sri Lanka	3,836	3,000	-836
International Military Education and Training	756	500	-256
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,080	2,500	-580
Tajikistan	9,955	6,600	-3,355
International Military Education and Training	535	525	-10
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,885	4,100	-1,785
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,975	1,975
Foreign Military Financing	3,535	-	-3,535
Turkmenistan	346	285	-61
International Military Education and Training	226	285	59
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	120	-	-120
Uzbekistan	3,034	429	-2,605
International Military Education and Training	205	300	95
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	129	129	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	-	-2,700
Central Asia Regional	-	3,200	3,200
Foreign Military Financing	-	3,200	3,200
Western Hemisphere	122,753	135,100	12,347
Argentina	349	350	1
International Military Education and Training	349	350	1
Belize	1,234	1,250	16
International Military Education and Training	234	250	16
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-
Brazil	618	625	7
International Military Education and Training	618	625	7
Chile	792	500	-292
International Military Education and Training	792	500	-292
Colombia	50,139	47,355	-2,784
Economic Support Fund	14,105	14,105	-
International Military Education and Training	1,534	1,400	-134
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,500	3,350	850
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,500	3,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	28,500	25,000	-3,500
Costa Rica	1,731	1,825	94

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	331	425	94
Foreign Military Financing	1,400	1,400	-
Dominican Republic	760	600	-160
International Military Education and Training	760	600	-160
El Salvador	3,000	2,700	-300
International Military Education and Training	1,100	800	-300
Foreign Military Financing	1,900	1,900	-
Guatemala	2,454	2,500	46
International Military Education and Training	714	760	46
Foreign Military Financing	1,740	1,740	-
Guyana	296	250	-46
International Military Education and Training	296	250	-46
Haiti	11,841	7,455	-4,386
International Military Education and Training	241	255	14
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,000	6,000	-4,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,200	-400
Honduras	5,147	5,250	103
International Military Education and Training	647	750	103
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	4,500	-
Jamaica	670	600	-70
International Military Education and Training	670	600	-70
Mexico	7,977	8,500	523
International Military Education and Training	1,427	1,500	73
Foreign Military Financing	6,550	7,000	450
Panama	2,796	2,825	29
International Military Education and Training	671	700	29
Foreign Military Financing	2,125	2,125	-
Paraguay	528	460	-68
International Military Education and Training	528	460	-68
Peru	2,999	1,900	-1,099
International Military Education and Training	499	600	101
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	1,300	-1,200
Suriname	212	215	3
International Military Education and Training	212	215	3
The Bahamas	172	200	28
International Military Education and Training	172	200	28
Trinidad and Tobago	179	325	146
International Military Education and Training	179	325	146
Uruguay	725	500	-225
International Military Education and Training	725	500	-225
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	804	840	36
International Military Education and Training	804	840	36
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	27,330	48,075	20,745
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	19,830	30,575	10,745
Foreign Military Financing	7,500	17,500	10,000
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	61,278	49,345	-11,933
INL - Alien Smuggling/Border Security	750	-	-750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	750	-	-750
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	3,500	-	-3,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,500	-	-3,500

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	4,517	3,800	-717
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,517	3,800	-717
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	31,300	25,700	-5,600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	31,300	25,700	-5,600
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	4,805	3,592	-1,213
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,805	3,592	-1,213
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	2,500	3,300	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,500	3,300	800
INL - Program Development and Support	13,906	12,953	-953
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,906	12,953	-953
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	80,000	-	-80,000
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	80,000	-	-80,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,000	-	-10,000
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	-	-50,000
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	-	-20,000
Other Funding	221,712	-	-221,712
Global Security Contingency Fund	21,200	-	-21,200
Foreign Military Financing	21,200	-	-21,200
To Be Programmed	200,512	-	-200,512
International Military Education and Training	1,803	-	-1,803
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	96,938	-	-96,938
Foreign Military Financing	101,771	-	-101,771
PM - Political-Military Affairs	242,078	193,456	-48,622
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	18,006	18,006
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	18,006	18,006
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	71,000	70,000	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	71,000	70,000	-1,000
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,503	5,500	-3
International Military Education and Training	5,503	5,500	-3
PM - Peacekeeping Response	20,000	-	-20,000
Peacekeeping Operations	20,000	-	-20,000
PM - Security Governance Initiative	-	16,850	16,850
Peacekeeping Operations	-	16,850	16,850
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	16,100	19,100	3,000
Peacekeeping Operations	16,100	19,100	3,000
PM – GPOI	71,000	64,000	-7,000
Peacekeeping Operations	71,000	64,000	-7,000
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	58,475	-	-58,475
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	58,475	-	-58,475
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-1,000
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	1,000	-	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-1,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	547,558	569,817	22,259
Africa	540	500	-40
Liberia	540	500	-40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	540	500	-40
East Asia and Pacific	2,675	3,225	550
Burma	-	1,450	1,450
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,450	1,450
Indonesia	475	475	-

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	475	475	-
Laos	200	250	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	200	250	50
Timor-Leste	-	50	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	50	50
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,000	1,000	-1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Europe and Eurasia	791	150	-641
Ukraine	121	150	29
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	121	150	29
Europe and Eurasia Regional	670	-	-670
Economic Support Fund	670	-	-670
South and Central Asia	147,267	170,900	23,633
Afghanistan	128,328	155,000	26,672
Economic Support Fund	20,000	31,000	11,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	108,328	124,000	15,672
Kazakhstan	385	230	-155
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	385	230	-155
Kyrgyz Republic	714	-	-714
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	714	-	-714
Pakistan	10,500	11,500	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,500	11,500	1,000
Tajikistan	80	170	90
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	80	170	90
Turkmenistan	260	-	-260
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	260	-	-260
Central Asia Regional	7,000	4,000	-3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	4,000	-3,000
Western Hemisphere	324,744	325,246	502
Colombia	175,683	162,345	-13,338
Economic Support Fund	55,133	66,995	11,862
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	120,550	95,350	-25,200
Haiti	1,000	-	-1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	-1,000
Mexico	50,074	37,500	-12,574
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	50,074	37,500	-12,574
Peru	54,082	72,160	18,078
Economic Support Fund	10,103	37,160	27,057
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	31,950	35,000	3,050
Development Assistance	12,029	-	-12,029
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	43,905	53,241	9,336
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	43,905	53,241	9,336
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	71,541	69,796	-1,745
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	7,585	7,000	-585
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,585	7,000	-585
INL - Demand Reduction	12,500	12,500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,500	12,500	-
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	35,195	34,886	-309
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	35,195	34,886	-309
INL - International Organizations	3,369	3,400	31

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$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,369	3,400	31
INL - Program Development and Support	12,892	12,010	-882
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,892	12,010	-882
1.5 Transnational Crime	97,178	89,323	-7,855
Africa	5,350	3,190	-2,160
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	190	-10
Economic Support Fund	200	190	-10
Mozambique	250	-	-250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250	-	-250
State Africa Regional (AF)	4,900	3,000	-1,900
Economic Support Fund	900	1,000	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	2,000	-2,000
East Asia and Pacific	6,347	3,735	-2,612
Burma	500	1,000	500
Economic Support Fund	500	1,000	500
Cambodia	350	-	-350
Development Assistance	350	-	-350
Laos	100	-	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	-	-100
Philippines	600	600	-
Development Assistance	600	600	-
Thailand	450	410	-40
Development Assistance	450	410	-40
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	3,525	525	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	525	525	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	-	-3,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	822	1,200	378
Development Assistance	822	1,200	378
Europe and Eurasia	2,719	2,922	203
Armenia	195	76	-119
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	195	76	-119
Azerbaijan	421	331	-90
Economic Support Fund	195	195	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	226	136	-90
Belarus	424	400	-24
Economic Support Fund	424	400	-24
Georgia	120	115	-5
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	120	115	-5
Moldova	350	400	50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	350	400	50
Ukraine	909	1,200	291
Economic Support Fund	654	1,000	346
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	255	200	-55
Europe and Eurasia Regional	300	400	100
Economic Support Fund	300	-	-300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	400	400
Near East	-	1,056	1,056
Lebanon	-	1,056	1,056
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,056	1,056
South and Central Asia	9,839	9,674	-165

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Afghanistan	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-
Development Assistance	1,100	1,100	-
Kazakhstan	793	478	-315
Economic Support Fund	250	250	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	543	228	-315
Kyrgyz Republic	350	550	200
Economic Support Fund	350	350	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	200	200
Nepal	1,500	1,500	-
Economic Support Fund	1,500	1,500	-
Tajikistan	235	180	-55
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	235	180	-55
Turkmenistan	230	310	80
Economic Support Fund	110	110	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	120	200	80
Uzbekistan	631	556	-75
Economic Support Fund	475	400	-75
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	156	156	-
Western Hemisphere	27,578	28,050	472
Colombia	500	1,500	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	1,500	1,000
Guatemala	750	1,500	750
Development Assistance	750	1,500	750
Mexico	5,000	3,500	-1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	3,500	-1,500
Peru	1,050	1,000	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,050	1,000	-50
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	20,278	20,550	272
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,278	20,550	272
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,500	-	-1,500
DCHA/DRG - Core	1,500	-	-1,500
Development Assistance	1,500	-	-1,500
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	19,324	14,973	-4,351
INL - Alien Smuggling/Border Security	-	500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500	500
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	3,600	2,500	-1,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,600	2,500	-1,100
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	5,000	5,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	5,000	-
INL - International Organizations	500	600	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	600	100
INL - International Organized Crime	8,750	5,000	-3,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,750	5,000	-3,750
INL - Program Development and Support	1,474	1,373	-101
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,474	1,373	-101
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	24,041	20,723	-3,318
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	24,041	20,723	-3,318
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,041	20,723	-3,318

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$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Special Representatives	480	5,000	4,520
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	480	5,000	4,520
Economic Support Fund	480	5,000	4,520
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	241,093	342,597	101,504
Africa	45,516	70,988	25,472
Central African Republic	2,000	-	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	-2,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	409	5,700	5,291
Economic Support Fund	409	5,700	5,291
Mali	2,500	2,941	441
Development Assistance	2,500	2,941	441
Nigeria	-	3,800	3,800
Development Assistance	-	3,800	3,800
Somalia	2,000	18,105	16,105
Economic Support Fund	2,000	18,105	16,105
South Sudan	33,607	26,600	-7,007
Economic Support Fund	33,607	26,600	-7,007
Sudan	4,400	4,400	-
Economic Support Fund	4,400	4,400	-
Uganda	-	2,500	2,500
Development Assistance	-	2,500	2,500
State Africa Regional (AF)	600	1,700	1,100
Economic Support Fund	600	1,700	1,100
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	1,575	1,575
Development Assistance	-	1,575	1,575
USAID East Africa Regional	-	2,500	2,500
Development Assistance	-	2,500	2,500
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	1,167	1,167
Development Assistance	-	1,167	1,167
East Asia and Pacific	6,335	13,105	6,770
Burma	5,500	12,000	6,500
Economic Support Fund	5,500	12,000	6,500
Thailand	555	825	270
Development Assistance	555	825	270
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	280	280	-
Economic Support Fund	280	280	-
Europe and Eurasia	38,296	43,603	5,307
Armenia	128	128	-
Economic Support Fund	128	128	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,535	3,013	478
Economic Support Fund	2,535	3,013	478
Georgia	921	7,000	6,079
Economic Support Fund	921	7,000	6,079
Kosovo	5,800	3,800	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	5,800	3,800	-2,000
Ukraine	4,000	12,000	8,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	12,000	8,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	662	162	-500
Economic Support Fund	662	162	-500
International Fund for Ireland	1,250	-	-1,250

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	1,250	-	-1,250
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	23,000	17,500	-5,500
Economic Support Fund	23,000	17,500	-5,500
Near East	8,850	85,400	76,550
Iraq	-	27,000	27,000
Economic Support Fund	-	27,000	27,000
Lebanon	2,000	7,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	7,000	5,000
Syria	750	45,000	44,250
Economic Support Fund	750	45,000	44,250
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	1,400	400
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,400	400
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	100	-	-100
Economic Support Fund	100	-	-100
South and Central Asia	52,516	48,609	-3,907
Afghanistan	6,000	5,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	5,000	-1,000
Nepal	-	500	500
Economic Support Fund	-	500	500
Pakistan	46,016	36,109	-9,907
Economic Support Fund	46,016	36,109	-9,907
Central Asia Regional	500	7,000	6,500
Economic Support Fund	500	7,000	6,500
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	89,181	80,374	-8,807
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	30,000	10,000
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	30,000	10,000
DCHA/CMM	3,000	3,217	217
Development Assistance	3,000	3,217	217
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	26,000	-	-26,000
Economic Support Fund	16,017	-	-16,017
Development Assistance	9,983	-	-9,983
DCHA/OTI	40,181	47,157	6,976
Transition Initiatives	40,181	47,157	6,976
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	399	518	119
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	399	500	101
Development Assistance	399	500	101
PPL - Policy	-	18	18
Development Assistance	-	18	18
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,952,404	2,853,639	901,235
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	636,113	750,653	114,540
Africa	35,331	47,605	12,274
Central African Republic	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,000	1,000
Cote d'Ivoire	-	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,400	7,755	5,355
Economic Support Fund	1,400	6,555	5,155

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,200	200
Ethiopia	-	250	250
Development Assistance	-	250	250
Liberia	7,752	7,500	-252
Economic Support Fund	4,000	4,500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,752	3,000	-752
Mali	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
Mozambique	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
Rwanda	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
Sierra Leone	1,600	-	-1,600
Economic Support Fund	1,600	-	-1,600
South Africa	-	1,800	1,800
Development Assistance	-	1,800	1,800
South Sudan	14,500	8,000	-6,500
Economic Support Fund	7,500	5,400	-2,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	2,600	-4,400
Tanzania	400	-	-400
Development Assistance	400	-	-400
Uganda	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Zimbabwe	1,255	2,000	745
Economic Support Fund	1,255	2,000	745
African Union	-	500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500	500
State Africa Regional (AF)	7,424	6,300	-1,124
Economic Support Fund	1,300	3,300	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,124	3,000	-3,124
USAID Southern Africa Regional	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
East Asia and Pacific	30,307	38,090	7,783
Burma	2,405	7,855	5,450
Economic Support Fund	2,405	7,455	5,050
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	400	400
Cambodia	8,490	8,500	10
Economic Support Fund	5,200	3,500	-1,700
Development Assistance	3,290	5,000	1,710
China	3,800	800	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	-3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	-
Indonesia	4,100	5,320	1,220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,400	2,320	-80
Development Assistance	1,700	3,000	1,300
Laos	100	300	200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	300	200
Malaysia	800	-	-800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	-	-800
Mongolia	-	500	500

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500	500
Philippines	7,116	8,000	884
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,500	2,000	-500
Development Assistance	4,616	6,000	1,384
Thailand	686	950	264
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	686	950	264
Timor-Leste	1,160	700	-460
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	660	700	40
Development Assistance	500	-	-500
Vietnam	150	4,165	4,015
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	150	165	15
Development Assistance	-	4,000	4,000
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,500	1,000	-500
Economic Support Fund	500	500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	500	-500
Europe and Eurasia	44,825	50,773	5,948
Albania	3,893	2,924	-969
Economic Support Fund	2,000	1,724	-276
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,893	1,200	-693
Armenia	1,808	970	-838
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,808	970	-838
Azerbaijan	1,582	1,196	-386
Economic Support Fund	582	532	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	664	-336
Belarus	300	-	-300
Economic Support Fund	300	-	-300
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,031	4,531	500
Economic Support Fund	2,196	2,837	641
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,835	1,694	-141
Georgia	5,317	4,398	-919
Economic Support Fund	4,163	3,348	-815
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,154	1,050	-104
Kosovo	9,129	12,558	3,429
Economic Support Fund	6,100	7,178	1,078
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,029	5,380	2,351
Macedonia	863	1,493	630
Economic Support Fund	120	713	593
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	743	780	37
Moldova	3,200	4,098	898
Economic Support Fund	1,342	3,698	2,356
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,858	400	-1,458
Montenegro	1,224	830	-394
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,224	830	-394
Poland	-	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
Serbia	6,414	4,235	-2,179
Economic Support Fund	4,714	3,110	-1,604
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	1,125	-575
Ukraine	5,089	6,140	1,051
Economic Support Fund	3,590	4,300	710

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,499	1,840	341
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,975	4,400	2,425
Economic Support Fund	1,975	4,000	2,025
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	400	400
Near East	74,565	78,071	3,506
Egypt	11,553	3,000	-8,553
Economic Support Fund	10,380	2,000	-8,380
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,173	1,000	-173
Iraq	24,802	15,550	-9,252
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	19,802	10,550	-9,252
Jordan	2,500	7,000	4,500
Economic Support Fund	2,500	7,000	4,500
Lebanon	-	2,481	2,481
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	2,481	2,481
Libya	500	500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-
Syria	-	14,000	14,000
Economic Support Fund	-	10,000	10,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	4,000	4,000
Tunisia	1,274	3,600	2,326
Economic Support Fund	-	600	600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,274	3,000	1,726
West Bank and Gaza	19,500	20,900	1,400
Economic Support Fund	4,200	4,000	-200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	15,300	16,900	1,600
Yemen	1,000	2,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	500	-500
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	5,956	3,000	-2,956
Economic Support Fund	5,956	3,000	-2,956
Near East Regional Democracy	5,580	5,000	-580
Economic Support Fund	5,580	5,000	-580
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	540	540
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	540	540
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,900	-	-1,900
Economic Support Fund	1,900	-	-1,900
South and Central Asia	158,550	175,537	16,987
Afghanistan	129,672	146,000	16,328
Economic Support Fund	13,000	20,000	7,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	116,672	126,000	9,328
Bangladesh	3,600	6,600	3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	600	600	-
Development Assistance	3,000	6,000	3,000
Kazakhstan	796	495	-301
Economic Support Fund	796	495	-301
Kyrgyz Republic	4,003	3,599	-404
Economic Support Fund	2,803	2,499	-304
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,200	1,100	-100
Maldives	1,000	-	-1,000

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	-1,000
Nepal	990	1,030	40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	990	1,030	40
Pakistan	15,064	16,083	1,019
Economic Support Fund	9,564	9,583	19
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,500	6,500	1,000
Sri Lanka	1,620	-	-1,620
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	720	-	-720
Development Assistance	900	-	-900
Tajikistan	800	550	-250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	550	-250
Uzbekistan	1,005	1,180	175
Economic Support Fund	550	525	-25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	455	655	200
Western Hemisphere	210,142	299,304	89,162
Colombia	36,096	22,800	-13,296
Economic Support Fund	10,646	6,000	-4,646
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	25,450	16,800	-8,650
Cuba	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
El Salvador	-	19,000	19,000
Development Assistance	-	19,000	19,000
Guatemala	1,150	15,670	14,520
Development Assistance	1,150	15,670	14,520
Haiti	5,350	6,000	650
Economic Support Fund	4,350	6,000	1,650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	-1,000
Honduras	1,000	4,000	3,000
Development Assistance	1,000	4,000	3,000
Mexico	100,945	47,500	-53,445
Economic Support Fund	16,388	19,500	3,112
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	84,557	28,000	-56,557
Venezuela	1,000	1,200	200
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,200	200
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	59,601	171,134	111,533
Economic Support Fund	18,614	50,500	31,886
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	40,987	120,634	79,647
USAID Central America Regional	-	7,000	7,000
Development Assistance	-	7,000	7,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	15,300	8,358	-6,942
DCHA/DRG - Core	15,300	8,000	-7,300
Development Assistance	5,300	8,000	2,700
Democracy Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
DCHA/PPM	-	358	358
Development Assistance	-	358	358
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	26,370	31,160	4,790
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	26,370	31,160	4,790
Economic Support Fund	-	31,160	31,160
Democracy Fund	26,370	-	-26,370
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	12,735	7,205	-5,530

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	5,000	-	-5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	-	-5,000
INL - Program Development and Support	7,735	7,205	-530
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,735	7,205	-530
IO - International Organizations	21,800	13,050	-8,750
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	2,700	-1,800
International Organizations and Programs	4,500	2,700	-1,800
Human Rights	1,250	950	-300
International Organizations and Programs	1,250	950	-300
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	4,200	4,000	-200
International Organizations and Programs	4,200	4,000	-200
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	5,500	2,400	-3,100
International Organizations and Programs	5,500	2,400	-3,100
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	6,350	3,000	-3,350
International Organizations and Programs	6,350	3,000	-3,350
LAB - Global Development Lab	438	-	-438
LAB - Transformational Partnerships Center (TP)	438	-	-438
Development Assistance	438	-	-438
Special Representatives	5,750	1,500	-4,250
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	5,750	1,500	-4,250
Economic Support Fund	5,750	1,500	-4,250
2.2 Good Governance	690,349	1,295,502	605,153
Africa	55,822	124,356	68,534
Central African Republic	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
Cote d'Ivoire	-	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,500	14,040	8,540
Economic Support Fund	5,500	14,040	8,540
Ethiopia	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
Ghana	3,000	5,835	2,835
Development Assistance	3,000	5,835	2,835
Kenya	6,000	10,177	4,177
Development Assistance	6,000	10,177	4,177
Liberia	18,030	14,250	-3,780
Economic Support Fund	18,030	14,250	-3,780
Madagascar	-	868	868
Development Assistance	-	868	868
Malawi	2,000	3,000	1,000
Development Assistance	2,000	3,000	1,000
Mali	1,500	2,942	1,442
Development Assistance	1,500	2,942	1,442
Mozambique	-	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	2,000	2,000
Niger	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Nigeria	3,500	11,465	7,965
Development Assistance	3,500	11,465	7,965
Rwanda	-	676	676

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	-	676	676
Senegal	-	2,818	2,818
Development Assistance	-	2,818	2,818
Somalia	1,222	10,200	8,978
Economic Support Fund	1,222	10,200	8,978
South Africa	-	500	500
Development Assistance	-	500	500
South Sudan	7,500	25,000	17,500
Economic Support Fund	7,500	25,000	17,500
Tanzania	750	4,000	3,250
Development Assistance	750	4,000	3,250
Uganda	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Zimbabwe	4,570	2,500	-2,070
Economic Support Fund	4,570	2,500	-2,070
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,250	2,750	500
Economic Support Fund	2,250	2,750	500
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	1,750	1,750
Development Assistance	-	1,750	1,750
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	2,085	2,085
Development Assistance	-	2,085	2,085
East Asia and Pacific	21,913	59,948	38,035
Burma	-	9,000	9,000
Economic Support Fund	-	9,000	9,000
Cambodia	250	3,250	3,000
Development Assistance	250	3,250	3,000
Indonesia	4,300	19,500	15,200
Development Assistance	4,300	19,500	15,200
Mongolia	1,000	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	-	-1,000
Philippines	6,624	8,500	1,876
Development Assistance	6,624	8,500	1,876
Thailand	1,352	1,880	528
Development Assistance	1,352	1,880	528
Timor-Leste	1,554	2,110	556
Development Assistance	1,554	2,110	556
Vietnam	2,120	6,500	4,380
Economic Support Fund	2,120	-	-2,120
Development Assistance	-	6,500	6,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	4,713	9,208	4,495
Economic Support Fund	4,713	9,208	4,495
Europe and Eurasia	42,200	46,351	4,151
Albania	3,464	3,721	257
Economic Support Fund	3,464	3,721	257
Armenia	3,265	4,500	1,235
Economic Support Fund	3,265	4,500	1,235
Azerbaijan	555	300	-255
Economic Support Fund	555	300	-255
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,085	3,300	-785
Economic Support Fund	4,085	3,300	-785

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Georgia	3,550	4,450	900
Economic Support Fund	3,550	4,450	900
Kosovo	6,600	3,500	-3,100
Economic Support Fund	6,600	3,500	-3,100
Macedonia	340	-	-340
Economic Support Fund	340	-	-340
Moldova	2,178	2,865	687
Economic Support Fund	2,178	2,865	687
Serbia	2,592	1,130	-1,462
Economic Support Fund	2,592	1,130	-1,462
Ukraine	14,781	20,000	5,219
Economic Support Fund	14,781	20,000	5,219
Europe and Eurasia Regional	790	2,585	1,795
Economic Support Fund	790	2,585	1,795
Near East	51,460	163,250	111,790
Egypt	4,150	3,000	-1,150
Economic Support Fund	4,150	3,000	-1,150
Iraq	4,000	27,000	23,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	27,000	23,000
Jordan	8,000	12,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	8,000	12,000	4,000
Lebanon	6,100	8,850	2,750
Economic Support Fund	6,100	8,850	2,750
Libya	-	7,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund	-	7,000	7,000
Syria	1,818	50,000	48,182
Economic Support Fund	1,818	50,000	48,182
Tunisia	-	10,800	10,800
Economic Support Fund	-	10,800	10,800
West Bank and Gaza	15,620	15,600	-20
Economic Support Fund	10,200	10,800	600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,420	4,800	-620
Yemen	-	22,000	22,000
Economic Support Fund	-	22,000	22,000
MENA Initiative	2,000	-	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	-2,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	4,972	5,000	28
Economic Support Fund	4,972	5,000	28
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	4,800	2,000	-2,800
Economic Support Fund	4,800	2,000	-2,800
South and Central Asia	383,643	594,687	211,044
Afghanistan	360,600	568,000	207,400
Economic Support Fund	360,600	568,000	207,400
Kyrgyz Republic	4,349	5,743	1,394
Economic Support Fund	4,349	5,108	759
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	635	635
Nepal	1,535	3,918	2,383
Economic Support Fund	1,535	3,918	2,383
Pakistan	14,572	14,601	29
Economic Support Fund	14,572	14,601	29

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Tajikistan	2,000	2,000	-
Economic Support Fund	2,000	2,000	-
Turkmenistan	587	425	-162
Economic Support Fund	587	425	-162
Western Hemisphere	104,091	278,219	174,128
Colombia	4,864	9,876	5,012
Economic Support Fund	4,864	9,876	5,012
Dominican Republic	1,300	1,200	-100
Development Assistance	1,300	1,200	-100
El Salvador	3,000	34,627	31,627
Development Assistance	3,000	34,627	31,627
Guatemala	1,850	46,700	44,850
Development Assistance	1,850	46,700	44,850
Haiti	9,360	12,500	3,140
Economic Support Fund	9,360	12,500	3,140
Honduras	2,000	42,539	40,539
Development Assistance	2,000	42,539	40,539
Mexico	19,500	23,000	3,500
Economic Support Fund	11,000	12,000	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,500	11,000	2,500
Paraguay	5,000	6,156	1,156
Development Assistance	5,000	6,156	1,156
Peru	2,500	5,000	2,500
Economic Support Fund	2,500	5,000	2,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	54,717	82,901	28,184
Economic Support Fund	54,717	82,901	28,184
USAID Central America Regional	-	10,000	10,000
Development Assistance	-	10,000	10,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	-	3,720	3,720
Development Assistance	-	3,720	3,720
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	15,194	12,890	-2,304
DCHA/DRG - Core	8,900	5,145	-3,755
Economic Support Fund	4,900	-	-4,900
Development Assistance	4,000	5,145	1,145
DCHA/OTI	6,294	7,386	1,092
Transition Initiatives	6,294	7,386	1,092
DCHA/PPM	-	359	359
Development Assistance	-	359	359
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	2,250	1,880	-370
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	2,250	1,880	-370
Economic Support Fund	-	1,880	1,880
Democracy Fund	2,250	-	-2,250
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	402	360	-42
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	402	360	-42
Development Assistance	402	360	-42
ENR - Energy Resources	5,900	5,500	-400
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	5,900	5,500	-400
Economic Support Fund	5,900	5,500	-400
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	4,707	4,254	-453
INL - Fighting Corruption	3,900	3,500	-400

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	-1,000
Nepal	990	1,030	40
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	990	1,030	40
Pakistan	15,064	16,083	1,019
Economic Support Fund	9,564	9,583	19
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,500	6,500	1,000
Sri Lanka	1,620	-	-1,620
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	720	-	-720
Development Assistance	900	-	-900
Tajikistan	800	550	-250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	550	-250
Uzbekistan	1,005	1,180	175
Economic Support Fund	550	525	-25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	455	655	200
Western Hemisphere	210,142	299,304	89,162
Colombia	36,096	22,800	-13,296
Economic Support Fund	10,646	6,000	-4,646
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	25,450	16,800	-8,650
Cuba	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
El Salvador	-	19,000	19,000
Development Assistance	-	19,000	19,000
Guatemala	1,150	15,670	14,520
Development Assistance	1,150	15,670	14,520
Haiti	5,350	6,000	650
Economic Support Fund	4,350	6,000	1,650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	-1,000
Honduras	1,000	4,000	3,000
Development Assistance	1,000	4,000	3,000
Mexico	100,945	47,500	-53,445
Economic Support Fund	16,388	19,500	3,112
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	84,557	28,000	-56,557
Venezuela	1,000	1,200	200
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,200	200
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	59,601	171,134	111,533
Economic Support Fund	18,614	50,500	31,886
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	40,987	120,634	79,647
USAID Central America Regional	-	7,000	7,000
Development Assistance	-	7,000	7,000
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	15,300	8,358	-6,942
DCHA/DRG - Core	15,300	8,000	-7,300
Development Assistance	5,300	8,000	2,700
Democracy Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
DCHA/PPM	-	358	358
Development Assistance	-	358	358
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	26,370	31,160	4,790
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	26,370	31,160	4,790
Economic Support Fund	-	31,160	31,160
Democracy Fund	26,370	-	-26,370
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	12,735	7,205	-5,530

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Burma	2,000	4,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	4,000	2,000
Cambodia	1,452	4,000	2,548
Development Assistance	1,452	4,000	2,548
Philippines	-	2,500	2,500
Development Assistance	-	2,500	2,500
Timor-Leste	-	2,500	2,500
Development Assistance	-	2,500	2,500
Europe and Eurasia	13,244	12,653	-591
Azerbaijan	1,331	830	-501
Economic Support Fund	1,331	830	-501
Belarus	1,200	1,300	100
Economic Support Fund	1,200	1,300	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	401	400	-1
Economic Support Fund	401	400	-1
Georgia	4,270	4,350	80
Economic Support Fund	4,270	4,350	80
Kosovo	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
Macedonia	-	195	195
Economic Support Fund	-	195	195
Moldova	1,093	1,156	63
Economic Support Fund	1,093	1,156	63
Ukraine	4,949	2,000	-2,949
Economic Support Fund	4,949	2,000	-2,949
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	1,422	1,422
Economic Support Fund	-	1,422	1,422
Near East	31,812	39,400	7,588
Egypt	1,250	-	-1,250
Economic Support Fund	1,250	-	-1,250
Iraq	2,000	7,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	7,000	5,000
Jordan	5,000	7,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	7,000	2,000
Morocco	2,210	2,000	-210
Economic Support Fund	2,210	2,000	-210
Syria	558	-	-558
Economic Support Fund	558	-	-558
Tunisia	-	1,400	1,400
Economic Support Fund	-	1,400	1,400
Yemen	-	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
MENA Initiative	1,300	-	-1,300
Economic Support Fund	1,300	-	-1,300
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	11,964	13,000	1,036
Economic Support Fund	11,964	13,000	1,036
Near East Regional Democracy	5,580	4,000	-1,580
Economic Support Fund	5,580	4,000	-1,580
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,950	-	-1,950
Economic Support Fund	1,950	-	-1,950

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
South and Central Asia	19,292	27,027	7,735
Afghanistan	8,000	12,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	8,000	12,000	4,000
Bangladesh	-	3,800	3,800
Development Assistance	-	3,800	3,800
Kyrgyz Republic	1,500	2,450	950
Economic Support Fund	1,500	2,450	950
Nepal	4,863	3,838	-1,025
Economic Support Fund	4,863	2,170	-2,693
Development Assistance	-	1,668	1,668
Pakistan	4,929	4,939	10
Economic Support Fund	4,929	4,939	10
Western Hemisphere	7,571	4,129	-3,442
Colombia	1,946	429	-1,517
Economic Support Fund	1,946	429	-1,517
Guatemala	1,300	-	-1,300
Development Assistance	1,300	-	-1,300
Haiti	3,300	3,000	-300
Economic Support Fund	3,300	3,000	-300
Venezuela	450	700	250
Economic Support Fund	450	700	250
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	575	-	-575
Economic Support Fund	575	-	-575
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	53,077	21,607	-31,470
DCHA/DRG - Core	2,200	3,000	800
Development Assistance	2,200	3,000	800
DCHA/DRG - Elections and Political Process Fund	40,500	10,765	-29,735
Development Assistance	-	10,765	10,765
Democracy Fund	40,500	-	-40,500
DCHA/OTI	6,377	7,484	1,107
Transition Initiatives	6,377	7,484	1,107
DCHA/PPM	4,000	358	-3,642
Development Assistance	4,000	358	-3,642
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	750	1,880	1,130
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	750	1,880	1,130
Economic Support Fund	-	1,880	1,880
Democracy Fund	750	-	-750
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	1,000	850	-150
PPL - Donor Engagement	1,000	850	-150
Development Assistance	1,000	850	-150
Special Representatives	1,820	-	-1,820
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	1,820	-	-1,820
Economic Support Fund	1,820	-	-1,820
2.4 Civil Society	458,264	624,135	165,871
Africa	40,696	77,199	36,503
Burundi	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
Cote d'Ivoire	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,881	9,405	6,524

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	2,881	9,405	6,524
Ethiopia	-	250	250
Development Assistance	-	250	250
Ghana	-	1,945	1,945
Development Assistance	-	1,945	1,945
Kenya	2,000	2,918	918
Development Assistance	2,000	2,918	918
Liberia	4,000	3,812	-188
Economic Support Fund	4,000	3,812	-188
Madagascar	-	800	800
Development Assistance	-	800	800
Malawi	1,000	1,675	675
Development Assistance	1,000	1,675	675
Mali	500	2,000	1,500
Development Assistance	500	2,000	1,500
Mozambique	2,000	3,000	1,000
Development Assistance	2,000	3,000	1,000
Niger	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Nigeria	6,000	8,535	2,535
Development Assistance	6,000	8,535	2,535
Rwanda	-	1,750	1,750
Development Assistance	-	1,750	1,750
Senegal	-	1,668	1,668
Development Assistance	-	1,668	1,668
Somalia	178	-	-178
Economic Support Fund	178	-	-178
South Africa	-	500	500
Development Assistance	-	500	500
South Sudan	11,500	19,000	7,500
Economic Support Fund	11,500	19,000	7,500
Sudan	2,687	2,877	190
Economic Support Fund	2,687	2,877	190
Tanzania	-	3,944	3,944
Development Assistance	-	3,944	3,944
Zimbabwe	7,950	6,500	-1,450
Economic Support Fund	7,950	6,500	-1,450
State Africa Regional (AF)	-	1,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	1,500	1,500
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
USAID West Africa Regional	-	620	620
Development Assistance	-	620	620
East Asia and Pacific	18,689	31,385	12,696
Burma	12,050	8,000	-4,050
Economic Support Fund	12,050	8,000	-4,050
Cambodia	2,914	4,000	1,086
Development Assistance	2,914	4,000	1,086
Indonesia	2,082	11,000	8,918
Development Assistance	2,082	11,000	8,918

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Philippines	-	2,500	2,500
Development Assistance	-	2,500	2,500
Thailand	1,643	1,885	242
Development Assistance	1,643	1,885	242
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	-	4,000	4,000
Development Assistance	-	4,000	4,000
Europe and Eurasia	87,251	83,467	-3,784
Albania	595	555	-40
Economic Support Fund	595	555	-40
Armenia	3,226	2,100	-1,126
Economic Support Fund	3,226	2,100	-1,126
Azerbaijan	2,323	3,113	790
Economic Support Fund	2,323	3,113	790
Belarus	6,711	5,300	-1,411
Economic Support Fund	6,711	5,300	-1,411
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,304	5,850	-454
Economic Support Fund	6,304	5,850	-454
Georgia	7,445	8,052	607
Economic Support Fund	7,445	8,052	607
Kosovo	2,645	2,940	295
Economic Support Fund	2,645	2,940	295
Macedonia	4,709	4,092	-617
Economic Support Fund	4,709	4,092	-617
Moldova	2,568	2,937	369
Economic Support Fund	2,568	2,937	369
Montenegro	374	-	-374
Economic Support Fund	374	-	-374
Serbia	3,526	3,010	-516
Economic Support Fund	3,526	3,010	-516
Ukraine	11,411	13,527	2,116
Economic Support Fund	11,411	13,527	2,116
Europe and Eurasia Regional	35,414	31,991	-3,423
Economic Support Fund	35,414	31,991	-3,423
Near East	92,196	161,645	69,449
Egypt	4,720	-	-4,720
Economic Support Fund	4,720	-	-4,720
Iraq	6,500	-	-6,500
Economic Support Fund	6,500	-	-6,500
Jordan	12,862	21,000	8,138
Economic Support Fund	12,862	21,000	8,138
Lebanon	2,925	4,845	1,920
Economic Support Fund	2,925	4,845	1,920
Libya	-	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
Morocco	3,690	4,000	310
Economic Support Fund	3,690	4,000	310
Syria	3,082	55,000	51,918
Economic Support Fund	3,082	55,000	51,918
Tunisia	-	5,400	5,400
Economic Support Fund	-	5,400	5,400

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
West Bank and Gaza	800	1,900	1,100
Economic Support Fund	800	1,900	1,100
Yemen	-	10,500	10,500
Economic Support Fund	-	10,500	10,500
MENA Initiative	7,000	-	-7,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000	-	-7,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	28,227	29,000	773
Economic Support Fund	28,227	29,000	773
Near East Regional Democracy	20,840	21,000	160
Economic Support Fund	20,840	21,000	160
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,550	6,000	4,450
Economic Support Fund	1,550	6,000	4,450
South and Central Asia	86,315	109,893	23,578
Afghanistan	42,400	66,000	23,600
Economic Support Fund	42,400	66,000	23,600
Bangladesh	6,000	9,000	3,000
Development Assistance	6,000	9,000	3,000
Kazakhstan	1,564	2,049	485
Economic Support Fund	1,564	2,049	485
Kyrgyz Republic	5,012	4,840	-172
Economic Support Fund	5,012	4,840	-172
Nepal	1,035	2,300	1,265
Economic Support Fund	1,035	2,300	1,265
Pakistan	24,424	20,000	-4,424
Economic Support Fund	24,424	20,000	-4,424
Sri Lanka	1,100	417	-683
Development Assistance	1,100	417	-683
Tajikistan	2,194	2,780	586
Economic Support Fund	2,194	2,780	586
Turkmenistan	925	884	-41
Economic Support Fund	925	884	-41
Uzbekistan	1,161	1,223	62
Economic Support Fund	1,161	1,223	62
Central Asia Regional	500	400	-100
Economic Support Fund	500	400	-100
Western Hemisphere	41,233	60,700	19,467
Colombia	973	2,000	1,027
Economic Support Fund	973	2,000	1,027
Cuba	15,000	15,000	-
Economic Support Fund	15,000	15,000	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	-
Development Assistance	2,000	2,000	-
El Salvador	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
Guatemala	1,000	5,000	4,000
Development Assistance	1,000	5,000	4,000
Honduras	2,500	5,000	2,500
Development Assistance	2,500	5,000	2,500
Mexico	7,612	7,500	-112
Economic Support Fund	7,612	7,500	-112

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nicaragua	5,400	13,100	7,700
Development Assistance	5,400	13,100	7,700
Venezuela	2,848	3,600	752
Economic Support Fund	2,848	3,600	752
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	-	1,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	1,500	1,500
USAID Central America Regional	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	3,900	-	-3,900
Development Assistance	3,900	-	-3,900
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	19,248	18,213	-1,035
DCHA/DRG - Core	7,000	8,000	1,000
Development Assistance	5,000	8,000	3,000
Democracy Fund	2,000	-	-2,000
DCHA/DRG - Global Labor Program	7,500	4,281	-3,219
Development Assistance	-	4,281	4,281
Democracy Fund	7,500	-	-7,500
DCHA/OTI	4,748	5,573	825
Transition Initiatives	4,748	5,573	825
DCHA/PPM	-	359	359
Development Assistance	-	359	359
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	41,130	25,080	-16,050
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	41,130	25,080	-16,050
Economic Support Fund	-	25,080	25,080
Democracy Fund	41,130	-	-41,130
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	23,833	47,465	23,632
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	23,833	47,465	23,632
Development Assistance	23,833	47,465	23,632
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	2,033	2,638	605
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	2,033	2,547	514
Development Assistance	2,033	2,547	514
PPL - Policy	-	91	91
Development Assistance	-	91	91
Special Representatives	4,940	5,550	610
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	4,275	5,000	725
Economic Support Fund	4,275	5,000	725
Democracies	480	400	-80
Economic Support Fund	480	400	-80
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	185	150	-35
Economic Support Fund	185	150	-35
USAID Asia Regional	700	900	200
USAID Asia Regional	700	900	200
Development Assistance	700	900	200
3 Investing in People	10,639,103	10,017,420	-621,683
3.1 Health	9,261,557	8,810,049	-451,508
Africa	4,717,060	4,934,587	217,527
Angola	48,299	45,299	-3,000
Global Health Programs - State	9,899	12,899	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	38,400	32,400	-6,000
Benin	23,100	23,500	400

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,100	23,500	400
Botswana	49,804	45,804	-4,000
Global Health Programs - State	49,804	45,804	-4,000
Burkina Faso	12,150	14,000	1,850
P.L. 480 Title II	2,650	5,000	2,350
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,500	9,000	-500
Burundi	20,996	39,360	18,364
P.L. 480 Title II	1,496	6,500	5,004
Global Health Programs - State	5,000	15,360	10,360
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,500	17,500	3,000
Cameroon	35,675	45,475	9,800
Global Health Programs - State	34,175	43,975	9,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	1,500	-
Central African Republic	2,520	-	-2,520
P.L. 480 Title II	2,520	-	-2,520
Chad	3,736	-	-3,736
P.L. 480 Title II	3,736	-	-3,736
Cote d'Ivoire	114,480	138,405	23,925
Global Health Programs - State	114,480	138,405	23,925
Democratic Republic of the Congo	201,706	190,175	-11,531
Economic Support Fund	6,300	-	-6,300
P.L. 480 Title II	16,781	-	-16,781
Global Health Programs - State	51,975	60,975	9,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	126,650	129,200	2,550
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-
Global Health Programs - State	1,800	1,800	-
Ethiopia	275,908	323,613	47,705
P.L. 480 Title II	766	-	-766
Global Health Programs - State	123,777	187,213	63,436
Global Health Programs - USAID	138,365	133,200	-5,165
Development Assistance	13,000	3,200	-9,800
Ghana	66,767	71,709	4,942
Global Health Programs - State	959	6,797	5,838
Global Health Programs - USAID	59,808	61,500	1,692
Development Assistance	6,000	3,412	-2,588
Guinea	17,850	17,500	-350
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,850	17,500	-350
Kenya	465,591	542,041	76,450
P.L. 480 Title II	2,911	-	-2,911
Global Health Programs - State	371,680	456,680	85,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	83,000	81,400	-1,600
Development Assistance	8,000	3,961	-4,039
Lesotho	31,897	47,438	15,541
Global Health Programs - State	25,497	41,038	15,541
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,400	6,400	-
Liberia	61,141	35,570	-25,571
Economic Support Fund	14,020	5,070	-8,950
P.L. 480 Title II	8,621	-	-8,621
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	37,700	29,700	-8,000

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$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Madagascar	56,327	56,200	-127
P.L. 480 Title II	7,327	7,200	-127
Global Health Programs - USAID	49,000	49,000	-
Malawi	139,940	163,638	23,698
P.L. 480 Title II	1,560	3,250	1,690
Global Health Programs - State	64,180	87,988	23,808
Global Health Programs - USAID	71,200	72,400	1,200
Development Assistance	3,000	-	-3,000
Mali	65,360	63,791	-1,569
P.L. 480 Title II	-	4,000	4,000
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,650	56,850	-800
Development Assistance	6,210	1,441	-4,769
Mozambique	345,701	367,570	21,869
Global Health Programs - State	274,001	298,301	24,300
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,700	68,100	-600
Development Assistance	3,000	1,169	-1,831
Namibia	23,460	43,513	20,053
Global Health Programs - State	23,460	43,513	20,053
Niger	10,332	4,830	-5,502
P.L. 480 Title II	10,332	4,830	-5,502
Nigeria	640,152	532,308	-107,844
Global Health Programs - State	456,652	356,652	-100,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	173,500	173,500	-
Development Assistance	10,000	2,156	-7,844
Rwanda	126,022	117,559	-8,463
Global Health Programs - State	79,022	73,559	-5,463
Global Health Programs - USAID	43,500	44,000	500
Development Assistance	3,500	-	-3,500
Senegal	67,656	56,327	-11,329
Global Health Programs - State	1,535	1,535	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,000	54,000	-3,000
Development Assistance	9,121	792	-8,329
Sierra Leone	11,852	500	-11,352
P.L. 480 Title II	11,352	-	-11,352
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	-
Somalia	4,500	-	-4,500
P.L. 480 Title II	4,500	-	-4,500
South Africa	267,550	356,050	88,500
Global Health Programs - State	255,550	346,550	91,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	9,500	-2,500
South Sudan	52,300	54,545	2,245
Economic Support Fund	10,000	7,245	-2,755
Global Health Programs - State	11,790	11,790	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,510	35,510	5,000
Sudan	5,206	-	-5,206
P.L. 480 Title II	5,206	-	-5,206
Swaziland	43,313	43,313	-
Global Health Programs - State	36,413	36,413	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,900	6,900	-

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$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Tanzania	475,550	494,908	19,358
Global Health Programs - State	372,381	393,581	21,200
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,335	98,335	-
Development Assistance	4,834	2,992	-1,842
Uganda	425,539	418,376	-7,163
P.L. 480 Title II	16,302	10,000	-6,302
Global Health Programs - State	313,467	320,176	6,709
Global Health Programs - USAID	90,500	88,200	-2,300
Development Assistance	5,270	-	-5,270
Zambia	321,276	393,040	71,764
Global Health Programs - State	257,476	334,732	77,256
Global Health Programs - USAID	58,800	56,875	-1,925
Development Assistance	5,000	1,433	-3,567
Zimbabwe	131,399	127,608	-3,791
Economic Support Fund	750	-	-750
P.L. 480 Title II	10,899	8,858	-2,041
Global Health Programs - State	77,250	77,250	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,500	41,500	-1,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	24,100	17,000	-7,100
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	14,000	-100
Development Assistance	10,000	3,000	-7,000
USAID East Africa Regional	11,361	8,600	-2,761
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,650	7,800	-850
Development Assistance	1,911	-	-1,911
USAID Sahel Regional Program	8,400	10,136	1,736
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	6,300	3,500
Development Assistance	5,600	3,836	-1,764
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,511	4,750	-761
Global Health Programs - State	1,600	1,600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	2,000	-
Development Assistance	1,911	1,150	-761
USAID West Africa Regional	20,833	18,336	-2,497
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	14,400	300
Development Assistance	6,733	3,936	-2,797
East Asia and Pacific	223,922	228,577	4,655
Burma	31,000	24,500	-6,500
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	9,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	22,000	15,500	-6,500
Cambodia	33,894	35,622	1,728
Global Health Programs - State	5,122	5,122	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,772	30,500	1,728
China	1,500	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	1,500	-
Indonesia	49,938	50,100	162
Global Health Programs - State	350	2,250	1,900
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,250	39,750	-1,500
Development Assistance	8,338	8,100	-238
Laos	750	5,900	5,150
Development Assistance	750	5,900	5,150

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Papua New Guinea	6,200	6,200	-
Global Health Programs - State	3,700	3,700	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	2,500	-
Philippines	37,000	34,700	-2,300
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,500	31,200	-1,300
Development Assistance	4,500	3,500	-1,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	2,000	-
Vietnam	46,727	53,142	6,415
Global Health Programs - State	46,727	53,142	6,415
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	14,913	14,913	-
Global Health Programs - State	5,913	5,913	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	9,000	-
Europe and Eurasia	22,515	32,615	10,100
Georgia	1,500	-	-1,500
Economic Support Fund	1,500	-	-1,500
Ukraine	19,515	31,615	12,100
Global Health Programs - State	12,015	25,515	13,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,500	6,100	-1,400
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,500	1,000	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	1,000	-500
Near East	163,356	151,375	-11,981
Egypt	15,000	5,000	-10,000
Economic Support Fund	15,000	5,000	-10,000
Jordan	70,358	47,750	-22,608
Economic Support Fund	70,358	47,750	-22,608
Lebanon	11,998	30,225	18,227
Economic Support Fund	11,998	30,225	18,227
West Bank and Gaza	47,000	47,000	-
Economic Support Fund	47,000	47,000	-
Yemen	11,500	13,800	2,300
Economic Support Fund	2,500	4,300	1,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	9,500	500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	7,500	7,600	100
Economic Support Fund	7,500	7,600	100
South and Central Asia	434,771	339,119	-95,652
Afghanistan	147,466	111,900	-35,566
Economic Support Fund	141,000	111,900	-29,100
P.L. 480 Title II	6,466	-	-6,466
Bangladesh	101,940	79,200	-22,740
P.L. 480 Title II	22,440	8,000	-14,440
Global Health Programs - USAID	79,500	71,200	-8,300
India	61,777	50,700	-11,077
Global Health Programs - State	13,777	20,000	6,223
Global Health Programs - USAID	48,000	27,500	-20,500
Development Assistance	-	3,200	3,200
Kyrgyz Republic	4,300	3,750	-550
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,300	3,750	-550
Nepal	40,900	38,775	-2,125
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,900	38,775	-2,125

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Pakistan	53,644	31,000	-22,644
Economic Support Fund	50,898	31,000	-19,898
P.L. 480 Title II	2,746	-	-2,746
Tajikistan	7,000	5,500	-1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,000	5,500	-1,500
Uzbekistan	4,000	3,000	-1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	3,000	-1,000
Central Asia Regional	13,744	15,294	1,550
Economic Support Fund	250	-	-250
Global Health Programs - State	12,494	14,294	1,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	1,000	-
Western Hemisphere	232,833	241,985	9,152
Brazil	500	500	-
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	-
Dominican Republic	12,188	15,113	2,925
Global Health Programs - State	6,438	9,363	2,925
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,750	5,750	-
Guatemala	19,725	33,000	13,275
P.L. 480 Title II	4,725	3,000	-1,725
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,000	13,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	-	17,000	17,000
Guyana	6,608	6,636	28
Global Health Programs - State	6,608	6,636	28
Haiti	156,890	137,213	-19,677
P.L. 480 Title II	7,677	8,000	323
Global Health Programs - State	124,013	104,013	-20,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	25,200	25,200	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	8,430	22,281	13,851
Global Health Programs - State	7,208	15,331	8,123
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,222	6,950	5,728
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	20,992	-
Global Health Programs - State	12,601	12,601	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,391	8,391	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	4,000	2,750	-1,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	2,750	-1,250
USAID South America Regional	3,500	3,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,500	3,500	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	16,541	33,093	16,552
DCHA/ASHA	16,541	3,093	-13,448
Development Assistance	16,541	3,093	-13,448
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	-	30,000	30,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-	30,000	30,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	13,701	7,400	-6,301
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	13,701	7,400	-6,301
Development Assistance	13,701	7,400	-6,301
GH - Global Health	411,502	440,119	28,617
Global Health - Core	411,502	440,119	28,617
Global Health Programs - USAID	411,502	440,119	28,617
GH - International Partnerships	466,195	486,845	20,650
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	20,335	20,335	-
GH/IP - Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	175,000	235,000	60,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	175,000	235,000	60,000
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,710	28,710	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	2,000	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	2,000	-500
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	45,000	45,000	-
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	99,750	86,500	-13,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	99,750	86,500	-13,250
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	72,100	50,000	-22,100
Global Health Programs - USAID	72,100	50,000	-22,100
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	13,500	-1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,000	13,500	-1,500
GH/IP – MDR Financing	5,000	3,000	-2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,000	3,000	-2,000
GH/IP – New Partners Fund	2,800	2,800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	2,800	-
IO - International Organizations	162,700	167,000	4,300
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	30,700	35,000	4,300
International Organizations and Programs	30,700	35,000	4,300
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	132,000	132,000	-
International Organizations and Programs	132,000	132,000	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	7,000	5,000	-2,000
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	1,840	2,000	160
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,840	2,000	160
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	5,160	3,000	-2,160
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,160	3,000	-2,160
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	100	150	50
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	100	150	50
Economic Support Fund	100	150	50
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,384,611	1,738,934	-645,677
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	474,442	345,434	-129,008
Global Health Programs - State	474,442	345,434	-129,008
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,695,000	1,151,500	-543,500
Global Health Programs - State	1,695,000	1,151,500	-543,500
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	135,169	162,000	26,831
Global Health Programs - State	135,169	162,000	26,831
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	80,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	80,000	80,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	4,750	3,250	-1,500
USAID Asia Regional	4,750	3,250	-1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,750	3,250	-1,500
3.2 Education	974,553	856,133	-118,420
Africa	400,103	206,454	-193,649
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30,000	21,462	-8,538
Economic Support Fund	30,000	21,462	-8,538
Djibouti	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Ethiopia	35,653	19,000	-16,653
P.L. 480 Title II	1,653	-	-1,653
Development Assistance	34,000	19,000	-15,000
Ghana	11,000	16,171	5,171
Development Assistance	11,000	16,171	5,171
Kenya	19,500	11,023	-8,477
Development Assistance	19,500	11,023	-8,477
Liberia	29,000	18,893	-10,107
Economic Support Fund	29,000	18,893	-10,107
Malawi	20,500	7,000	-13,500
Development Assistance	20,500	7,000	-13,500
Mali	21,500	8,941	-12,559
Development Assistance	21,500	8,941	-12,559
Mozambique	21,500	5,339	-16,161
Development Assistance	21,500	5,339	-16,161
Nigeria	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Development Assistance	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Rwanda	24,500	7,000	-17,500
Development Assistance	24,500	7,000	-17,500
Senegal	22,500	5,421	-17,079
Development Assistance	22,500	5,421	-17,079
Somalia	10,000	13,600	3,600
Economic Support Fund	10,000	13,600	3,600
South Africa	11,000	3,950	-7,050
Development Assistance	11,000	3,950	-7,050
South Sudan	41,000	20,404	-20,596
Economic Support Fund	41,000	20,404	-20,596
Tanzania	20,000	7,000	-13,000
Development Assistance	20,000	7,000	-13,000
Uganda	22,500	8,500	-14,000
Development Assistance	22,500	8,500	-14,000
Zambia	22,500	2,500	-20,000
Development Assistance	22,500	2,500	-20,000
African Union	200	-	-200
Economic Support Fund	200	-	-200
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	17,250	13,750	-3,500
Development Assistance	17,250	13,750	-3,500
East Asia and Pacific	57,431	51,536	-5,895
Burma	2,306	1,806	-500
Economic Support Fund	2,306	1,806	-500
Cambodia	-	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	-	2,000	2,000
Indonesia	21,000	27,100	6,100
Development Assistance	21,000	27,100	6,100
Philippines	29,180	16,730	-12,450
Development Assistance	29,180	16,730	-12,450
Vietnam	4,945	1,500	-3,445
Development Assistance	4,945	1,500	-3,445
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	2,400	2,400
Economic Support Fund	-	2,400	2,400

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Europe and Eurasia	4,431	1,100	-3,331
Albania	20	-	-20
Economic Support Fund	20	-	-20
Belarus	365	-	-365
Economic Support Fund	365	-	-365
Bosnia and Herzegovina	70	-	-70
Economic Support Fund	70	-	-70
Georgia	2,968	-	-2,968
Economic Support Fund	2,968	-	-2,968
Kosovo	925	1,100	175
Economic Support Fund	925	1,100	175
Macedonia	38	-	-38
Economic Support Fund	38	-	-38
Serbia	45	-	-45
Economic Support Fund	45	-	-45
Near East	180,209	162,725	-17,484
Egypt	52,000	48,000	-4,000
Economic Support Fund	52,000	48,000	-4,000
Jordan	45,268	55,000	9,732
Economic Support Fund	45,268	55,000	9,732
Lebanon	32,850	35,425	2,575
Economic Support Fund	32,850	35,425	2,575
Morocco	9,911	4,400	-5,511
Economic Support Fund	9,911	4,400	-5,511
Tunisia	4,750	-	-4,750
Economic Support Fund	4,750	-	-4,750
West Bank and Gaza	14,000	14,000	-
Economic Support Fund	14,000	14,000	-
Yemen	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	10,000	-	-10,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	6,430	900	-5,530
Economic Support Fund	6,430	900	-5,530
South and Central Asia	177,837	221,702	43,865
Afghanistan	85,000	140,000	55,000
Economic Support Fund	85,000	140,000	55,000
Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	-
Development Assistance	2,000	2,000	-
India	5,000	-	-5,000
Development Assistance	5,000	-	-5,000
Kyrgyz Republic	4,231	3,500	-731
Economic Support Fund	4,231	3,500	-731
Nepal	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
Pakistan	70,715	65,857	-4,858
Economic Support Fund	70,715	65,857	-4,858
Tajikistan	3,980	3,790	-190
Economic Support Fund	3,980	3,790	-190
Turkmenistan	483	705	222

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	483	705	222
Central Asia Regional	1,428	850	-578
Economic Support Fund	1,428	850	-578
Western Hemisphere	65,389	75,347	9,958
Dominican Republic	5,500	3,696	-1,804
Development Assistance	5,500	3,696	-1,804
El Salvador	9,350	9,350	-
Development Assistance	9,350	9,350	-
Guatemala	11,239	11,500	261
Development Assistance	11,239	11,500	261
Haiti	12,200	10,000	-2,200
Economic Support Fund	12,200	10,000	-2,200
Honduras	10,700	23,000	12,300
Development Assistance	10,700	23,000	12,300
Jamaica	1,000	-	-1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	-	-1,000
Mexico	650	-	-650
Economic Support Fund	650	-	-650
Nicaragua	3,000	4,000	1,000
Development Assistance	3,000	4,000	1,000
Peru	3,500	1,425	-2,075
Economic Support Fund	3,500	1,425	-2,075
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,000	1,926	-74
Development Assistance	2,000	1,926	-74
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	6,250	10,450	4,200
Development Assistance	6,250	10,450	4,200
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	6,459	3,094	-3,365
DCHA/ASHA	6,459	3,094	-3,365
Development Assistance	6,459	3,094	-3,365
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	66,164	89,975	23,811
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	66,164	89,975	23,811
Development Assistance	66,164	89,975	23,811
LAB - Global Development Lab	14,900	40,900	26,000
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	3,260	7,100	3,840
Development Assistance	3,260	7,100	3,840
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	11,640	31,000	19,360
Development Assistance	11,640	31,000	19,360
LAB - Transformational Partnerships Center (TP)	-	2,800	2,800
Development Assistance	-	2,800	2,800
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	200	1,600	1,400
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	200	400	200
Economic Support Fund	200	400	200
OES/OP Other Programs	-	1,200	1,200
Economic Support Fund	-	1,200	1,200
USAID Asia Regional	1,430	1,700	270
USAID Asia Regional	1,430	1,700	270
Development Assistance	1,430	1,700	270
Populations	402,993	351,238	-51,755
Africa	46,043	21,940	-24,103
Democratic Republic of the Congo	445	3,990	3,545

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	445	3,990	3,545
Ethiopia	36,239	-	-36,239
P.L. 480 Title II	36,239	-	-36,239
Liberia	6,859	-	-6,859
P.L. 480 Title II	6,859	-	-6,859
Madagascar	-	800	800
P.L. 480 Title II	-	800	800
Malawi	-	750	750
P.L. 480 Title II	-	750	750
Somalia	-	13,600	13,600
Economic Support Fund	-	13,600	13,600
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,500	2,800	300
Economic Support Fund	2,500	2,800	300
East Asia and Pacific	8,291	7,250	-1,041
China	3,541	1,000	-2,541
Economic Support Fund	3,541	1,000	-2,541
Laos	-	1,500	1,500
Development Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
Vietnam	4,750	4,750	-
Development Assistance	4,750	4,750	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,700	1,832	-868
Armenia	2,000	1,132	-868
Economic Support Fund	2,000	1,132	-868
Belarus	500	500	-
Economic Support Fund	500	500	-
Georgia	200	200	-
Economic Support Fund	200	200	-
Near East	236,578	239,050	2,472
Egypt	10,300	2,000	-8,300
Economic Support Fund	10,300	2,000	-8,300
Jordan	10,978	11,000	22
Economic Support Fund	10,978	11,000	22
West Bank and Gaza	215,300	226,050	10,750
Economic Support Fund	215,300	226,050	10,750
South and Central Asia	10,000	15,000	5,000
Afghanistan	10,000	15,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	15,000	5,000
Western Hemisphere	36,288	27,121	-9,167
Colombia	30,833	21,421	-9,412
Economic Support Fund	30,833	21,421	-9,412
Dominican Republic	500	800	300
Development Assistance	500	800	300
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	4,955	4,900	-55
Economic Support Fund	4,955	4,900	-55
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	48,200	19,380	-28,820
Survivors	48,200	19,380	-28,820
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	19,500	14,500	-5,000
Development Assistance	23,700	4,880	-18,820
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	1,000	2,300	1,300

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$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	1,000	2,300	1,300
Development Assistance	1,000	2,300	1,300
GH - International Partnerships	2,500	-	-2,500
GH/IP - Blind Children	2,500	-	-2,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	-	-2,500
LAB - Global Development Lab	-	6,000	6,000
LAB - Mission Engagement & Operations Center (MEO)	-	6,000	6,000
Development Assistance	-	6,000	6,000
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	6,393	7,865	1,472
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	6,061	7,593	1,532
Development Assistance	6,061	7,593	1,532
PPL - Policy	332	272	-60
Development Assistance	332	272	-60
Special Representatives	5,000	3,500	-1,500
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	5,000	3,500	-1,500
Economic Support Fund	5,000	3,500	-1,500
4 Economic Growth	3,648,789	4,750,040	1,101,251
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	546,312	514,752	-31,560
Africa	2,000	15,273	13,273
South Sudan	2,000	13,373	11,373
Economic Support Fund	2,000	13,373	11,373
Zimbabwe	-	1,900	1,900
Economic Support Fund	-	1,900	1,900
East Asia and Pacific	1,000	4,500	3,500
Philippines	1,000	4,500	3,500
Development Assistance	1,000	4,500	3,500
Europe and Eurasia	2,185	1,500	-685
Georgia	685	-	-685
Economic Support Fund	685	-	-685
Kosovo	1,500	1,500	-
Economic Support Fund	1,500	1,500	-
Near East	509,700	414,850	-94,850
Egypt	1,400	1,500	100
Economic Support Fund	1,400	1,500	100
Jordan	508,300	413,350	-94,950
Economic Support Fund	508,300	413,350	-94,950
South and Central Asia	8,032	13,100	5,068
Afghanistan	7,000	11,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000	11,000	4,000
Kazakhstan	193	-	-193
Economic Support Fund	193	-	-193
Kyrgyz Republic	839	2,100	1,261
Economic Support Fund	839	2,100	1,261
Western Hemisphere	11,250	53,700	42,450
El Salvador	1,500	8,000	6,500
Development Assistance	1,500	8,000	6,500
Haiti	8,750	4,500	-4,250
Economic Support Fund	8,750	4,500	-4,250
Honduras	-	4,200	4,200
Development Assistance	-	4,200	4,200

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	-	35,000	35,000
Economic Support Fund	-	35,000	35,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	2,000	1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	2,000	1,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	10,709	10,400	-309
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	10,709	10,400	-309
Economic Support Fund	7,000	5,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	3,709	5,400	1,691
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	1,436	1,429	-7
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	1,102	1,380	278
Development Assistance	1,102	1,380	278
PPL - Policy	334	49	-285
Development Assistance	334	49	-285
4.2 Trade and Investment	104,685	244,412	139,727
Africa	10,924	65,659	54,735
Nigeria	-	2,060	2,060
Development Assistance	-	2,060	2,060
African Union	424	-	-424
Economic Support Fund	424	-	-424
State Africa Regional (AF)	500	500	-
Economic Support Fund	500	500	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,250	7,269	6,019
Development Assistance	1,250	7,269	6,019
USAID East Africa Regional	8,750	23,000	14,250
Development Assistance	8,750	23,000	14,250
USAID Southern Africa Regional	-	14,186	14,186
Development Assistance	-	14,186	14,186
USAID West Africa Regional	-	18,644	18,644
Development Assistance	-	18,644	18,644
East Asia and Pacific	21,616	23,949	2,333
Burma	-	1,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	1,000	1,000
Laos	2,000	2,650	650
Development Assistance	2,000	2,650	650
Philippines	3,232	3,000	-232
Development Assistance	3,232	3,000	-232
Vietnam	5,300	5,000	-300
Economic Support Fund	4,880	-	-4,880
Development Assistance	420	5,000	4,580
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	9,484	9,699	215
Economic Support Fund	9,484	9,699	215
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,600	2,600	1,000
Development Assistance	1,600	2,600	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	11,143	23,586	12,443
Armenia	426	400	-26
Economic Support Fund	426	400	-26
Azerbaijan	1,036	936	-100
Economic Support Fund	1,036	936	-100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,455	1,600	-1,855
Economic Support Fund	3,455	1,600	-1,855

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Georgia	1,313	418	-895
Economic Support Fund	1,313	418	-895
Kosovo	98	118	20
Economic Support Fund	98	118	20
Moldova	138	114	-24
Economic Support Fund	138	114	-24
Ukraine	2,780	20,000	17,220
Economic Support Fund	2,780	20,000	17,220
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,897	-	-1,897
Economic Support Fund	1,897	-	-1,897
Near East	7,461	23,283	15,822
Egypt	-	2,533	2,533
Economic Support Fund	-	2,533	2,533
Jordan	1,141	8,000	6,859
Economic Support Fund	1,141	8,000	6,859
Tunisia	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
West Bank and Gaza	3,950	3,950	-
Economic Support Fund	3,950	3,950	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	2,370	6,800	4,430
Economic Support Fund	2,370	6,800	4,430
South and Central Asia	27,117	39,861	12,744
Afghanistan	13,000	20,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund	13,000	20,000	7,000
Kazakhstan	365	150	-215
Economic Support Fund	365	150	-215
Kyrgyz Republic	347	2,450	2,103
Economic Support Fund	347	2,450	2,103
Pakistan	6,717	9,800	3,083
Economic Support Fund	6,717	9,800	3,083
Tajikistan	165	316	151
Economic Support Fund	165	316	151
Turkmenistan	569	645	76
Economic Support Fund	569	645	76
Uzbekistan	50	-	-50
Economic Support Fund	50	-	-50
Central Asia Regional	3,325	2,500	-825
Economic Support Fund	3,325	2,500	-825
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	2,579	4,000	1,421
Economic Support Fund	2,579	4,000	1,421
Western Hemisphere	2,781	38,545	35,764
El Salvador	2,781	18,545	15,764
Development Assistance	2,781	18,545	15,764
Honduras	-	6,000	6,000
Development Assistance	-	6,000	6,000
USAID Central America Regional	-	14,000	14,000
Development Assistance	-	14,000	14,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	6,541	12,600	6,059
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	6,541	12,600	6,059
Economic Support Fund	3,000	5,000	2,000

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	3,541	7,600	4,059
IO - International Organizations	5,000	4,000	-1,000
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	600	400	-200
International Organizations and Programs	600	400	-200
IO - OAS Development Assistance	3,400	3,000	-400
International Organizations and Programs	3,400	3,000	-400
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	1,000	600	-400
International Organizations and Programs	1,000	600	-400
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	10,500	10,500	-
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	10,500	10,500	-
Economic Support Fund	10,500	10,500	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	1,102	1,429	327
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	1,102	1,380	278
Development Assistance	1,102	1,380	278
PPL - Policy	-	49	49
Development Assistance	-	49	49
USAID Asia Regional	500	1,000	500
USAID Asia Regional	500	1,000	500
Development Assistance	500	1,000	500
4.3 Financial Sector	129,565	444,082	314,517
Africa	500	1,624	1,124
State Africa Regional (AF)	500	-	-500
Economic Support Fund	500	-	-500
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	500	500
Development Assistance	-	500	500
USAID East Africa Regional	-	480	480
Development Assistance	-	480	480
USAID West Africa Regional	-	644	644
Development Assistance	-	644	644
Europe and Eurasia	8,532	285,515	276,983
Azerbaijan	1,026	-	-1,026
Economic Support Fund	1,026	-	-1,026
Kosovo	1,077	900	-177
Economic Support Fund	1,077	900	-177
Moldova	400	390	-10
Economic Support Fund	400	390	-10
Ukraine	1,390	279,500	278,110
Economic Support Fund	1,390	279,500	278,110
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,639	4,725	86
Economic Support Fund	4,639	4,725	86
Near East	94,800	85,305	-9,495
Egypt	64,800	61,305	-3,495
Economic Support Fund	64,800	61,305	-3,495
Tunisia	20,000	24,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	24,000	4,000
MENA Initiative	10,000	-	-10,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
South and Central Asia	17,659	25,138	7,479
Afghanistan	7,000	11,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000	11,000	4,000

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Kyrgyz Republic	-	1,250	1,250
Economic Support Fund	-	1,250	1,250
Pakistan	10,317	12,551	2,234
Economic Support Fund	10,317	12,551	2,234
Turkmenistan	342	337	-5
Economic Support Fund	342	337	-5
Western Hemisphere	3,250	43,000	39,750
Guatemala	-	5,000	5,000
Development Assistance	-	5,000	5,000
Haiti	3,250	3,000	-250
Economic Support Fund	3,250	3,000	-250
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	-	35,000	35,000
Economic Support Fund	-	35,000	35,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	3,924	3,000	-924
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	3,924	3,000	-924
Development Assistance	3,924	3,000	-924
IO - International Organizations	900	500	-400
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	900	500	-400
International Organizations and Programs	900	500	-400
4.4 Infrastructure	406,063	539,865	133,802
Africa	80,926	111,675	30,749
Djibouti	700	3,000	2,300
Economic Support Fund	700	-	-700
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
Ghana	5,000	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	5,000	-
Liberia	3,226	11,000	7,774
Economic Support Fund	3,226	11,000	7,774
Nigeria	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
South Sudan	22,000	20,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	22,000	20,000	-2,000
Tanzania	5,000	10,000	5,000
Development Assistance	5,000	10,000	5,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	45,000	61,675	16,675
Development Assistance	45,000	61,675	16,675
East Asia and Pacific	11,574	12,000	426
Philippines	2,903	12,000	9,097
Development Assistance	2,903	12,000	9,097
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	8,671	-	-8,671
Economic Support Fund	8,671	-	-8,671
Europe and Eurasia	11,743	34,592	22,849
Georgia	2,758	2,500	-258
Economic Support Fund	2,758	2,500	-258
Kosovo	3,000	2,634	-366
Economic Support Fund	3,000	2,634	-366
Ukraine	5,000	28,500	23,500
Economic Support Fund	5,000	28,500	23,500
Europe and Eurasia Regional	985	958	-27
Economic Support Fund	985	958	-27

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Near East	36,428	36,450	22
Jordan	2,978	3,000	22
Economic Support Fund	2,978	3,000	22
West Bank and Gaza	33,450	33,450	-
Economic Support Fund	33,450	33,450	-
South and Central Asia	234,182	278,287	44,105
Afghanistan	43,500	68,000	24,500
Economic Support Fund	43,500	68,000	24,500
Kyrgyz Republic	1,889	2,000	111
Economic Support Fund	1,889	2,000	111
Pakistan	179,093	199,453	20,360
Economic Support Fund	179,093	199,453	20,360
Central Asia Regional	8,950	8,000	-950
Economic Support Fund	8,950	8,000	-950
USAID South Asia Regional	750	834	84
Development Assistance	750	834	84
Western Hemisphere	22,477	56,761	34,284
Haiti	22,477	19,300	-3,177
Economic Support Fund	22,477	19,300	-3,177
Honduras	-	37,461	37,461
Development Assistance	-	37,461	37,461
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	2,833	4,600	1,767
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	2,833	4,600	1,767
Development Assistance	2,833	4,600	1,767
ENR - Energy Resources	5,900	5,500	-400
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	5,900	5,500	-400
Economic Support Fund	5,900	5,500	-400
4.5 Agriculture	1,098,946	1,121,269	22,323
Africa	488,352	503,416	15,064
Burkina Faso	3,229	-	-3,229
P.L. 480 Title II	3,229	-	-3,229
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,068	4,000	-4,068
Economic Support Fund	1,000	4,000	3,000
P.L. 480 Title II	7,068	-	-7,068
Ethiopia	51,867	50,000	-1,867
P.L. 480 Title II	1,867	-	-1,867
Development Assistance	50,000	50,000	-
Ghana	45,000	40,000	-5,000
Development Assistance	45,000	40,000	-5,000
Guinea	-	6,000	6,000
Development Assistance	-	6,000	6,000
Kenya	44,500	42,000	-2,500
Development Assistance	44,500	42,000	-2,500
Liberia	-	7,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund	-	7,000	7,000
Madagascar	2,963	4,500	1,537
P.L. 480 Title II	2,963	4,500	1,537
Malawi	17,000	19,500	2,500
P.L. 480 Title II	-	3,500	3,500
Development Assistance	17,000	16,000	-1,000

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Mali	18,000	27,000	9,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	18,000	25,000	7,000
Mozambique	22,500	22,500	-
Development Assistance	22,500	22,500	-
Niger	3,020	2,170	-850
P.L. 480 Title II	3,020	2,170	-850
Nigeria	25,000	25,000	-
Development Assistance	25,000	25,000	-
Rwanda	33,000	28,000	-5,000
Development Assistance	33,000	28,000	-5,000
Senegal	22,000	32,000	10,000
Development Assistance	22,000	32,000	10,000
Sierra Leone	-	6,000	6,000
Development Assistance	-	6,000	6,000
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-
Development Assistance	1,000	1,000	-
South Sudan	15,500	10,000	-5,500
Economic Support Fund	15,500	10,000	-5,500
Tanzania	70,000	62,000	-8,000
Development Assistance	70,000	62,000	-8,000
Uganda	30,000	30,000	-
Development Assistance	30,000	30,000	-
Zambia	8,000	12,000	4,000
Development Assistance	8,000	12,000	4,000
Zimbabwe	7,205	9,746	2,541
Economic Support Fund	4,000	4,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	3,205	5,746	2,541
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,500	2,000	500
Development Assistance	1,500	2,000	500
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-
Development Assistance	20,000	20,000	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	10,000	10,000	-
Development Assistance	10,000	10,000	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-
Development Assistance	7,000	7,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	22,000	24,000	2,000
Development Assistance	22,000	24,000	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	32,200	24,700	-7,500
Burma	20,000	14,000	-6,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	14,000	-6,000
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-
Development Assistance	8,000	8,000	-
Timor-Leste	1,500	-	-1,500
Development Assistance	1,500	-	-1,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,700	2,700	-
Development Assistance	2,700	2,700	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,000	3,000	-2,000
Georgia	5,000	3,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	3,000	-2,000

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Near East	14,960	9,700	-5,260
Egypt	7,000	5,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000	5,000	-2,000
Lebanon	3,000	-	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	-3,000
Yemen	4,560	4,300	-260
Economic Support Fund	4,560	4,300	-260
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	400	400	-
Economic Support Fund	400	400	-
South and Central Asia	176,634	189,393	12,759
Afghanistan	42,500	66,000	23,500
Economic Support Fund	42,500	66,000	23,500
Bangladesh	57,548	68,000	10,452
P.L. 480 Title II	7,548	18,000	10,452
Development Assistance	50,000	50,000	-
India	3,000	3,000	-
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	3,000	-	-3,000
Kyrgyz Republic	6,000	-	-6,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	-	-6,000
Nepal	10,000	8,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	8,000	-2,000
Pakistan	49,586	39,393	-10,193
Economic Support Fund	49,586	39,393	-10,193
Tajikistan	8,000	5,000	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	8,000	5,000	-3,000
Western Hemisphere	61,400	47,500	-13,900
Brazil	2,000	-	-2,000
Development Assistance	2,000	-	-2,000
Guatemala	14,000	20,000	6,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-	2,000	2,000
Development Assistance	14,000	18,000	4,000
Haiti	28,000	10,000	-18,000
Economic Support Fund	28,000	10,000	-18,000
Honduras	15,000	15,000	-
Development Assistance	15,000	15,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-
Development Assistance	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	900	1,000	100
Development Assistance	900	1,000	100
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	319,400	342,660	23,260
(BIFAD)	400	400	-
Development Assistance	400	400	-
BFS - Community Development	80,000	80,000	-
Development Assistance	80,000	80,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	7,500	24,000	16,500
Development Assistance	7,500	24,000	16,500
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	43,500	42,000	-1,500

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	43,500	42,000	-1,500
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	13,000	18,000	5,000
Development Assistance	13,000	18,000	5,000
BFS - Research and Development	144,000	146,000	2,000
Development Assistance	144,000	146,000	2,000
USAID Country Support (BFS)	26,000	27,260	1,260
Development Assistance	26,000	27,260	1,260
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	900	-100
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	900	-100
Development Assistance	1,000	900	-100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	386,270	617,972	231,702
Africa	24,840	35,643	10,803
Djibouti	4,300	2,500	-1,800
Economic Support Fund	4,300	-	-4,300
Development Assistance	-	2,500	2,500
Kenya	-	4,170	4,170
Development Assistance	-	4,170	4,170
Liberia	8,862	2,990	-5,872
Economic Support Fund	8,862	2,990	-5,872
Somalia	4,028	14,083	10,055
Economic Support Fund	4,028	14,083	10,055
South Africa	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
South Sudan	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,650	3,000	350
Economic Support Fund	2,650	3,000	350
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	-	900	900
Development Assistance	-	900	900
East Asia and Pacific	14,721	23,690	8,969
Burma	3,939	3,000	-939
Economic Support Fund	3,939	3,000	-939
China	459	-	-459
Economic Support Fund	459	-	-459
Mongolia	4,000	-	-4,000
Development Assistance	4,000	-	-4,000
Philippines	4,827	12,600	7,773
Development Assistance	4,827	12,600	7,773
Timor-Leste	946	5,090	4,144
Development Assistance	946	5,090	4,144
Vietnam	550	3,000	2,450
Development Assistance	550	3,000	2,450
Europe and Eurasia	50,645	104,839	54,194
Armenia	8,346	7,000	-1,346
Economic Support Fund	8,346	7,000	-1,346
Azerbaijan	1,952	2,072	120
Economic Support Fund	1,952	2,072	120
Belarus	1,500	1,500	-
Economic Support Fund	1,500	1,500	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,508	7,300	792

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	6,508	7,300	792
Georgia	2,627	15,334	12,707
Economic Support Fund	2,627	15,334	12,707
Kosovo	10,146	10,800	654
Economic Support Fund	10,146	10,800	654
Moldova	5,981	20,660	14,679
Economic Support Fund	5,981	20,660	14,679
Serbia	4,000	4,000	-
Economic Support Fund	4,000	4,000	-
Ukraine	4,485	28,640	24,155
Economic Support Fund	4,485	28,640	24,155
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,100	7,533	2,433
Economic Support Fund	5,100	7,533	2,433
Near East	90,808	121,642	30,834
Egypt	27,071	19,662	-7,409
Economic Support Fund	27,071	19,662	-7,409
Jordan	29,715	40,000	10,285
Economic Support Fund	29,715	40,000	10,285
Lebanon	2,000	14,480	12,480
Economic Support Fund	2,000	14,480	12,480
Morocco	5,085	9,600	4,515
Economic Support Fund	5,085	9,600	4,515
Tunisia	-	5,800	5,800
Economic Support Fund	-	5,800	5,800
West Bank and Gaza	18,300	13,300	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	18,300	13,300	-5,000
Yemen	-	7,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund	-	7,000	7,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	6,837	10,000	3,163
Economic Support Fund	6,837	10,000	3,163
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,800	1,800	-
Economic Support Fund	1,800	1,800	-
South and Central Asia	67,558	113,800	46,242
Afghanistan	44,000	69,000	25,000
Economic Support Fund	44,000	69,000	25,000
Bangladesh	1,200	3,500	2,300
Development Assistance	1,200	3,500	2,300
Kazakhstan	256	75	-181
Economic Support Fund	256	75	-181
Kyrgyz Republic	5,617	14,443	8,826
Economic Support Fund	5,617	14,443	8,826
Nepal	-	1,500	1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	1,500	1,500
Pakistan	9,211	10,239	1,028
Economic Support Fund	9,211	10,239	1,028
Tajikistan	2,100	9,000	6,900
Economic Support Fund	2,100	9,000	6,900
Turkmenistan	972	994	22
Economic Support Fund	972	994	22
Uzbekistan	2,502	2,849	347

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	2,502	2,849	347
Central Asia Regional	1,700	2,200	500
Economic Support Fund	1,700	2,200	500
Western Hemisphere	22,427	117,129	94,702
El Salvador	2,000	17,000	15,000
Development Assistance	2,000	17,000	15,000
Guatemala	1,500	69,030	67,530
Development Assistance	1,500	69,030	67,530
Haiti	6,940	6,200	-740
Economic Support Fund	6,940	6,200	-740
Honduras	-	15,000	15,000
Development Assistance	-	15,000	15,000
Nicaragua	-	1,050	1,050
Development Assistance	-	1,050	1,050
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	11,987	8,849	-3,138
Economic Support Fund	11,987	8,849	-3,138
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,326	18,200	13,874
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	4,326	18,200	13,874
Development Assistance	4,326	18,200	13,874
IO - International Organizations	87,250	63,000	-24,250
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	80,000	63,000	-17,000
International Organizations and Programs	80,000	63,000	-17,000
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	7,250	-	-7,250
International Organizations and Programs	7,250	-	-7,250
LAB - Global Development Lab	21,693	17,100	-4,593
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	800	-	-800
Development Assistance	800	-	-800
LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS)	20,893	11,600	-9,293
Development Assistance	20,893	11,600	-9,293
LAB - Transformational Partnerships Center (TP)	-	5,500	5,500
Development Assistance	-	5,500	5,500
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	-	100	100
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	-	100	100
Economic Support Fund	-	100	100
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	1,102	1,429	327
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	1,102	1,380	278
Development Assistance	1,102	1,380	278
PPL - Policy	-	49	49
Development Assistance	-	49	49
Special Representatives	500	500	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	500	500	-
Economic Support Fund	500	500	-
USAID Asia Regional	400	900	500
USAID Asia Regional	400	900	500
Development Assistance	400	900	500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	178,291	237,017	58,726
Africa	5,782	25,235	19,453
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	5,226	5,226
Economic Support Fund	-	5,226	5,226
Djibouti	-	3,000	3,000

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
Madagascar	-	1,200	1,200
P.L. 480 Title II	-	1,200	1,200
Mali	-	3,000	3,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-	3,000	3,000
Somalia	3,039	6,486	3,447
Economic Support Fund	3,039	6,486	3,447
Zimbabwe	2,243	3,488	1,245
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,916	916
P.L. 480 Title II	1,243	1,572	329
State Africa Regional (AF)	500	1,000	500
Economic Support Fund	500	1,000	500
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	1,835	1,835
Development Assistance	-	1,835	1,835
East Asia and Pacific	2,430	8,000	5,570
Burma	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
China	1,000	2,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000	2,000	1,000
Laos	-	1,000	1,000
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
Philippines	1,200	3,000	1,800
Development Assistance	1,200	3,000	1,800
Vietnam	230	-	-230
Development Assistance	230	-	-230
Europe and Eurasia	1,350	-	-1,350
Moldova	1,350	-	-1,350
Economic Support Fund	1,350	-	-1,350
Near East	22,290	54,975	32,685
Egypt	1,929	-	-1,929
Economic Support Fund	1,929	-	-1,929
Iraq	-	6,500	6,500
Economic Support Fund	-	6,500	6,500
Jordan	2,900	5,000	2,100
Economic Support Fund	2,900	5,000	2,100
Lebanon	9,127	7,175	-1,952
Economic Support Fund	9,127	7,175	-1,952
Tunisia	250	5,000	4,750
Economic Support Fund	250	5,000	4,750
West Bank and Gaza	-	5,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
Yemen	940	9,900	8,960
Economic Support Fund	940	9,900	8,960
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	7,044	10,000	2,956
Economic Support Fund	7,044	10,000	2,956
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	100	6,400	6,300
Economic Support Fund	100	6,400	6,300
South and Central Asia	2,100	12,295	10,195
India	-	1,837	1,837
Development Assistance	-	1,837	1,837

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Kyrgyz Republic	-	456	456
Economic Support Fund	-	456	456
Pakistan	1,000	10,002	9,002
Economic Support Fund	1,000	10,002	9,002
Central Asia Regional	1,100	-	-1,100
Economic Support Fund	1,100	-	-1,100
Western Hemisphere	5,200	23,744	18,544
Haiti	3,200	3,000	-200
Economic Support Fund	3,200	3,000	-200
Paraguay	2,000	2,844	844
Development Assistance	2,000	2,844	844
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	-	17,900	17,900
Economic Support Fund	-	17,900	17,900
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	7,488	4,200	-3,288
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	7,488	4,200	-3,288
Development Assistance	7,488	4,200	-3,288
IO - International Organizations	8,500	7,700	-800
IO - UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	7,700	200
International Organizations and Programs	7,500	7,700	200
IO - United Nations Junior Professional Officer Program (UNJPO)	1,000	-	-1,000
International Organizations and Programs	1,000	-	-1,000
LAB - Global Development Lab	70,969	96,000	25,031
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	8,455	16,000	7,545
Development Assistance	8,455	16,000	7,545
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	35,485	35,850	365
Development Assistance	35,485	35,850	365
LAB - Evaluation and Impact Assessment (EIA)	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS)	-	17,400	17,400
Development Assistance	-	17,400	17,400
LAB - Mission Engagement & Operations Center (MEO)	9,669	12,750	3,081
Development Assistance	9,669	12,750	3,081
LAB - Transformational Partnerships Center (TP)	17,360	11,000	-6,360
Development Assistance	17,360	11,000	-6,360
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	-	1,650	1,650
OES/OP Other Programs	-	1,650	1,650
Economic Support Fund	-	1,650	1,650
Other Funding	46,225	-	-46,225
OPIC/State Regional Economic Partnership	4,000	-	-4,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	-	-4,000
To Be Programmed	42,225	-	-42,225
Economic Support Fund	22,225	-	-22,225
Development Assistance	20,000	-	-20,000
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	1,102	1,429	327
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	1,102	1,380	278
Development Assistance	1,102	1,380	278
PPL - Policy	-	49	49
Development Assistance	-	49	49
Special Representatives	4,855	650	-4,205
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	500	500	-

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	500	500	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	4,155	-	-4,155
Economic Support Fund	4,155	-	-4,155
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	200	150	-50
Economic Support Fund	200	150	-50
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,139	1,139
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,139	1,139
Development Assistance	-	1,139	1,139
4.8 Environment	798,657	1,030,671	232,014
Africa	207,811	127,666	-80,145
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,803	-	-8,803
P.L. 480 Title II	8,803	-	-8,803
Ethiopia	31,900	8,000	-23,900
P.L. 480 Title II	26,900	-	-26,900
Development Assistance	5,000	8,000	3,000
Ghana	2,600	3,497	897
Development Assistance	2,600	3,497	897
Kenya	11,000	5,961	-5,039
Development Assistance	11,000	5,961	-5,039
Liberia	4,000	4,000	-
Economic Support Fund	4,000	4,000	-
Madagascar	2,500	-	-2,500
Development Assistance	2,500	-	-2,500
Malawi	8,000	6,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	8,000	6,000	-2,000
Mali	3,000	3,000	-
Development Assistance	3,000	3,000	-
Mozambique	8,000	5,366	-2,634
Development Assistance	8,000	5,366	-2,634
Niger	700	-	-700
P.L. 480 Title II	700	-	-700
Rwanda	4,000	2,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	4,000	2,000	-2,000
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-
Development Assistance	2,000	2,000	-
Somalia	-	1,428	1,428
Economic Support Fund	-	1,428	1,428
South Africa	3,000	5,000	2,000
Development Assistance	3,000	5,000	2,000
South Sudan	5,500	5,500	-
Economic Support Fund	5,500	5,500	-
Tanzania	13,000	8,000	-5,000
Development Assistance	13,000	8,000	-5,000
Uganda	5,500	6,775	1,275
Development Assistance	5,500	6,775	1,275
Zambia	7,000	4,000	-3,000
Development Assistance	7,000	4,000	-3,000
Zimbabwe	658	767	109
P.L. 480 Title II	658	767	109
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	10,500	11,575	1,075

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	10,500	11,575	1,075
USAID Central Africa Regional	39,400	16,578	-22,822
Development Assistance	39,400	16,578	-22,822
USAID East Africa Regional	10,500	10,500	-
Development Assistance	10,500	10,500	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	3,084	3,084
Development Assistance	-	3,084	3,084
USAID Southern Africa Regional	13,000	6,787	-6,213
Development Assistance	13,000	6,787	-6,213
USAID West Africa Regional	13,250	7,848	-5,402
Development Assistance	13,250	7,848	-5,402
East Asia and Pacific	132,292	126,335	-5,957
Cambodia	10,500	9,000	-1,500
Development Assistance	10,500	9,000	-1,500
China	2,000	1,500	-500
Economic Support Fund	2,000	1,500	-500
Indonesia	29,000	36,700	7,700
Development Assistance	29,000	36,700	7,700
Laos	-	50	50
Development Assistance	-	50	50
Philippines	29,000	23,000	-6,000
Development Assistance	29,000	23,000	-6,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	3,000	1,000
Development Assistance	2,000	3,000	1,000
Vietnam	25,500	25,000	-500
Economic Support Fund	15,000	15,000	-
Development Assistance	10,500	10,000	-500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	375	875	500
Economic Support Fund	375	875	500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	33,917	27,210	-6,707
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
Development Assistance	33,917	22,210	-11,707
Europe and Eurasia	7,533	7,932	399
Georgia	2,000	1,900	-100
Economic Support Fund	2,000	1,900	-100
Europe and Eurasia Regional	5,533	6,032	499
Economic Support Fund	5,533	6,032	499
Near East	900	16,150	15,250
Jordan	-	7,250	7,250
Economic Support Fund	-	7,250	7,250
Lebanon	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	900	6,900	6,000
Economic Support Fund	900	6,900	6,000
South and Central Asia	47,675	56,958	9,283
Afghanistan	4,000	6,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	6,000	2,000
Bangladesh	18,000	17,000	-1,000
Development Assistance	18,000	17,000	-1,000
India	11,000	19,500	8,500

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	11,000	19,500	8,500
Kazakhstan	2,500	2,550	50
Economic Support Fund	2,500	2,550	50
Maldives	2,000	3,000	1,000
Development Assistance	2,000	3,000	1,000
Nepal	10,000	8,150	-1,850
Economic Support Fund	10,000	8,150	-1,850
Central Asia Regional	175	758	583
Economic Support Fund	175	758	583
Western Hemisphere	142,851	123,477	-19,374
Brazil	10,500	-	-10,500
Development Assistance	10,500	-	-10,500
Colombia	23,000	20,500	-2,500
Economic Support Fund	23,000	20,500	-2,500
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-
Development Assistance	3,000	3,000	-
El Salvador	-	7,000	7,000
Development Assistance	-	7,000	7,000
Guatemala	10,147	15,700	5,553
P.L. 480 Title II	147	-	-147
Development Assistance	10,000	15,700	5,700
Haiti	11,800	14,000	2,200
Economic Support Fund	11,800	14,000	2,200
Honduras	5,500	5,500	-
Development Assistance	5,500	5,500	-
Jamaica	5,000	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	5,000	-
Mexico	11,100	12,500	1,400
Economic Support Fund	11,100	-	-11,100
Development Assistance	-	12,500	12,500
Peru	18,368	14,500	-3,868
Economic Support Fund	18,368	14,500	-3,868
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	4,000	-1,500
Development Assistance	5,500	4,000	-1,500
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	1,936	-	-1,936
Economic Support Fund	1,936	-	-1,936
USAID Central America Regional	11,000	8,000	-3,000
Development Assistance	11,000	8,000	-3,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	13,000	12,500	-500
Development Assistance	13,000	12,500	-500
USAID South America Regional	13,000	1,277	-11,723
Development Assistance	13,000	1,277	-11,723
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	11,000	5,000	-6,000
DCHA/PPM	11,000	5,000	-6,000
Development Assistance	11,000	5,000	-6,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	89,478	69,803	-19,675
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	89,478	69,803	-19,675
Development Assistance	89,478	69,803	-19,675
ENR - Energy Resources	-	6,000	6,000
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	-	6,000	6,000

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	-	6,000	6,000
IO - International Organizations	49,360	55,600	6,240
Convention on Climate Change	10,000	11,700	1,700
International Organizations and Programs	10,000	11,700	1,700
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,610	3,000	-610
International Organizations and Programs	3,610	3,000	-610
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,900	7,000	-900
International Organizations and Programs	7,900	7,000	-900
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	25,500	-
International Organizations and Programs	25,500	25,500	-
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	700	-
International Organizations and Programs	700	700	-
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	-	6,700	6,700
International Organizations and Programs	-	6,700	6,700
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,650	1,000	-650
International Organizations and Programs	1,650	1,000	-650
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	107,007	434,250	327,243
OES/CC Climate Change	90,500	66,600	-23,900
Economic Support Fund	90,500	66,600	-23,900
OES/FTA-E FTA Environment	1,200	4,850	3,650
Economic Support Fund	1,200	4,850	3,650
OES/M Mercury	622	850	228
Economic Support Fund	622	850	228
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	1,185	600	-585
Economic Support Fund	1,185	600	-585
OES/OP Other Programs	2,000	-	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	-2,000
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	10,500	10,500	-
Economic Support Fund	10,500	10,500	-
OES/W Water	1,000	850	-150
Economic Support Fund	1,000	850	-150
(OES)	-	350,000	350,000
Economic Support Fund	-	350,000	350,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,750	1,500	-1,250
USAID Asia Regional	2,750	1,500	-1,250
Development Assistance	2,750	1,500	-1,250
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,195,943	5,581,012	-614,931
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,983,567	5,352,084	-631,483
Africa	850,138	3,000	-847,138
Burundi	8,458	2,000	-6,458
P.L. 480 Title II	8,458	2,000	-6,458
Cameroon	2,682	-	-2,682
P.L. 480 Title II	2,682	-	-2,682
Central African Republic	15,978	-	-15,978
P.L. 480 Title II	15,978	-	-15,978
Chad	63,149	-	-63,149
P.L. 480 Title II	63,149	-	-63,149
Cote d'Ivoire	5,310	-	-5,310
P.L. 480 Title II	5,310	-	-5,310
Democratic Republic of the Congo	55,982	-	-55,982

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$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
P.L. 480 Title II	55,982	-	-55,982
Djibouti	3,380	-	-3,380
P.L. 480 Title II	3,380	-	-3,380
Ethiopia	150,715	-	-150,715
P.L. 480 Title II	150,715	-	-150,715
Guinea	3,014	-	-3,014
P.L. 480 Title II	3,014	-	-3,014
Kenya	83,482	-	-83,482
P.L. 480 Title II	83,482	-	-83,482
Liberia	4,501	-	-4,501
P.L. 480 Title II	4,501	-	-4,501
Malawi	6,887	-	-6,887
P.L. 480 Title II	6,887	-	-6,887
Mali	20,244	1,000	-19,244
P.L. 480 Title II	20,244	1,000	-19,244
Mauritania	5,013	-	-5,013
P.L. 480 Title II	5,013	-	-5,013
Niger	18,421	-	-18,421
P.L. 480 Title II	18,421	-	-18,421
Senegal	1,896	-	-1,896
P.L. 480 Title II	1,896	-	-1,896
Sierra Leone	1,611	-	-1,611
P.L. 480 Title II	1,611	-	-1,611
Somalia	74,218	-	-74,218
P.L. 480 Title II	74,218	-	-74,218
South Sudan	150,077	-	-150,077
P.L. 480 Title II	150,077	-	-150,077
Sudan	154,476	-	-154,476
P.L. 480 Title II	154,476	-	-154,476
Tanzania	3,770	-	-3,770
P.L. 480 Title II	3,770	-	-3,770
Uganda	7,376	-	-7,376
P.L. 480 Title II	7,376	-	-7,376
Zimbabwe	9,498	-	-9,498
P.L. 480 Title II	9,498	-	-9,498
East Asia and Pacific	28,662	17,439	-11,223
Burma	20,000	17,439	-2,561
Economic Support Fund	20,000	17,439	-2,561
Philippines	8,662	-	-8,662
P.L. 480 Title II	8,662	-	-8,662
Near East	89,804	10,550	-79,254
Algeria	4,505	-	-4,505
P.L. 480 Title II	4,505	-	-4,505
West Bank and Gaza	32,538	10,550	-21,988
Economic Support Fund	22,800	10,550	-12,250
P.L. 480 Title II	9,738	-	-9,738
Yemen	52,761	-	-52,761
P.L. 480 Title II	52,761	-	-52,761
South and Central Asia	119,189	6,000	-113,189
Afghanistan	59,503	-	-59,503

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$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
P.L. 480 Title II	59,503	-	-59,503
Bangladesh	1,339	6,000	4,661
P.L. 480 Title II	1,339	6,000	4,661
Pakistan	58,347	-	-58,347
P.L. 480 Title II	58,347	-	-58,347
Western Hemisphere	20,705	4,000	-16,705
Colombia	5,767	-	-5,767
P.L. 480 Title II	5,767	-	-5,767
Haiti	14,938	4,000	-10,938
Economic Support Fund	4,350	4,000	-350
P.L. 480 Title II	10,588	-	-10,588
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,804,249	2,838,000	1,033,751
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	795,262	1,856,000	1,060,738
P.L. 480 Title II	-	1,130,000	1,130,000
International Disaster Assistance	795,262	726,000	-69,262
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	136,276	105,000	-31,276
P.L. 480 Title II	128,446	105,000	-23,446
Development Assistance	7,830	-	-7,830
DCHA/OFDA	872,711	877,000	4,289
International Disaster Assistance	872,711	877,000	4,289
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,070,820	2,473,095	-597,725
PRM, Administrative Expenses	34,500	34,500	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance	34,500	34,500	-
PRM, Emergency Funds	-	50,000	50,000
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	-	50,000	50,000
PRM, OA - Africa	408,648	454,000	45,352
Migration and Refugee Assistance	408,648	454,000	45,352
PRM, OA - East Asia	69,332	54,600	-14,732
Migration and Refugee Assistance	69,332	54,600	-14,732
PRM, OA - Europe	48,651	31,000	-17,651
Migration and Refugee Assistance	48,651	31,000	-17,651
PRM, OA - Near East	480,909	1,148,400	667,491
Migration and Refugee Assistance	480,909	1,148,400	667,491
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	215,450	139,695	-75,755
Migration and Refugee Assistance	215,450	139,695	-75,755
PRM, OA - South Asia	66,875	72,900	6,025
Migration and Refugee Assistance	66,875	72,900	6,025
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	61,100	45,300	-15,800
Migration and Refugee Assistance	61,100	45,300	-15,800
PRM, Refugee Admissions	351,000	442,700	91,700
Migration and Refugee Assistance	351,000	442,700	91,700
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	1,334,355	-	-1,334,355
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	-	-50,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,284,355	-	-1,284,355
5.2 Disaster Readiness	174,196	198,428	24,232
Africa	13,362	7,357	-6,005
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,139	-	-1,139
P.L. 480 Title II	1,139	-	-1,139
Madagascar	1,211	4,300	3,089
P.L. 480 Title II	1,211	4,300	3,089

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Malawi	440	-	-440
P.L. 480 Title II	440	-	-440
Niger	1,540	-	-1,540
P.L. 480 Title II	1,540	-	-1,540
South Sudan	5,634	-	-5,634
Economic Support Fund	5,634	-	-5,634
Zimbabwe	3,398	3,057	-341
P.L. 480 Title II	3,398	3,057	-341
East Asia and Pacific	1,600	8,900	7,300
Indonesia	-	7,000	7,000
Development Assistance	-	7,000	7,000
Marshall Islands	500	500	-
Development Assistance	500	500	-
Micronesia	500	500	-
Development Assistance	500	500	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	600	900	300
Economic Support Fund	600	900	300
South and Central Asia	3,478	18,996	15,518
Bangladesh	3,478	4,523	1,045
P.L. 480 Title II	3,200	4,000	800
Development Assistance	278	523	245
Pakistan	-	14,473	14,473
Economic Support Fund	-	14,473	14,473
Western Hemisphere	1,663	1,500	-163
Guatemala	163	-	-163
P.L. 480 Title II	163	-	-163
Haiti	1,500	1,500	-
Economic Support Fund	1,500	1,500	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	147,027	153,900	6,873
DCHA - FEWSNet	12,000	10,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	12,000	10,000	-2,000
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	9,241	-	-9,241
International Disaster Assistance	9,241	-	-9,241
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	2,000	5,900	3,900
P.L. 480 Title II	2,000	-	-2,000
Development Assistance	-	5,900	5,900
DCHA/OFDA	123,786	138,000	14,214
International Disaster Assistance	123,786	138,000	14,214
IO - International Organizations	3,000	2,500	-500
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,000	2,500	-500
International Organizations and Programs	3,000	2,500	-500
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	4,066	5,275	1,209
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	4,066	5,093	1,027
Development Assistance	4,066	5,093	1,027
PPL - Policy	-	182	182
Development Assistance	-	182	182
5.3 Migration Management	38,180	30,500	-7,680
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	38,180	30,500	-7,680
PRM, Administrative Expenses	-	500	500
Migration and Refugee Assistance	-	500	500

Objective, Program Areas by Operating Unit and Account: Summary FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	10,680	10,000	-680
Migration and Refugee Assistance	10,680	10,000	-680
PRM, OA - Migration	27,500	20,000	-7,500
Migration and Refugee Assistance	27,500	20,000	-7,500
6 Program Support	1,325,548	1,706,176	380,628
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500	500
IO - International Organizations	-	500	500
IO - Monitoring and Evaluation	-	500	500
International Organizations and Programs	-	500	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,325,548	1,705,676	380,128
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	4,300	5,150	850
Foreign Assistance Dashboard	2,800	2,750	-50
Economic Support Fund	2,800	2,750	-50
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	1,500	2,400	900
Economic Support Fund	1,500	2,400	900
USAID Management	1,321,248	1,700,526	379,278
USAID Capital Investment Fund	117,940	203,326	85,386
USAID Administrative Expense	117,940	203,326	85,386
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,041	9,200	1,159
USAID Administrative Expense	8,041	9,200	1,159
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	55,038	63,000	7,962
USAID Administrative Expense	55,038	63,000	7,962
USAID Operating Expense	1,140,229	1,425,000	284,771
USAID Administrative Expense	1,140,229	1,425,000	284,771

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,311,654	33,680,468	1,368,814
Complex Crises Fund	40,000	30,000	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	40,000	30,000	-10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	-	-20,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	20,000	30,000	10,000
Democracy Fund	130,500	-	-130,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	130,500	-	-130,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	36,370	-	-36,370
2.2 Good Governance	2,250	-	-2,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	41,250	-	-41,250
2.4 Civil Society	50,630	-	-50,630
Development Assistance	2,507,001	2,999,694	492,693
1 Peace and Security	42,788	34,993	-7,795
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,750	11,140	2,390
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,029	-	-12,029
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,572	4,810	-762
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	16,437	19,043	2,606
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	170,250	546,291	376,041
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	22,294	88,578	66,284
2.2 Good Governance	52,149	247,969	195,820
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	24,202	50,094	25,892
2.4 Civil Society	71,605	159,650	88,045
3 Investing in People	671,630	489,782	-181,848
3.1 Health	146,920	80,671	-66,249
3.2 Education	488,367	381,016	-107,351
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	36,343	28,095	-8,248
4 Economic Growth	1,597,159	1,898,930	301,771
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	8,645	25,529	16,884
4.2 Trade and Investment	25,176	126,983	101,807
4.3 Financial Sector	3,924	9,624	5,700
4.4 Infrastructure	61,486	135,570	74,084
4.5 Agriculture	865,500	900,260	34,760
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	42,544	174,469	131,925
4.7 Economic Opportunity	102,989	116,284	13,295
4.8 Environment	486,895	410,211	-76,684
5 Humanitarian Assistance	25,174	29,698	4,524
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,830	-	-7,830
5.2 Disaster Readiness	17,344	29,698	12,354
Economic Support Fund	4,589,182	6,135,491	1,546,309
1 Peace and Security	314,092	457,821	143,729
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	26,200	20,314	-5,886
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	5,899	23,130	17,231
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,749	15,905	-3,844
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	85,906	135,155	49,249

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	11,863	16,920	5,057
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	164,475	246,397	81,922
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,217,378	1,868,353	650,975
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	179,219	264,212	84,993
2.2 Good Governance	611,029	1,019,458	408,429
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	95,849	125,771	29,922
2.4 Civil Society	331,281	458,912	127,631
3 Investing in People	1,165,259	1,079,450	-85,809
3.1 Health	379,174	297,240	-81,934
3.2 Education	484,533	475,117	-9,416
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	301,552	307,093	5,541
4 Economic Growth	1,833,269	2,675,855	842,586
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	537,667	489,223	-48,444
4.2 Trade and Investment	74,509	113,429	38,920
4.3 Financial Sector	124,741	433,958	309,217
4.4 Infrastructure	344,577	404,295	59,718
4.5 Agriculture	204,546	183,093	-21,453
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	256,476	380,503	124,027
4.7 Economic Opportunity	65,559	107,261	41,702
4.8 Environment	225,194	564,093	338,899
5 Humanitarian Assistance	54,884	48,862	-6,022
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	47,150	31,989	-15,161
5.2 Disaster Readiness	7,734	16,873	9,139
6 Program Support	4,300	5,150	850
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,300	5,150	850
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	50,000	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	50,000	50,000	-
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	50,000	50,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	1,466,000	1,400,000	-66,000
3 Investing in People	195,764	100,188	-95,576
3.1 Health	151,013	98,638	-52,375
3.2 Education	1,653	-	-1,653
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	43,098	1,550	-41,548
4 Economic Growth	67,351	44,455	-22,896
4.5 Agriculture	28,900	37,916	9,016
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,243	5,772	4,529
4.8 Environment	37,208	767	-36,441
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,202,885	1,255,357	52,472
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,189,794	1,244,000	54,206
5.2 Disaster Readiness	13,091	11,357	-1,734
Foreign Military Financing	5,915,480	5,806,542	-108,938
1 Peace and Security	5,915,480	5,806,542	-108,938
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,915,480	5,806,542	-108,938

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	5,670,000	5,426,000	-244,000
3 Investing in People	5,670,000	5,426,000	-244,000
3.1 Health	5,670,000	5,426,000	-244,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,773,750	2,755,000	-18,750
3 Investing in People	2,773,750	2,755,000	-18,750
3.1 Health	2,751,750	2,740,500	-11,250
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	22,000	14,500	-7,500
International Disaster Assistance	1,801,000	1,741,000	-60,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,801,000	1,741,000	-60,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,667,973	1,603,000	-64,973
5.2 Disaster Readiness	133,027	138,000	4,973
International Military Education and Training	105,573	111,715	6,142
1 Peace and Security	105,573	111,715	6,142
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	105,573	111,715	6,142
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,350,000	1,193,771	-156,229
1 Peace and Security	954,943	788,269	-166,674
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	425,577	286,014	-139,563
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	449,623	434,662	-14,961
1.5 Transnational Crime	79,743	67,593	-12,150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	395,057	405,502	10,445
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	376,430	384,813	8,383
2.2 Good Governance	18,627	20,689	2,062
International Organizations and Programs	339,720	315,000	-24,720
1 Peace and Security	1,210	1,150	-60
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,210	1,150	-60
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	21,800	13,050	-8,750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	21,800	13,050	-8,750
3 Investing in People	162,700	167,000	4,300
3.1 Health	162,700	167,000	4,300
4 Economic Growth	151,010	130,800	-20,210
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	4,000	-1,000
4.3 Financial Sector	900	500	-400
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	87,250	63,000	-24,250
4.7 Economic Opportunity	8,500	7,700	-800
4.8 Environment	49,360	55,600	6,240
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	2,500	-500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,000	2,500	-500
6 Program Support	-	500	500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500	500
Migration and Refugee Assistance	3,059,000	2,453,595	-605,405
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,059,000	2,453,595	-605,405
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,020,820	2,423,095	-597,725
5.3 Migration Management	38,180	30,500	-7,680

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	700,000	999,334	299,334
1 Peace and Security	700,000	999,334	299,334
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	242,516	601,521	359,005
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	295,404	275,187	-20,217
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	162,080	122,626	-39,454
Peacekeeping Operations	435,600	495,200	59,600
1 Peace and Security	435,600	495,200	59,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	435,600	495,200	59,600
Transition Initiatives	57,600	67,600	10,000
1 Peace and Security	40,181	47,157	6,976
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	40,181	47,157	6,976
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	17,419	20,443	3,024
2.2 Good Governance	6,294	7,386	1,092
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,377	7,484	1,107
2.4 Civil Society	4,748	5,573	825
USAID Administrative Expense	1,321,248	1,700,526	379,278
6 Program Support	1,321,248	1,700,526	379,278
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,321,248	1,700,526	379,278

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	32,311,654	33,680,468	1,368,814
Africa	7,511,067	6,880,953	-630,114
Angola	54,792	50,449	-4,343
Global Health Programs - State	9,899	12,899	3,000
3 Investing in People	9,899	12,899	3,000
3.1 Health	9,899	12,899	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	38,400	32,400	-6,000
3 Investing in People	38,400	32,400	-6,000
3.1 Health	38,400	32,400	-6,000
International Military Education and Training	493	450	-43
1 Peace and Security	493	450	-43
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	493	450	-43
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,000	4,700	-1,300
1 Peace and Security	6,000	4,700	-1,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000	4,700	-1,300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,603	6,416	-187
6.1 Program Design and Learning	452	692	240
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,151	5,724	-427
Benin	23,452	23,730	278
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,100	23,500	400
3 Investing in People	23,100	23,500	400
3.1 Health	23,100	23,500	400
International Military Education and Training	352	230	-122
1 Peace and Security	352	230	-122
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	352	230	-122
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,872	-	-3,872
6.1 Program Design and Learning	750	-	-750
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,122	-	-3,122
Botswana	50,580	46,329	-4,251
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	49,804	45,804	-4,000
3 Investing in People	49,804	45,804	-4,000
3.1 Health	49,804	45,804	-4,000
International Military Education and Training	576	525	-51
1 Peace and Security	576	525	-51
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	576	525	-51
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,485	10,597	2,112
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,444	1,240	-204
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,041	9,357	2,316
Burkina Faso	15,698	14,250	-1,448
P.L. 480 Title II	5,879	5,000	-879
3 Investing in People	2,650	5,000	2,350
3.1 Health	2,650	5,000	2,350
4 Economic Growth	3,229	-	-3,229
4.5 Agriculture	3,229	-	-3,229
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,500	9,000	-500
3 Investing in People	9,500	9,000	-500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	9,500	9,000	-500
International Military Education and Training	319	250	-69
1 Peace and Security	319	250	-69
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	319	250	-69
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	650	650	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	650	650	-
Burundi	29,958	43,785	13,827
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,000	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	9,954	8,500	-1,454
3 Investing in People	1,496	6,500	5,004
3.1 Health	1,496	6,500	5,004
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,458	2,000	-6,458
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,458	2,000	-6,458
Global Health Programs - State	5,000	15,360	10,360
3 Investing in People	5,000	15,360	10,360
3.1 Health	5,000	15,360	10,360
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,500	17,500	3,000
3 Investing in People	14,500	17,500	3,000
3.1 Health	14,500	17,500	3,000
International Military Education and Training	504	425	-79
1 Peace and Security	504	425	-79
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	504	425	-79
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,924	3,039	1,115
6.1 Program Design and Learning	344	325	-19
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,580	2,714	1,134
Cabo Verde	292	150	-142
International Military Education and Training	292	150	-142
1 Peace and Security	292	150	-142
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	292	150	-142
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
Cameroon	38,844	45,775	6,931
P.L. 480 Title II	2,682	-	-2,682
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,682	-	-2,682
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,682	-	-2,682
Global Health Programs - State	34,175	43,975	9,800
3 Investing in People	34,175	43,975	9,800
3.1 Health	34,175	43,975	9,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	1,500	-
3 Investing in People	1,500	1,500	-
3.1 Health	1,500	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	487	300	-187
1 Peace and Security	487	300	-187
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	487	300	-187
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,514	5,360	846
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,487	1,714	227
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,027	3,646	619

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Central African Republic	30,498	14,650	-15,848
Economic Support Fund	2,000	2,000	-
1 Peace and Security	2,000	-	-2,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	-	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,000	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	18,498	-	-18,498
3 Investing in People	2,520	-	-2,520
3.1 Health	2,520	-	-2,520
5 Humanitarian Assistance	15,978	-	-15,978
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,978	-	-15,978
International Military Education and Training	-	150	150
1 Peace and Security	-	150	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	150	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	2,500	2,500
1 Peace and Security	-	1,500	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,500	1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	10,000	-
1 Peace and Security	10,000	10,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	10,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	55	55
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	55	55
Chad	67,238	300	-66,938
P.L. 480 Title II	66,885	-	-66,885
3 Investing in People	3,736	-	-3,736
3.1 Health	3,736	-	-3,736
5 Humanitarian Assistance	63,149	-	-63,149
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	63,149	-	-63,149
International Military Education and Training	353	300	-53
1 Peace and Security	353	300	-53
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	353	300	-53
Comoros	225	150	-75
International Military Education and Training	225	150	-75
1 Peace and Security	225	150	-75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	225	150	-75
Cote d'Ivoire	120,982	145,685	24,703
Economic Support Fund	-	7,000	7,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	7,000	7,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	3,000	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	3,000	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	5,310	-	-5,310
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,310	-	-5,310
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,310	-	-5,310
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	114,480	138,405	23,925
3 Investing in People	114,480	138,405	23,925
3.1 Health	114,480	138,405	23,925
International Military Education and Training	492	280	-212
1 Peace and Security	492	280	-212
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	492	280	-212
Peacekeeping Operations	500	-	-500
1 Peace and Security	500	-	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	-	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,016	14,913	2,897
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,456	5,147	691
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,560	9,766	2,206
Democratic Republic of the Congo	331,243	277,618	-53,625
Economic Support Fund	48,635	70,568	21,933
1 Peace and Security	609	5,890	5,281
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	190	-10
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	409	5,700	5,291
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,281	30,000	19,719
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,400	6,555	5,155
2.2 Good Governance	5,500	14,040	8,540
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	-	-500
2.4 Civil Society	2,881	9,405	6,524
3 Investing in People	36,745	25,452	-11,293
3.1 Health	6,300	-	-6,300
3.2 Education	30,000	21,462	-8,538
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	445	3,990	3,545
4 Economic Growth	1,000	9,226	8,226
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	4,000	3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	5,226	5,226
P.L. 480 Title II	89,773	-	-89,773
3 Investing in People	16,781	-	-16,781
3.1 Health	16,781	-	-16,781
4 Economic Growth	15,871	-	-15,871
4.5 Agriculture	7,068	-	-7,068
4.8 Environment	8,803	-	-8,803
5 Humanitarian Assistance	57,121	-	-57,121
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	55,982	-	-55,982
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,139	-	-1,139
Global Health Programs - State	51,975	60,975	9,000
3 Investing in People	51,975	60,975	9,000
3.1 Health	51,975	60,975	9,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	126,650	129,200	2,550
3 Investing in People	126,650	129,200	2,550
3.1 Health	126,650	129,200	2,550
International Military Education and Training	460	375	-85
1 Peace and Security	460	375	-85
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	460	375	-85
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,250	2,000	-1,250
1 Peace and Security	2,250	800	-1,450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,250	800	-1,450

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	1,200	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	1,200	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-
1 Peace and Security	500	500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	500	-
Peacekeeping Operations	10,000	14,000	4,000
1 Peace and Security	10,000	14,000	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	14,000	4,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	22,590	28,821	6,231
6.1 Program Design and Learning	13,069	12,458	-611
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,521	16,363	6,842
Djibouti	11,528	12,900	1,372
Development Assistance	-	10,000	10,000
3 Investing in People	-	1,500	1,500
3.2 Education	-	1,500	1,500
4 Economic Growth	-	8,500	8,500
4.4 Infrastructure	-	3,000	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	2,500	2,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-5,000
4 Economic Growth	5,000	-	-5,000
4.4 Infrastructure	700	-	-700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,300	-	-4,300
P.L. 480 Title II	3,380	-	-3,380
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,380	-	-3,380
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,380	-	-3,380
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	700	-300
1 Peace and Security	1,000	700	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	700	-300
Global Health Programs - State	1,800	1,800	-
3 Investing in People	1,800	1,800	-
3.1 Health	1,800	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	348	400	52
1 Peace and Security	348	400	52
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	348	400	52
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	817	1,100	283
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	150	150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	817	950	133
Ethiopia	583,714	403,883	-179,831
Development Assistance	102,000	82,200	-19,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,000	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	250	250
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,500	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	250	250
3 Investing in People	47,000	22,200	-24,800
3.1 Health	13,000	3,200	-9,800
3.2 Education	34,000	19,000	-15,000
4 Economic Growth	55,000	58,000	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	50,000	50,000	-
4.8 Environment	5,000	8,000	3,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund			
P.L. 480 Title II	218,140	-	-218,140
3 Investing in People	38,658	-	-38,658
3.1 Health	766	-	-766
3.2 Education	1,653	-	-1,653
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	36,239	-	-36,239
4 Economic Growth	28,767	-	-28,767
4.5 Agriculture	1,867	-	-1,867
4.8 Environment	26,900	-	-26,900
5 Humanitarian Assistance	150,715	-	-150,715
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	150,715	-	-150,715
Foreign Military Financing	843	700	-143
1 Peace and Security	843	700	-143
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	843	700	-143
Global Health Programs - State	123,777	187,213	63,436
3 Investing in People	123,777	187,213	63,436
3.1 Health	123,777	187,213	63,436
Global Health Programs - USAID	138,365	133,200	-5,165
3 Investing in People	138,365	133,200	-5,165
3.1 Health	138,365	133,200	-5,165
International Military Education and Training	589	570	-19
1 Peace and Security	589	570	-19
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	589	570	-19
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	21,979	25,344	3,365
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,906	12,132	1,226
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,073	13,212	2,139
Gabon	330	230	-100
International Military Education and Training	330	230	-100
1 Peace and Security	330	230	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	330	230	-100
Ghana	137,085	146,347	9,262
Development Assistance	75,100	77,080	1,980
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,500	9,000	3,500
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	5,835	2,835
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,500	1,220	-1,280
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,945	1,945
3 Investing in People	17,000	19,583	2,583
3.1 Health	6,000	3,412	-2,588
3.2 Education	11,000	16,171	5,171
4 Economic Growth	52,600	48,497	-4,103
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000	5,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	45,000	40,000	-5,000
4.8 Environment	2,600	3,497	897
Foreign Military Financing	350	300	-50
1 Peace and Security	350	300	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350	300	-50
Global Health Programs - State	959	6,797	5,838
3 Investing in People	959	6,797	5,838
3.1 Health	959	6,797	5,838
Global Health Programs - USAID	59,808	61,500	1,692

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	59,808	61,500	1,692
3.1 Health	59,808	61,500	1,692
International Military Education and Training	668	670	2
1 Peace and Security	668	670	2
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	668	670	2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,001	8,883	1,882
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,224	3,413	1,189
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,777	5,470	693
Guinea	22,041	23,740	1,699
Development Assistance	-	6,000	6,000
4 Economic Growth	-	6,000	6,000
4.5 Agriculture	-	6,000	6,000
P.L. 480 Title II	3,014	-	-3,014
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,014	-	-3,014
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,014	-	-3,014
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,850	17,500	-350
3 Investing in People	17,850	17,500	-350
3.1 Health	17,850	17,500	-350
International Military Education and Training	397	240	-157
1 Peace and Security	397	240	-157
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	397	240	-157
Peacekeeping Operations	580	-	-580
1 Peace and Security	580	-	-580
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	580	-	-580
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,797	2,350	553
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	100	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,797	2,250	453
Guinea-Bissau	-	150	150
International Military Education and Training	-	150	150
1 Peace and Security	-	150	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	150	150
Kenya	644,999	630,340	-14,659
Development Assistance	93,500	84,210	-9,290
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,500	17,095	6,595
2.2 Good Governance	6,000	10,177	4,177
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,500	4,000	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,918	918
3 Investing in People	27,500	14,984	-12,516
3.1 Health	8,000	3,961	-4,039
3.2 Education	19,500	11,023	-8,477
4 Economic Growth	55,500	52,131	-3,369
4.5 Agriculture	44,500	42,000	-2,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	4,170	4,170
4.8 Environment	11,000	5,961	-5,039

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund			
P.L. 480 Title II	86,393	-	-86,393
3 Investing in People	2,911	-	-2,911
3.1 Health	2,911	-	-2,911
5 Humanitarian Assistance	83,482	-	-83,482
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	83,482	-	-83,482
Foreign Military Financing	1,178	1,000	-178
1 Peace and Security	1,178	1,000	-178
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,178	1,000	-178
Global Health Programs - State	371,680	456,680	85,000
3 Investing in People	371,680	456,680	85,000
3.1 Health	371,680	456,680	85,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	83,000	81,400	-1,600
3 Investing in People	83,000	81,400	-1,600
3.1 Health	83,000	81,400	-1,600
International Military Education and Training	748	800	52
1 Peace and Security	748	800	52
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	748	800	52
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,000	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,500	5,250	-1,250
1 Peace and Security	6,500	5,250	-1,250
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,000	4,750	-1,250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	43,773	43,328	-445
6.1 Program Design and Learning	20,603	25,278	4,675
6.2 Administration and Oversight	23,170	18,050	-5,120
Lesotho	32,124	47,588	15,464
Global Health Programs - State	25,497	41,038	15,541
3 Investing in People	25,497	41,038	15,541
3.1 Health	25,497	41,038	15,541
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,400	6,400	-
3 Investing in People	6,400	6,400	-
3.1 Health	6,400	6,400	-
International Military Education and Training	227	150	-77
1 Peace and Security	227	150	-77
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	227	150	-77
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,539	4,416	877
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,363	1,478	115
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,176	2,938	762
Liberia	165,789	125,373	-40,416
Economic Support Fund	89,138	76,453	-12,685
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	30,030	27,500	-2,530
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000	4,500	500
2.2 Good Governance	18,030	14,250	-3,780
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	4,938	938
2.4 Civil Society	4,000	3,812	-188
3 Investing in People	43,020	23,963	-19,057
3.1 Health	14,020	5,070	-8,950

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	29,000	18,893	-10,107
4 Economic Growth	16,088	24,990	8,902
4.4 Infrastructure	3,226	11,000	7,774
4.5 Agriculture	-	7,000	7,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,862	2,990	-5,872
4.8 Environment	4,000	4,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	19,981	-	-19,981
3 Investing in People	15,480	-	-15,480
3.1 Health	8,621	-	-8,621
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,859	-	-6,859
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,501	-	-4,501
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,501	-	-4,501
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	2,500	-1,500
1 Peace and Security	4,000	2,500	-1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	2,500	-1,500
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	-
3 Investing in People	800	800	-
3.1 Health	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	37,700	29,700	-8,000
3 Investing in People	37,700	29,700	-8,000
3.1 Health	37,700	29,700	-8,000
International Military Education and Training	470	420	-50
1 Peace and Security	470	420	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	470	420	-50
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,700	13,500	1,800
1 Peace and Security	7,948	10,500	2,552
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,408	10,000	2,592
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	540	500	-40
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,752	3,000	-752
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,752	3,000	-752
Peacekeeping Operations	2,000	2,000	-
1 Peace and Security	2,000	2,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	14,537	11,953	-2,584
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,505	6,873	-1,632
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,032	5,080	-952
Madagascar	63,001	68,918	5,917
Development Assistance	2,500	1,668	-832
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,668	1,668
2.2 Good Governance	-	868	868
2.4 Civil Society	-	800	800
4 Economic Growth	2,500	-	-2,500
4.8 Environment	2,500	-	-2,500
P.L. 480 Title II	11,501	18,000	6,499
3 Investing in People	7,327	8,000	673
3.1 Health	7,327	7,200	-127
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	800	800
4 Economic Growth	2,963	5,700	2,737
4.5 Agriculture	2,963	4,500	1,537
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,200	1,200

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,211	4,300	3,089
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,211	4,300	3,089
Global Health Programs - USAID	49,000	49,000	-
3 Investing in People	49,000	49,000	-
3.1 Health	49,000	49,000	-
International Military Education and Training	-	250	250
1 Peace and Security	-	250	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	250	250
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,475	3,358	-117
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,283	1,350	67
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,192	2,008	-184
Malawi	196,018	201,813	5,795
Development Assistance	51,500	33,675	-17,825
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,000	4,675	1,675
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	3,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	1,675	675
3 Investing in People	23,500	7,000	-16,500
3.1 Health	3,000	-	-3,000
3.2 Education	20,500	7,000	-13,500
4 Economic Growth	25,000	22,000	-3,000
4.5 Agriculture	17,000	16,000	-1,000
4.8 Environment	8,000	6,000	-2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	8,887	7,500	-1,387
3 Investing in People	1,560	4,000	2,440
3.1 Health	1,560	3,250	1,690
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	750	750
4 Economic Growth	-	3,500	3,500
4.5 Agriculture	-	3,500	3,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	7,327	-	-7,327
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,887	-	-6,887
5.2 Disaster Readiness	440	-	-440
Global Health Programs - State	64,180	87,988	23,808
3 Investing in People	64,180	87,988	23,808
3.1 Health	64,180	87,988	23,808
Global Health Programs - USAID	71,200	72,400	1,200
3 Investing in People	71,200	72,400	1,200
3.1 Health	71,200	72,400	1,200
International Military Education and Training	251	250	-1
1 Peace and Security	251	250	-1
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	251	250	-1
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	11,517	18,185	6,668
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,715	8,576	1,861
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,802	9,609	4,807
Mali	135,423	118,395	-17,028
Development Assistance	53,210	49,265	-3,945
1 Peace and Security	2,500	2,941	441
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,500	2,941	441
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	7,942	5,942
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	3,000	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,500	2,942	1,442

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	500	2,000	1,500
3 Investing in People	27,710	10,382	-17,328
3.1 Health	6,210	1,441	-4,769
3.2 Education	21,500	8,941	-12,559
4 Economic Growth	21,000	28,000	7,000
4.5 Agriculture	18,000	25,000	7,000
4.8 Environment	3,000	3,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	20,244	10,000	-10,244
3 Investing in People	-	4,000	4,000
3.1 Health	-	4,000	4,000
4 Economic Growth	-	5,000	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	-	2,000	2,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,000	3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	20,244	1,000	-19,244
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	20,244	1,000	-19,244
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	1,500	-
3 Investing in People	1,500	1,500	-
3.1 Health	1,500	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,650	56,850	-800
3 Investing in People	57,650	56,850	-800
3.1 Health	57,650	56,850	-800
International Military Education and Training	99	280	181
1 Peace and Security	99	280	181
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	99	280	181
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	500	500
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	500	500
Peacekeeping Operations	2,720	-	-2,720
1 Peace and Security	2,720	-	-2,720
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,720	-	-2,720
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	14,012	11,625	-2,387
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,747	4,725	-1,022
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,265	6,900	-1,365
Mauritania	5,313	2,384	-2,929
Development Assistance	-	1,584	1,584
1 Peace and Security	-	1,584	1,584
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,584	1,584
P.L. 480 Title II	5,013	-	-5,013
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,013	-	-5,013
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,013	-	-5,013
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-
1 Peace and Security	300	300	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	300	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	500	500
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	500	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12	500	488
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12	-	-12
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	500	500
Mauritius	204	150	-54

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	204	150	-54
1 Peace and Security	204	150	-54
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	204	150	-54
Mozambique	402,356	409,145	6,789
Development Assistance	57,000	42,374	-14,626
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	8,000	6,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,500	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,000	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,500	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	3,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	24,500	6,508	-17,992
3.1 Health	3,000	1,169	-1,831
3.2 Education	21,500	5,339	-16,161
4 Economic Growth	30,500	27,866	-2,634
4.5 Agriculture	22,500	22,500	-
4.8 Environment	8,000	5,366	-2,634
Global Health Programs - State	274,001	298,301	24,300
3 Investing in People	274,001	298,301	24,300
3.1 Health	274,001	298,301	24,300
Global Health Programs - USAID	68,700	68,100	-600
3 Investing in People	68,700	68,100	-600
3.1 Health	68,700	68,100	-600
International Military Education and Training	630	370	-260
1 Peace and Security	630	370	-260
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	630	370	-260
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	-	-500
1 Peace and Security	500	-	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	-	-250
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	-	-250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,525	-	-1,525
1 Peace and Security	1,525	-	-1,525
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,525	-	-1,525
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	37,648	49,941	12,293
6.1 Program Design and Learning	15,074	20,454	5,380
6.2 Administration and Oversight	22,574	29,487	6,913
Namibia	23,580	43,663	20,083
Global Health Programs - State	23,460	43,513	20,053
3 Investing in People	23,460	43,513	20,053
3.1 Health	23,460	43,513	20,053
International Military Education and Training	120	150	30
1 Peace and Security	120	150	30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120	150	30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,303	3,304	1,001
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,023	1,404	381
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,280	1,900	620
Niger	34,369	9,900	-24,469
Development Assistance	-	2,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
P.L. 480 Title II	34,013	7,000	-27,013
3 Investing in People	10,332	4,830	-5,502
3.1 Health	10,332	4,830	-5,502
4 Economic Growth	3,720	2,170	-1,550
4.5 Agriculture	3,020	2,170	-850
4.8 Environment	700	-	-700
5 Humanitarian Assistance	19,961	-	-19,961
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,421	-	-18,421
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,540	-	-1,540
International Military Education and Training	356	400	44
1 Peace and Security	356	400	44
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	356	400	44
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	500	500
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	500	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	200	200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	100	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	100	100
Nigeria	703,031	607,498	-95,533
Development Assistance	71,000	76,016	5,016
1 Peace and Security	-	3,800	3,800
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	3,800	3,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	16,000	27,000	11,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,500	11,465	7,965
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,500	7,000	500
2.4 Civil Society	6,000	8,535	2,535
3 Investing in People	30,000	17,156	-12,844
3.1 Health	10,000	2,156	-7,844
3.2 Education	20,000	15,000	-5,000
4 Economic Growth	25,000	28,060	3,060
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,060	2,060
4.4 Infrastructure	-	1,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	25,000	25,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	600	-400
1 Peace and Security	1,000	600	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	600	-400
Global Health Programs - State	456,652	356,652	-100,000
3 Investing in People	456,652	356,652	-100,000
3.1 Health	456,652	356,652	-100,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	173,500	173,500	-
3 Investing in People	173,500	173,500	-
3.1 Health	173,500	173,500	-
International Military Education and Training	779	730	-49
1 Peace and Security	779	730	-49
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	779	730	-49
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	-	-100
1 Peace and Security	100	-	-100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	100	-	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	61,065	50,141	-10,924
6.1 Program Design and Learning	24,109	21,643	-2,466

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	36,956	28,498	-8,458
Republic of the Congo	295	150	-145
International Military Education and Training	295	150	-145
1 Peace and Security	295	150	-145
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	295	150	-145
Rwanda	187,522	160,935	-26,587
Development Assistance	65,000	42,926	-22,074
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	5,926	5,926
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,500	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	-	676	676
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,750	1,750
3 Investing in People	28,000	7,000	-21,000
3.1 Health	3,500	-	-3,500
3.2 Education	24,500	7,000	-17,500
4 Economic Growth	37,000	30,000	-7,000
4.5 Agriculture	33,000	28,000	-5,000
4.8 Environment	4,000	2,000	-2,000
Global Health Programs - State	79,022	73,559	-5,463
3 Investing in People	79,022	73,559	-5,463
3.1 Health	79,022	73,559	-5,463
Global Health Programs - USAID	43,500	44,000	500
3 Investing in People	43,500	44,000	500
3.1 Health	43,500	44,000	500
International Military Education and Training	-	450	450
1 Peace and Security	-	450	450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	450	450
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	13,190	11,195	-1,995
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,174	3,563	-1,611
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,016	7,632	-384
Sao Tome and Principe	263	150	-113
International Military Education and Training	263	150	-113
1 Peace and Security	263	150	-113
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	263	150	-113
Senegal	118,278	102,251	-16,027
Development Assistance	55,621	45,216	-10,405
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	5,003	5,003
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,818	2,818
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	517	517
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,668	1,668
3 Investing in People	31,621	6,213	-25,408
3.1 Health	9,121	792	-8,329
3.2 Education	22,500	5,421	-17,079
4 Economic Growth	24,000	34,000	10,000
4.5 Agriculture	22,000	32,000	10,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	1,896	-	-1,896
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,896	-	-1,896
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,896	-	-1,896
Foreign Military Financing	325	300	-25

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	325	300	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	325	300	-25
Global Health Programs - State	1,535	1,535	-
3 Investing in People	1,535	1,535	-
3.1 Health	1,535	1,535	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,000	54,000	-3,000
3 Investing in People	57,000	54,000	-3,000
3.1 Health	57,000	54,000	-3,000
International Military Education and Training	901	800	-101
1 Peace and Security	901	800	-101
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	901	800	-101
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	400	-600
1 Peace and Security	1,000	400	-600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	-	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	400	400
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,506	5,560	1,054
6.1 Program Design and Learning	812	1,240	428
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,694	4,320	626
Seychelles	138	150	12
International Military Education and Training	138	150	12
1 Peace and Security	138	150	12
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	138	150	12
Sierra Leone	15,486	6,810	-8,676
Development Assistance	-	6,000	6,000
4 Economic Growth	-	6,000	6,000
4.5 Agriculture	-	6,000	6,000
Economic Support Fund	1,600	-	-1,600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,600	-	-1,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,600	-	-1,600
P.L. 480 Title II	12,963	-	-12,963
3 Investing in People	11,352	-	-11,352
3.1 Health	11,352	-	-11,352
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,611	-	-1,611
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,611	-	-1,611
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	-
3 Investing in People	500	500	-
3.1 Health	500	500	-
International Military Education and Training	423	310	-113
1 Peace and Security	423	310	-113
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	423	310	-113
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	480	480
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	480	480
Somalia	301,980	209,216	-92,764
Economic Support Fund	21,067	87,701	66,634
1 Peace and Security	2,000	18,105	16,105
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	18,105	16,105
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	20,399	18,399
2.2 Good Governance	1,222	10,200	8,978
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	600	10,199	9,599

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	178	-	-178
3 Investing in People	10,000	27,200	17,200
3.2 Education	10,000	13,600	3,600
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	13,600	13,600
4 Economic Growth	7,067	21,997	14,930
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,028	14,083	10,055
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,039	6,486	3,447
4.8 Environment	-	1,428	1,428
P.L. 480 Title II	78,718	-	-78,718
3 Investing in People	4,500	-	-4,500
3.1 Health	4,500	-	-4,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	74,218	-	-74,218
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	74,218	-	-74,218
International Military Education and Training	145	365	220
1 Peace and Security	145	365	220
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	145	365	220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	1,650	-50
1 Peace and Security	1,700	1,650	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700	1,650	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	4,500	4,500
1 Peace and Security	-	4,500	4,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	2,500	2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,000	2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	200,350	115,000	-85,350
1 Peace and Security	200,350	115,000	-85,350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200,350	115,000	-85,350
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,879	22,463	17,584
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,628	10,524	7,896
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,251	11,939	9,688
South Africa	286,265	374,200	87,935
Development Assistance	15,000	15,750	750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,800	2,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,800	1,800
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	500
2.4 Civil Society	-	500	500
3 Investing in People	11,000	3,950	-7,050
3.2 Education	11,000	3,950	-7,050
4 Economic Growth	4,000	9,000	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	1,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	3,000	3,000
4.8 Environment	3,000	5,000	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	700	450	-250
1 Peace and Security	700	450	-250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	450	-250
Global Health Programs - State	255,550	346,550	91,000
3 Investing in People	255,550	346,550	91,000
3.1 Health	255,550	346,550	91,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	9,500	-2,500
3 Investing in People	12,000	9,500	-2,500
3.1 Health	12,000	9,500	-2,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	715	650	-65
1 Peace and Security	715	650	-65
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	715	650	-65
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,000	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,000	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-
1 Peace and Security	300	300	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	300	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	24,624	31,261	6,637
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,876	13,612	2,736
6.2 Administration and Oversight	13,748	17,649	3,901
South Sudan	434,566	265,022	-169,544
Economic Support Fund	176,741	175,022	-1,719
1 Peace and Security	33,607	26,600	-7,007
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	33,607	26,600	-7,007
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	36,500	66,900	30,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,500	5,400	-2,100
2.2 Good Governance	7,500	25,000	17,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	10,000	17,500	7,500
2.4 Civil Society	11,500	19,000	7,500
3 Investing in People	51,000	27,649	-23,351
3.1 Health	10,000	7,245	-2,755
3.2 Education	41,000	20,404	-20,596
4 Economic Growth	50,000	53,873	3,873
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,000	13,373	11,373
4.4 Infrastructure	22,000	20,000	-2,000
4.5 Agriculture	15,500	10,000	-5,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,000	5,000	-
4.8 Environment	5,500	5,500	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,634	-	-5,634
5.2 Disaster Readiness	5,634	-	-5,634
P.L. 480 Title II	150,077	-	-150,077
5 Humanitarian Assistance	150,077	-	-150,077
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	150,077	-	-150,077
Global Health Programs - State	11,790	11,790	-
3 Investing in People	11,790	11,790	-
3.1 Health	11,790	11,790	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,510	35,510	5,000
3 Investing in People	30,510	35,510	5,000
3.1 Health	30,510	35,510	5,000
International Military Education and Training	14	700	686
1 Peace and Security	14	700	686
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14	700	686
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,599	10,000	-10,599
1 Peace and Security	13,599	7,400	-6,199
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,599	7,400	-6,199
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,000	2,600	-4,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,000	2,600	-4,400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,135	2,000	-135

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	2,135	2,000	-135
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,135	2,000	-135
Peacekeeping Operations	42,700	30,000	-12,700
1 Peace and Security	42,700	30,000	-12,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	42,700	30,000	-12,700
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	16,889	16,817	-72
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,542	6,354	812
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,347	10,463	-884
Sudan	168,879	9,149	-159,730
Economic Support Fund	9,197	9,149	-48
1 Peace and Security	4,400	4,400	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,400	4,400	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,797	4,749	-48
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,110	1,872	-238
2.4 Civil Society	2,687	2,877	190
P.L. 480 Title II	159,682	-	-159,682
3 Investing in People	5,206	-	-5,206
3.1 Health	5,206	-	-5,206
5 Humanitarian Assistance	154,476	-	-154,476
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	154,476	-	-154,476
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,130	1,130	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	230	230	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	900	900	-
Swaziland	43,460	43,463	3
Global Health Programs - State	36,413	36,413	-
3 Investing in People	36,413	36,413	-
3.1 Health	36,413	36,413	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,900	6,900	-
3 Investing in People	6,900	6,900	-
3.1 Health	6,900	6,900	-
International Military Education and Training	147	150	3
1 Peace and Security	147	150	3
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	147	150	3
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,853	2,498	-1,355
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,850	1,348	-502
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,003	1,150	-853
Tanzania	591,494	590,552	-942
Development Assistance	115,734	97,936	-17,798
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,900	7,944	5,044
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	400	-	-400
2.2 Good Governance	750	4,000	3,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,750	-	-1,750
2.4 Civil Society	-	3,944	3,944
3 Investing in People	24,834	9,992	-14,842
3.1 Health	4,834	2,992	-1,842
3.2 Education	20,000	7,000	-13,000
4 Economic Growth	88,000	80,000	-8,000
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000	10,000	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	70,000	62,000	-8,000
4.8 Environment	13,000	8,000	-5,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
P.L. 480 Title II	3,770	-	-3,770
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,770	-	-3,770
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,770	-	-3,770
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
Global Health Programs - State	372,381	393,581	21,200
3 Investing in People	372,381	393,581	21,200
3.1 Health	372,381	393,581	21,200
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,335	98,335	-
3 Investing in People	98,335	98,335	-
3.1 Health	98,335	98,335	-
International Military Education and Training	424	500	76
1 Peace and Security	424	500	76
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	424	500	76
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	-	-450
1 Peace and Security	450	-	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	-	-450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	200	-
1 Peace and Security	200	200	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	200	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	43,770	62,208	18,438
6.1 Program Design and Learning	24,470	30,477	6,007
6.2 Administration and Oversight	19,300	31,731	12,431
The Gambia	198	150	-48
International Military Education and Training	198	150	-48
1 Peace and Security	198	150	-48
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	198	150	-48
Togo	398	200	-198
International Military Education and Training	398	200	-198
1 Peace and Security	398	200	-198
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	398	200	-198
Uganda	491,884	469,071	-22,813
Development Assistance	63,270	49,775	-13,495
1 Peace and Security	-	2,500	2,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,500	2,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,000	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	27,770	8,500	-19,270
3.1 Health	5,270	-	-5,270
3.2 Education	22,500	8,500	-14,000
4 Economic Growth	35,500	36,775	1,275
4.5 Agriculture	30,000	30,000	-
4.8 Environment	5,500	6,775	1,275
P.L. 480 Title II	23,678	10,000	-13,678
3 Investing in People	16,302	10,000	-6,302
3.1 Health	16,302	10,000	-6,302
5 Humanitarian Assistance	7,376	-	-7,376
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,376	-	-7,376

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-
1 Peace and Security	200	200	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	313,467	320,176	6,709
3 Investing in People	313,467	320,176	6,709
3.1 Health	313,467	320,176	6,709
Global Health Programs - USAID	90,500	88,200	-2,300
3 Investing in People	90,500	88,200	-2,300
3.1 Health	90,500	88,200	-2,300
International Military Education and Training	569	520	-49
1 Peace and Security	569	520	-49
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	569	520	-49
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	200	-
1 Peace and Security	200	200	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	200	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	35,283	42,859	7,576
6.1 Program Design and Learning	14,334	18,820	4,486
6.2 Administration and Oversight	20,949	24,039	3,090
Zambia	359,127	415,890	56,763
Development Assistance	42,500	23,933	-18,567
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,000	4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,000	4,000
3 Investing in People	27,500	3,933	-23,567
3.1 Health	5,000	1,433	-3,567
3.2 Education	22,500	2,500	-20,000
4 Economic Growth	15,000	16,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	12,000	4,000
4.8 Environment	7,000	4,000	-3,000
Global Health Programs - State	257,476	334,732	77,256
3 Investing in People	257,476	334,732	77,256
3.1 Health	257,476	334,732	77,256
Global Health Programs - USAID	58,800	56,875	-1,925
3 Investing in People	58,800	56,875	-1,925
3.1 Health	58,800	56,875	-1,925
International Military Education and Training	351	350	-1
1 Peace and Security	351	350	-1
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	351	350	-1
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	28,839	38,523	9,684
6.1 Program Design and Learning	13,401	17,004	3,603
6.2 Administration and Oversight	15,438	21,519	6,081
Zimbabwe	168,976	161,566	-7,410
Economic Support Fund	20,325	21,816	1,491
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,575	14,000	-575
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,255	2,000	745
2.2 Good Governance	4,570	2,500	-2,070
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	800	3,000	2,200
2.4 Civil Society	7,950	6,500	-1,450
3 Investing in People	750	-	-750
3.1 Health	750	-	-750
4 Economic Growth	5,000	7,816	2,816

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,900	1,900
4.5 Agriculture	4,000	4,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	1,916	916
P.L. 480 Title II	28,901	20,000	-8,901
3 Investing in People	10,899	8,858	-2,041
3.1 Health	10,899	8,858	-2,041
4 Economic Growth	5,106	8,085	2,979
4.5 Agriculture	3,205	5,746	2,541
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,243	1,572	329
4.8 Environment	658	767	109
5 Humanitarian Assistance	12,896	3,057	-9,839
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,498	-	-9,498
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,398	3,057	-341
Global Health Programs - State	77,250	77,250	-
3 Investing in People	77,250	77,250	-
3.1 Health	77,250	77,250	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,500	41,500	-1,000
3 Investing in People	42,500	41,500	-1,000
3.1 Health	42,500	41,500	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	-	1,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,000	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,889	12,092	-797
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,883	4,749	-134
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,006	7,343	-663
African Union	774	1,196	422
Economic Support Fund	774	696	-78
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	150	696	546
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	150	696	546
3 Investing in People	200	-	-200
3.2 Education	200	-	-200
4 Economic Growth	424	-	-424
4.2 Trade and Investment	424	-	-424
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	500	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	500	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	100	312	212
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	200	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	112	112
State Africa Regional (AF)	97,022	211,798	114,776
Economic Support Fund	21,532	26,795	5,263
1 Peace and Security	8,082	9,000	918
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,000	6,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	582	300	-282
1.5 Transnational Crime	900	1,000	100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	600	1,700	1,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,800	10,495	3,695
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,300	3,300	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,250	2,750	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,250	2,945	-305

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,500	1,500
3 Investing in People	2,500	2,800	300
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,500	2,800	300
4 Economic Growth	4,150	4,500	350
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	500	-
4.3 Financial Sector	500	-	-500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,650	3,000	350
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	1,000	500
Foreign Military Financing	4,925	12,403	7,478
1 Peace and Security	4,925	12,403	7,478
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,925	12,403	7,478
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,970	17,000	-6,970
1 Peace and Security	17,846	14,000	-3,846
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,846	12,000	-1,846
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,000	2,000	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,124	3,000	-3,124
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,124	3,000	-3,124
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	22,945	24,350	1,405
1 Peace and Security	22,945	24,350	1,405
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	21,445	23,350	1,905
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,500	500	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	500	500
Peacekeeping Operations	23,650	131,250	107,600
1 Peace and Security	23,650	131,250	107,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	23,650	131,250	107,600
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,062	3,238	1,176
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,062	3,238	1,176
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	100,350	120,244	19,894
Development Assistance	86,250	106,244	19,994
1 Peace and Security	750	2,325	1,575
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	750	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	1,575	1,575
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	3,250	3,250
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,750	1,750
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,500	1,500
3 Investing in People	27,250	16,750	-10,500
3.1 Health	10,000	3,000	-7,000
3.2 Education	17,250	13,750	-3,500
4 Economic Growth	58,250	83,919	25,669
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,250	7,269	6,019
4.3 Financial Sector	-	500	500
4.4 Infrastructure	45,000	61,675	16,675
4.5 Agriculture	1,500	2,000	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	900	900
4.8 Environment	10,500	11,575	1,075
Economic Support Fund			
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	14,000	-100
3 Investing in People	14,100	14,000	-100
3.1 Health	14,100	14,000	-100

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	27,262	31,894	4,632
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,770	4,550	1,780
6.2 Administration and Oversight	24,492	27,344	2,852
USAID Central Africa Regional	39,400	16,578	-22,822
Development Assistance	39,400	16,578	-22,822
4 Economic Growth	39,400	16,578	-22,822
4.8 Environment	39,400	16,578	-22,822
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,138	2,000	-138
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300	600	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,838	1,400	-438
USAID East Africa Regional	70,611	65,080	-5,531
Development Assistance	41,161	56,480	15,319
1 Peace and Security	-	2,500	2,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,500	2,500
3 Investing in People	1,911	-	-1,911
3.1 Health	1,911	-	-1,911
4 Economic Growth	39,250	53,980	14,730
4.2 Trade and Investment	8,750	23,000	14,250
4.3 Financial Sector	-	480	480
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	20,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,500	10,500	-
Economic Support Fund	20,000	-	-20,000
1 Peace and Security	20,000	-	-20,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	20,000	-	-20,000
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	-
3 Investing in People	800	800	-
3.1 Health	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,650	7,800	-850
3 Investing in People	8,650	7,800	-850
3.1 Health	8,650	7,800	-850
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,784	6,440	-344
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,694	1,749	-945
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,090	4,691	601
USAID Sahel Regional Program	18,400	28,307	9,907
Development Assistance	15,600	22,007	6,407
1 Peace and Security	-	1,167	1,167
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	1,167	1,167
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,085	2,085
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,085	2,085
3 Investing in People	5,600	3,836	-1,764
3.1 Health	5,600	3,836	-1,764
4 Economic Growth	10,000	14,919	4,919
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	10,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,835	1,835
4.8 Environment	-	3,084	3,084
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	6,300	3,500
3 Investing in People	2,800	6,300	3,500
3.1 Health	2,800	6,300	3,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,500	4,700	2,200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500	2,200	1,700

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,000	2,500	500
USAID Southern Africa Regional	25,511	34,223	8,712
Development Assistance	21,911	30,623	8,712
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,500	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,500	1,500
3 Investing in People	1,911	1,150	-761
3.1 Health	1,911	1,150	-761
4 Economic Growth	20,000	27,973	7,973
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	14,186	14,186
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	7,000	-
4.8 Environment	13,000	6,787	-6,213
Global Health Programs - State	1,600	1,600	-
3 Investing in People	1,600	1,600	-
3.1 Health	1,600	1,600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	2,000	-
3 Investing in People	2,000	2,000	-
3.1 Health	2,000	2,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,359	3,473	114
6.1 Program Design and Learning	250	1,368	1,118
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,109	2,105	-1,004
USAID West Africa Regional	65,083	79,314	14,231
Development Assistance	50,983	64,914	13,931
1 Peace and Security	8,000	8,806	806
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,000	8,806	806
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	1,036	36
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	416	-584
2.4 Civil Society	-	620	620
3 Investing in People	6,733	3,936	-2,797
3.1 Health	6,733	3,936	-2,797
4 Economic Growth	35,250	51,136	15,886
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	18,644	18,644
4.3 Financial Sector	-	644	644
4.5 Agriculture	22,000	24,000	2,000
4.8 Environment	13,250	7,848	-5,402
P.L. 480 Title II			
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	14,400	300
3 Investing in People	14,100	14,400	300
3.1 Health	14,100	14,400	300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	13,175	7,913	-5,262
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,944	2,489	-1,455
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,231	5,424	-3,807

East Asia and Pacific	779,537	845,558	66,021
Burma	99,700	110,200	10,500
Economic Support Fund	68,700	80,700	12,000
1 Peace and Security	6,000	13,000	7,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	1,000	500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,500	12,000	6,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	16,455	28,455	12,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,405	7,455	5,050

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	-	9,000	9,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	4,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	12,050	8,000	-4,050
3 Investing in People	2,306	1,806	-500
3.2 Education	2,306	1,806	-500
4 Economic Growth	23,939	20,000	-3,939
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	14,000	-6,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,939	3,000	-939
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,000	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	20,000	17,439	-2,561
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	20,000	17,439	-2,561
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	9,000	-
3 Investing in People	9,000	9,000	-
3.1 Health	9,000	9,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	22,000	15,500	-6,500
3 Investing in People	22,000	15,500	-6,500
3.1 Health	22,000	15,500	-6,500
International Military Education and Training			
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	3,000	3,000
1 Peace and Security	-	2,600	2,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,150	1,150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	1,450	1,450
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	400	400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	400	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	2,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	-	2,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,000	2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,044	8,356	3,312
6.1 Program Design and Learning	250	1,811	1,561
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,794	6,545	1,751
Cambodia	70,892	80,512	9,620
Development Assistance	26,756	35,250	8,494
1 Peace and Security	350	-	-350
1.5 Transnational Crime	350	-	-350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,906	16,250	8,344
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,290	5,000	1,710
2.2 Good Governance	250	3,250	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,452	4,000	2,548
2.4 Civil Society	2,914	4,000	1,086
3 Investing in People	-	2,000	2,000
3.2 Education	-	2,000	2,000
4 Economic Growth	18,500	17,000	-1,500
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	8,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,500	9,000	-1,500
Economic Support Fund	5,200	3,500	-1,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,200	3,500	-1,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,200	3,500	-1,700
Foreign Military Financing	500	-	-500
1 Peace and Security	500	-	-500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	-	-500
Global Health Programs - State	5,122	5,122	-
3 Investing in People	5,122	5,122	-
3.1 Health	5,122	5,122	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,772	30,500	1,728
3 Investing in People	28,772	30,500	1,728
3.1 Health	28,772	30,500	1,728
International Military Education and Training	452	450	-2
1 Peace and Security	452	450	-2
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	452	450	-2
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,090	5,690	1,600
1 Peace and Security	4,090	5,690	1,600
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	190	190	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,900	5,500	1,600
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,531	6,918	387
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,229	1,804	575
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,302	5,114	-188
China	12,300	6,800	-5,500
Economic Support Fund	10,000	4,500	-5,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,000	-	-3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	-	-3,000
3 Investing in People	3,541	1,000	-2,541
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,541	1,000	-2,541
4 Economic Growth	3,459	3,500	41
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	459	-	-459
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	2,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	1,500	-500
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	1,500	-
3 Investing in People	1,500	1,500	-
3.1 Health	1,500	1,500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	800	800	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	800	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,482	840	-642
6.1 Program Design and Learning	50	135	85
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,432	705	-727
Indonesia	139,491	187,375	47,884
Development Assistance	66,420	112,400	45,980
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,082	33,500	25,418
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,700	3,000	1,300
2.2 Good Governance	4,300	19,500	15,200
2.4 Civil Society	2,082	11,000	8,918
3 Investing in People	29,338	35,200	5,862
3.1 Health	8,338	8,100	-238
3.2 Education	21,000	27,100	6,100
4 Economic Growth	29,000	36,700	7,700
4.8 Environment	29,000	36,700	7,700
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	7,000	7,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	7,000	7,000
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	14,000	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	14,000	14,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,000	14,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	350	2,250	1,900
3 Investing in People	350	2,250	1,900
3.1 Health	350	2,250	1,900
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,250	39,750	-1,500
3 Investing in People	41,250	39,750	-1,500
3.1 Health	41,250	39,750	-1,500
International Military Education and Training	1,855	2,400	545
1 Peace and Security	1,855	2,400	545
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,855	2,400	545
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,066	11,025	959
1 Peace and Security	7,666	8,705	1,039
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,191	8,230	1,039
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	475	475	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,400	2,320	-80
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,400	2,320	-80
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,550	5,550	-
1 Peace and Security	5,550	5,550	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,600	4,600	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	950	950	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,232	9,102	3,870
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,007	4,144	3,137
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,225	4,958	733
Laos	16,336	21,750	5,414
Development Assistance	2,750	11,100	8,350
3 Investing in People	750	7,400	6,650
3.1 Health	750	5,900	5,150
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	1,500	1,500
4 Economic Growth	2,000	3,700	1,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	2,650	650
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	-	50	50
Foreign Military Financing	288	200	-88
1 Peace and Security	288	200	-88
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	288	200	-88
International Military Education and Training	298	450	152
1 Peace and Security	298	450	152
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	298	450	152
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	900	700	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	450	-150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	200	250	50
1.5 Transnational Crime	100	-	-100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	100	300	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	100	300	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	12,000	9,000	-3,000
1 Peace and Security	12,000	9,000	-3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,000	9,000	-3,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	748	2,320	1,572

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	185	185
6.2 Administration and Oversight	748	2,135	1,387
Malaysia	2,947	3,125	178
International Military Education and Training	877	1,000	123
1 Peace and Security	877	1,000	123
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	877	1,000	123
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	855	55
1 Peace and Security	-	855	855
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	855	855
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	800	-	-800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	-	-800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,270	1,270	-
1 Peace and Security	1,270	1,270	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	800	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	470	470	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	30	30	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	30	30	-
Marshall Islands	500	500	-
Development Assistance	500	500	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	500	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500	500	-
International Military Education and Training			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	39	-	-39
6.2 Administration and Oversight	39	-	-39
Micronesia	500	500	-
Development Assistance	500	500	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	500	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	500	500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	39	-	-39
6.2 Administration and Oversight	39	-	-39
Mongolia	8,465	3,874	-4,591
Development Assistance	5,000	-	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	-	-1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	-	-1,000
4 Economic Growth	4,000	-	-4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,000	-	-4,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	1,624	-776
1 Peace and Security	2,400	1,624	-776
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,400	1,624	-776
International Military Education and Training	825	1,500	675
1 Peace and Security	825	1,500	675
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	825	1,500	675
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	500	500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	500	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	250	10
1 Peace and Security	240	250	10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	240	250	10
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	100	50	-50
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	-	-100

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	50	50
Papua New Guinea	6,445	6,450	5
Global Health Programs - State	3,700	3,700	-
3 Investing in People	3,700	3,700	-
3.1 Health	3,700	3,700	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	2,500	-
3 Investing in People	2,500	2,500	-
3.1 Health	2,500	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	245	250	5
1 Peace and Security	245	250	5
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	245	250	5
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	235	596	361
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	103	103
6.2 Administration and Oversight	235	493	258
Philippines	196,643	184,220	-12,423
Development Assistance	87,682	98,430	10,748
1 Peace and Security	600	600	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	600	600	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,240	19,500	8,260
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,616	6,000	1,384
2.2 Good Governance	6,624	8,500	1,876
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,500	2,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	2,500	2,500
3 Investing in People	33,680	20,230	-13,450
3.1 Health	4,500	3,500	-1,000
3.2 Education	29,180	16,730	-12,450
4 Economic Growth	42,162	58,100	15,938
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	4,500	3,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,232	3,000	-232
4.4 Infrastructure	2,903	12,000	9,097
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,827	12,600	7,773
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,200	3,000	1,800
4.8 Environment	29,000	23,000	-6,000
P.L. 480 Title II	8,662	-	-8,662
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,662	-	-8,662
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,662	-	-8,662
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	40,000	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	50,000	40,000	-10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	50,000	40,000	-10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,500	31,200	-1,300
3 Investing in People	32,500	31,200	-1,300
3.1 Health	32,500	31,200	-1,300
International Military Education and Training	1,699	2,000	301
1 Peace and Security	1,699	2,000	301
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,699	2,000	301
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,000	9,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	5,500	7,000	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,500	7,000	1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,500	2,000	-500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500	2,000	-500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,100	3,590	-4,510
1 Peace and Security	8,100	3,590	-4,510
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	7,510	3,000	-4,510
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	590	590	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	14,505	3,853	-10,652
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,250	3,053	-197
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,255	800	-10,455
Samoa	30	100	70
International Military Education and Training	30	100	70
1 Peace and Security	30	100	70
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30	100	70
Singapore	240	250	10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	250	10
1 Peace and Security	240	250	10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	240	250	10
Thailand	7,499	10,420	2,921
Development Assistance	4,000	5,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	1,005	1,235	230
1.5 Transnational Crime	450	410	-40
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	555	825	270
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,995	3,765	770
2.2 Good Governance	1,352	1,880	528
2.4 Civil Society	1,643	1,885	242
Foreign Military Financing			
International Military Education and Training	713	2,200	1,487
1 Peace and Security	713	2,200	1,487
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	713	2,200	1,487
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,466	1,900	434
1 Peace and Security	780	950	170
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	780	950	170
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	686	950	264
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	686	950	264
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,320	1,320	-
1 Peace and Security	1,320	1,320	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	650	650	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	670	670	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,178	1,773	595
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	147	147
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,178	1,626	448
Timor-Leste	9,843	16,200	6,357
Development Assistance	6,500	12,700	6,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,054	4,610	2,556
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	-	-500
2.2 Good Governance	1,554	2,110	556
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,500	2,500
4 Economic Growth	4,446	8,090	3,644
4.5 Agriculture	1,500	-	-1,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	946	5,090	4,144
4.8 Environment	2,000	3,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	300	300	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	300	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	2,000	-
3 Investing in People	2,000	2,000	-
3.1 Health	2,000	2,000	-
International Military Education and Training	383	400	17
1 Peace and Security	383	400	17
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	383	400	17
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	660	800	140
1 Peace and Security	-	100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	50	50
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	50	50
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	660	700	40
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	660	700	40
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,501	2,603	1,102
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,293	1,293
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,501	1,310	-191
Tonga	250	250	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-
1 Peace and Security	250	250	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	250	-
Vietnam	105,641	125,812	20,171
Development Assistance	21,395	34,750	13,355
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	10,500	10,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	4,000	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	6,500	6,500
3 Investing in People	9,695	6,250	-3,445
3.2 Education	4,945	1,500	-3,445
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,750	4,750	-
4 Economic Growth	11,700	18,000	6,300
4.2 Trade and Investment	420	5,000	4,580
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	550	3,000	2,450
4.7 Economic Opportunity	230	-	-230
4.8 Environment	10,500	10,000	-500
Economic Support Fund	22,000	15,000	-7,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,120	-	-2,120
2.2 Good Governance	2,120	-	-2,120
4 Economic Growth	19,880	15,000	-4,880
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,880	-	-4,880
4.8 Environment	15,000	15,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	11,900	1,900
1 Peace and Security	10,000	11,900	1,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	11,900	1,900
Global Health Programs - State	46,727	53,142	6,415
3 Investing in People	46,727	53,142	6,415
3.1 Health	46,727	53,142	6,415
International Military Education and Training	999	1,500	501
1 Peace and Security	999	1,500	501
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	999	1,500	501
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	4,450	4,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	300	4,285	3,985
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	4,285	3,985
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	150	165	15
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	150	165	15
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,070	5,070	1,000
1 Peace and Security	4,070	5,070	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	570	570	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500	4,500	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,276	8,590	1,314
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,492	2,910	418
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,784	5,680	896
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	47,863	34,597	-13,266
Economic Support Fund	25,148	24,387	-761
1 Peace and Security	805	805	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	525	525	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	280	280	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,213	9,708	4,495
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	500	-
2.2 Good Governance	4,713	9,208	4,495
3 Investing in People	-	2,400	2,400
3.2 Education	-	2,400	2,400
4 Economic Growth	18,530	10,574	-7,956
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,484	9,699	215
4.4 Infrastructure	8,671	-	-8,671
4.8 Environment	375	875	500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	600	900	300
5.2 Disaster Readiness	600	900	300
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	-	1,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,000	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,990	4,790	-4,200
1 Peace and Security	7,990	4,290	-3,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,990	3,290	300
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,000	1,000	-1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,000	-	-3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	500	-500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	500	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	13,725	4,420	-9,305
1 Peace and Security	13,725	4,420	-9,305
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,345	2,050	-295
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	380	370	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,000	2,000	-9,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	583	480	-103
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	583	480	-103
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	53,952	52,623	-1,329
Development Assistance	39,039	32,710	-6,329
1 Peace and Security	822	1,200	378
1.5 Transnational Crime	822	1,200	378
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,000	4,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,000	4,000
4 Economic Growth	38,217	27,510	-10,707
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,600	2,600	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,700	2,700	-
4.8 Environment	33,917	22,210	-11,707
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
4 Economic Growth	-	5,000	5,000
4.8 Environment	-	5,000	5,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,913	5,913	-
3 Investing in People	5,913	5,913	-
3.1 Health	5,913	5,913	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	9,000	-
3 Investing in People	9,000	9,000	-
3.1 Health	9,000	9,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	11,032	9,257	-1,775
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,375	1,376	1
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,657	7,881	-1,776

Europe and Eurasia	526,916	953,250	426,334
Albania	16,562	14,120	-2,442
Economic Support Fund	6,079	6,000	-79
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,059	6,000	-59
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	1,724	-276
2.2 Good Governance	3,464	3,721	257
2.4 Civil Society	595	555	-40
3 Investing in People	20	-	-20
3.2 Education	20	-	-20
Foreign Military Financing	2,600	2,400	-200
1 Peace and Security	2,600	2,400	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,600	2,400	-200
International Military Education and Training	1,063	1,000	-63
1 Peace and Security	1,063	1,000	-63
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,063	1,000	-63
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,450	2,650	-1,800
1 Peace and Security	2,557	1,450	-1,107
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,557	1,450	-1,107
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,893	1,200	-693
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,893	1,200	-693
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,370	2,070	-300
1 Peace and Security	2,370	2,070	-300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	570	570	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	1,500	-300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	885	870	-15
6.1 Program Design and Learning	120	100	-20
6.2 Administration and Oversight	765	770	5
Armenia	27,550	23,100	-4,450
Economic Support Fund	20,700	18,360	-2,340
1 Peace and Security	3,437	3,228	-209
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,309	3,100	-209
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	128	128	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,491	6,600	109
2.2 Good Governance	3,265	4,500	1,235
2.4 Civil Society	3,226	2,100	-1,126
3 Investing in People	2,000	1,132	-868
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000	1,132	-868
4 Economic Growth	8,772	7,400	-1,372
4.2 Trade and Investment	426	400	-26
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,346	7,000	-1,346
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	1,700	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	2,700	1,700	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,700	1,700	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	586	600	14
1 Peace and Security	586	600	14
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	586	600	14
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,824	1,700	-1,124
1 Peace and Security	1,016	730	-286
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	821	654	-167
1.5 Transnational Crime	195	76	-119
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,808	970	-838
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,808	970	-838
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	740	740	-
1 Peace and Security	740	740	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	740	740	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,070	2,976	-94
6.1 Program Design and Learning	371	490	119
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,699	2,486	-213
Azerbaijan	14,273	11,508	-2,765
Economic Support Fund	9,000	7,978	-1,022
1 Peace and Security	195	195	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	195	195	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,791	4,775	-16
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	582	532	-50
2.2 Good Governance	555	300	-255
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,331	830	-501
2.4 Civil Society	2,323	3,113	790
4 Economic Growth	4,014	3,008	-1,006
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,036	936	-100
4.3 Financial Sector	1,026	-	-1,026
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,952	2,072	120
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	1,700	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	2,700	1,700	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,700	1,700	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	592	600	8
1 Peace and Security	592	600	8
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	592	600	8
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,226	800	-426
1 Peace and Security	226	136	-90
1.5 Transnational Crime	226	136	-90
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	664	-336
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	664	-336

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	755	430	-325
1 Peace and Security	755	430	-325
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	430	430	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	325	-	-325
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,865	1,891	26
6.1 Program Design and Learning	125	100	-25
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,740	1,791	51
Belarus	11,000	9,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	11,000	9,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	424	400	-24
1.5 Transnational Crime	424	400	-24
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,211	6,600	-1,611
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	-	-300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,200	1,300	100
2.4 Civil Society	6,711	5,300	-1,411
3 Investing in People	865	500	-365
3.2 Education	365	-	-365
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	500	500	-
4 Economic Growth	1,500	1,500	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500	1,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	650	684	34
6.1 Program Design and Learning	185	150	-35
6.2 Administration and Oversight	465	534	69
Bosnia and Herzegovina	41,991	37,220	-4,771
Economic Support Fund	25,554	24,300	-1,254
1 Peace and Security	2,535	3,013	478
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,535	3,013	478
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,986	12,387	-599
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,196	2,837	641
2.2 Good Governance	4,085	3,300	-785
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	401	400	-1
2.4 Civil Society	6,304	5,850	-454
3 Investing in People	70	-	-70
3.2 Education	70	-	-70
4 Economic Growth	9,963	8,900	-1,063
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,455	1,600	-1,855
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,508	7,300	792
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	4,000	-500
1 Peace and Security	4,500	4,000	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500	4,000	-500
International Military Education and Training	982	1,000	18
1 Peace and Security	982	1,000	18
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	982	1,000	18
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,735	3,800	-2,935
1 Peace and Security	4,900	2,106	-2,794
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,900	2,106	-2,794
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,835	1,694	-141
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,835	1,694	-141
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,220	4,120	-100
1 Peace and Security	4,220	4,120	-100

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	620	620	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,600	3,500	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,519	2,464	-55
6.1 Program Design and Learning	285	314	29
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,234	2,150	-84
Bulgaria	9,313	7,000	-2,313
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	5,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	7,000	5,000	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000	5,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	2,063	2,000	-63
1 Peace and Security	2,063	2,000	-63
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,063	2,000	-63
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	-	-250
1 Peace and Security	250	-	-250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	-	-250
Croatia	4,535	3,600	-935
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,500	-
1 Peace and Security	2,500	2,500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	1,135	1,100	-35
1 Peace and Security	1,135	1,100	-35
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,135	1,100	-35
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	900	-	-900
1 Peace and Security	900	-	-900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900	-	-900
Czech Republic	4,800	2,800	-2,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	1,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	1,000	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	1,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,800	1,800	-
1 Peace and Security	1,800	1,800	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	1,800	-
Estonia	3,611	3,200	-411
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	2,000	-400
1 Peace and Security	2,400	2,000	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,400	2,000	-400
International Military Education and Training	1,211	1,200	-11
1 Peace and Security	1,211	1,200	-11
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,211	1,200	-11
Georgia	58,388	77,152	18,764
Economic Support Fund	39,400	50,552	11,152
1 Peace and Security	921	7,000	6,079
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	921	7,000	6,079
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,428	20,200	772
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,163	3,348	-815
2.2 Good Governance	3,550	4,450	900
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,270	4,350	80
2.4 Civil Society	7,445	8,052	607
3 Investing in People	4,668	200	-4,468
3.1 Health	1,500	-	-1,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	2,968	-	-2,968
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	200	200	-
4 Economic Growth	14,383	23,152	8,769
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	685	-	-685
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,313	418	-895
4.4 Infrastructure	2,758	2,500	-258
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	3,000	-2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,627	15,334	12,707
4.8 Environment	2,000	1,900	-100
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	20,000	8,000
1 Peace and Security	12,000	20,000	8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,000	20,000	8,000
International Military Education and Training	1,791	2,200	409
1 Peace and Security	1,791	2,200	409
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,791	2,200	409
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,947	3,500	-447
1 Peace and Security	2,793	2,450	-343
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,673	2,335	-338
1.5 Transnational Crime	120	115	-5
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,154	1,050	-104
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,154	1,050	-104
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	900	-350
1 Peace and Security	1,250	900	-350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,250	900	-350
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,263	7,797	534
6.1 Program Design and Learning	998	1,421	423
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,265	6,376	111
Greece	97	200	103
International Military Education and Training	97	200	103
1 Peace and Security	97	200	103
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	97	200	103
Hungary	1,602	1,000	-602
Foreign Military Financing	450	-	-450
1 Peace and Security	450	-	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	1,152	1,000	-152
1 Peace and Security	1,152	1,000	-152
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,152	1,000	-152
Kosovo	54,035	50,720	-3,315
Economic Support Fund	37,891	35,470	-2,421
1 Peace and Security	5,800	3,800	-2,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,800	3,800	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	15,345	14,618	-727
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,100	7,178	1,078
2.2 Good Governance	6,600	3,500	-3,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,645	2,940	295
3 Investing in People	925	1,100	175
3.2 Education	925	1,100	175
4 Economic Growth	15,821	15,952	131

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,500	1,500	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	98	118	20
4.3 Financial Sector	1,077	900	-177
4.4 Infrastructure	3,000	2,634	-366
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,146	10,800	654
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	4,000	-
1 Peace and Security	4,000	4,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	4,000	-
International Military Education and Training	750	750	-
1 Peace and Security	750	750	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750	750	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,674	9,500	-1,174
1 Peace and Security	7,645	4,120	-3,525
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,645	4,120	-3,525
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,029	5,380	2,351
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,029	5,380	2,351
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	720	1,000	280
1 Peace and Security	720	1,000	280
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	720	1,000	280
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,916	6,580	-336
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,429	1,400	-29
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,487	5,180	-307
Latvia	3,517	3,200	-317
Foreign Military Financing	2,250	2,000	-250
1 Peace and Security	2,250	2,000	-250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,250	2,000	-250
International Military Education and Training	1,267	1,200	-67
1 Peace and Security	1,267	1,200	-67
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,267	1,200	-67
Lithuania	3,774	3,200	-574
Foreign Military Financing	2,549	2,000	-549
1 Peace and Security	2,549	2,000	-549
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,549	2,000	-549
International Military Education and Training	1,225	1,200	-25
1 Peace and Security	1,225	1,200	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,225	1,200	-25
Macedonia	12,153	11,800	-353
Economic Support Fund	5,207	5,000	-207
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,169	5,000	-169
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	120	713	593
2.2 Good Governance	340	-	-340
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	195	195
2.4 Civil Society	4,709	4,092	-617
3 Investing in People	38	-	-38
3.2 Education	38	-	-38
Foreign Military Financing	3,600	3,600	-
1 Peace and Security	3,600	3,600	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,600	3,600	-
International Military Education and Training	1,070	1,100	30
1 Peace and Security	1,070	1,100	30

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,070	1,100	30
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,786	1,600	-186
1 Peace and Security	1,043	820	-223
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,043	820	-223
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	743	780	37
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	743	780	37
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	490	500	10
1 Peace and Security	490	500	10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	490	500	10
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,436	1,626	190
6.1 Program Design and Learning	142	123	-19
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,294	1,503	209
Malta	147	100	-47
International Military Education and Training	147	100	-47
1 Peace and Security	147	100	-47
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	147	100	-47
Moldova	20,689	49,120	28,431
Economic Support Fund	15,050	31,820	16,770
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,181	10,656	3,475
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,342	3,698	2,356
2.2 Good Governance	2,178	2,865	687
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,093	1,156	63
2.4 Civil Society	2,568	2,937	369
4 Economic Growth	7,869	21,164	13,295
4.2 Trade and Investment	138	114	-24
4.3 Financial Sector	400	390	-10
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,981	20,660	14,679
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,350	-	-1,350
Foreign Military Financing	1,250	12,750	11,500
1 Peace and Security	1,250	12,750	11,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,250	12,750	11,500
International Military Education and Training	779	1,150	371
1 Peace and Security	779	1,150	371
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	779	1,150	371
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,230	2,800	-430
1 Peace and Security	1,372	2,400	1,028
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,022	2,000	978
1.5 Transnational Crime	350	400	50
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,858	400	-1,458
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,858	400	-1,458
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	380	600	220
1 Peace and Security	380	600	220
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	380	600	220
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,308	2,588	280
6.1 Program Design and Learning	502	523	21
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,806	2,065	259
Montenegro	4,486	3,600	-886
Economic Support Fund	374	-	-374
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	374	-	-374
2.4 Civil Society	374	-	-374

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	1,000	-200
1 Peace and Security	1,200	1,000	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200	1,000	-200
International Military Education and Training	596	600	4
1 Peace and Security	596	600	4
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	596	600	4
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,826	1,500	-326
1 Peace and Security	602	670	68
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	602	670	68
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,224	830	-394
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,224	830	-394
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	490	500	10
1 Peace and Security	490	500	10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	490	500	10
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	391	463	72
6.2 Administration and Oversight	391	463	72
Poland	16,000	11,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	3,000	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	3,000	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	6,000	-8,000
1 Peace and Security	14,000	6,000	-8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,000	6,000	-8,000
International Military Education and Training	2,000	2,000	-
1 Peace and Security	2,000	2,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,000	-
Portugal	81	100	19
International Military Education and Training	81	100	19
1 Peace and Security	81	100	19
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	81	100	19
Romania	9,737	7,100	-2,637
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	5,400	-2,600
1 Peace and Security	8,000	5,400	-2,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,000	5,400	-2,600
International Military Education and Training	1,737	1,700	-37
1 Peace and Security	1,737	1,700	-37
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,737	1,700	-37
Serbia	22,965	18,440	-4,525
Economic Support Fund	14,877	11,250	-3,627
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,832	7,250	-3,582
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,714	3,110	-1,604
2.2 Good Governance	2,592	1,130	-1,462
2.4 Civil Society	3,526	3,010	-516
3 Investing in People	45	-	-45
3.2 Education	45	-	-45
4 Economic Growth	4,000	4,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,000	4,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	1,800	-
1 Peace and Security	1,800	1,800	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	1,800	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	878	1,050	172
1 Peace and Security	878	1,050	172
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	878	1,050	172
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,250	-750
1 Peace and Security	1,300	1,125	-175
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300	1,125	-175
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,700	1,125	-575
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,700	1,125	-575
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,410	2,090	-320
1 Peace and Security	2,410	2,090	-320
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	610	590	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	1,500	-300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,675	2,114	-561
6.1 Program Design and Learning	614	300	-314
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,061	1,814	-247
Slovakia	1,347	900	-447
Foreign Military Financing	450	-	-450
1 Peace and Security	450	-	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	897	900	3
1 Peace and Security	897	900	3
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	897	900	3
Slovenia	1,167	650	-517
Foreign Military Financing	450	-	-450
1 Peace and Security	450	-	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	717	650	-67
1 Peace and Security	717	650	-67
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	717	650	-67
Turkey	4,094	3,850	-244
International Military Education and Training	3,274	3,200	-74
1 Peace and Security	3,274	3,200	-74
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,274	3,200	-74
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	820	650	-170
1 Peace and Security	820	650	-170
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	820	650	-170
Ukraine	88,057	513,502	425,445
Economic Support Fund	54,000	429,067	375,067
1 Peace and Security	5,614	32,600	26,986
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	960	19,600	18,640
1.5 Transnational Crime	654	1,000	346
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,000	12,000	8,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	34,731	39,827	5,096
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,590	4,300	710
2.2 Good Governance	14,781	20,000	5,219
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,949	2,000	-2,949
2.4 Civil Society	11,411	13,527	2,116
4 Economic Growth	13,655	356,640	342,985
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,780	20,000	17,220
4.3 Financial Sector	1,390	279,500	278,110

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000	28,500	23,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,485	28,640	24,155
Foreign Military Financing	6,103	42,250	36,147
1 Peace and Security	6,103	42,250	36,147
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,103	42,250	36,147
Global Health Programs - State	12,015	25,515	13,500
3 Investing in People	12,015	25,515	13,500
3.1 Health	12,015	25,515	13,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,500	6,100	-1,400
3 Investing in People	7,500	6,100	-1,400
3.1 Health	7,500	6,100	-1,400
International Military Education and Training	1,929	2,900	971
1 Peace and Security	1,929	2,900	971
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,929	2,900	971
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,100	4,000	-100
1 Peace and Security	2,601	2,160	-441
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,225	1,810	-415
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	121	150	29
1.5 Transnational Crime	255	200	-55
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,499	1,840	341
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,499	1,840	341
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,410	3,670	1,260
1 Peace and Security	2,410	3,670	1,260
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	970	1,670	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,440	2,000	560
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,675	9,196	2,521
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,639	2,668	1,029
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,036	6,528	1,492
Europe and Eurasia Regional	66,695	68,568	1,873
Economic Support Fund	61,185	60,908	-277
1 Peace and Security	4,852	1,662	-3,190
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,200	-	-1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,020	1,500	-520
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	670	-	-670
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	-	-300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	662	162	-500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	38,179	39,998	1,819
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,975	4,000	2,025
2.2 Good Governance	790	2,585	1,795
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,422	1,422
2.4 Civil Society	35,414	31,991	-3,423
4 Economic Growth	18,154	19,248	1,094
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,897	-	-1,897
4.3 Financial Sector	4,639	4,725	86
4.4 Infrastructure	985	958	-27
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,100	7,533	2,433
4.8 Environment	5,533	6,032	499
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	5,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	5,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	5,000	2,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	1,000	-500
3 Investing in People	1,500	1,000	-500
3.1 Health	1,500	1,000	-500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	800	800
1 Peace and Security	-	400	400
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	400	400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	400	400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	400	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,010	860	-150
1 Peace and Security	1,010	860	-150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,010	830	-180
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	30	30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,259	5,843	-1,416
6.1 Program Design and Learning	858	1,738	880
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,401	4,105	-2,296
International Fund for Ireland	1,250	-	-1,250
Economic Support Fund	1,250	-	-1,250
1 Peace and Security	1,250	-	-1,250
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,250	-	-1,250
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	23,000	17,500	-5,500
Economic Support Fund	23,000	17,500	-5,500
1 Peace and Security	23,000	17,500	-5,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	23,000	17,500	-5,500
Near East	7,039,925	7,324,070	284,145
Algeria	7,151	2,550	-4,601
P.L. 480 Title II	4,505	-	-4,505
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,505	-	-4,505
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,505	-	-4,505
International Military Education and Training	1,346	1,300	-46
1 Peace and Security	1,346	1,300	-46
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,346	1,300	-46
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,300	1,250	-50
1 Peace and Security	1,300	1,250	-50
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	750	-50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	-
Bahrain	10,972	8,600	-2,372
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	7,500	-2,500
1 Peace and Security	10,000	7,500	-2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	7,500	-2,500
International Military Education and Training	522	700	178
1 Peace and Security	522	700	178
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	522	700	178
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	450	400	-50
1 Peace and Security	450	400	-50
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	450	400	-50
Egypt	1,505,920	1,456,300	-49,620
Economic Support Fund	200,000	150,000	-50,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,500	5,000	-15,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,380	2,000	-8,380

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	4,150	3,000	-1,150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,250	-	-1,250
2.4 Civil Society	4,720	-	-4,720
3 Investing in People	77,300	55,000	-22,300
3.1 Health	15,000	5,000	-10,000
3.2 Education	52,000	48,000	-4,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,300	2,000	-8,300
4 Economic Growth	102,200	90,000	-12,200
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,400	1,500	100
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,533	2,533
4.3 Financial Sector	64,800	61,305	-3,495
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	5,000	-2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	27,071	19,662	-7,409
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,929	-	-1,929
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
1 Peace and Security	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	-	1,800	1,800
1 Peace and Security	-	1,800	1,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,800	1,800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	1,827	1,000	-827
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,827	1,000	-827
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,173	1,000	-173
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,173	1,000	-173
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,920	2,500	-420
1 Peace and Security	2,920	2,500	-420
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,920	1,500	-1,420
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	1,000	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,314	10,805	-1,509
6.1 Program Design and Learning	9,071	8,600	-471
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,243	2,205	-1,038
Iraq	367,633	355,360	-12,273
Economic Support Fund	17,500	72,500	55,000
1 Peace and Security	-	27,000	27,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	27,000	27,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	17,500	39,000	21,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	5,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	27,000	23,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	7,000	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	6,500	-	-6,500
4 Economic Growth	-	6,500	6,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	6,500	6,500
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	250,000	-50,000
1 Peace and Security	300,000	250,000	-50,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300,000	250,000	-50,000
International Military Education and Training	1,471	1,000	-471
1 Peace and Security	1,471	1,000	-471
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,471	1,000	-471
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	23,052	11,000	-12,052

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	3,250	450	-2,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,250	450	-2,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,802	10,550	-9,252
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	19,802	10,550	-9,252
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	25,610	20,860	-4,750
1 Peace and Security	25,610	20,860	-4,750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,750	5,000	250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	860	860	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,141	5,156	15
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,141	5,156	15
Israel	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
1 Peace and Security	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
Jordan	1,010,288	1,000,000	-10,288
Economic Support Fund	700,000	637,350	-62,650
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	28,362	47,000	18,638
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,500	7,000	4,500
2.2 Good Governance	8,000	12,000	4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000	7,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	12,862	21,000	8,138
3 Investing in People	126,604	113,750	-12,854
3.1 Health	70,358	47,750	-22,608
3.2 Education	45,268	55,000	9,732
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,978	11,000	22
4 Economic Growth	545,034	476,600	-68,434
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	508,300	413,350	-94,950
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,141	8,000	6,859
4.4 Infrastructure	2,978	3,000	22
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	29,715	40,000	10,285
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,900	5,000	2,100
4.8 Environment	-	7,250	7,250
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	350,000	50,000
1 Peace and Security	300,000	350,000	50,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300,000	350,000	50,000
International Military Education and Training	3,588	3,800	212
1 Peace and Security	3,588	3,800	212
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,588	3,800	212
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,700	8,850	2,150
1 Peace and Security	6,700	8,850	2,150
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,000	5,650	650
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,700	2,800	1,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	400	400
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,444	11,350	906
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,801	1,100	-4,701
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,643	10,250	5,607
Lebanon	166,000	210,510	44,510
Economic Support Fund	70,000	110,000	40,000
1 Peace and Security	2,000	7,000	5,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	7,000	5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,025	13,695	4,670
2.2 Good Governance	6,100	8,850	2,750
2.4 Civil Society	2,925	4,845	1,920
3 Investing in People	44,848	65,650	20,802
3.1 Health	11,998	30,225	18,227
3.2 Education	32,850	35,425	2,575
4 Economic Growth	14,127	23,655	9,528
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	-	-3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	14,480	12,480
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,127	7,175	-1,952
4.8 Environment	-	2,000	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	74,999	80,000	5,001
1 Peace and Security	74,999	80,000	5,001
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	74,999	80,000	5,001
International Military Education and Training	2,347	2,750	403
1 Peace and Security	2,347	2,750	403
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,347	2,750	403
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,894	13,000	-894
1 Peace and Security	13,894	10,519	-3,375
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,894	9,463	-4,431
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	1,056	1,056
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,481	2,481
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,481	2,481
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,760	4,760	-
1 Peace and Security	4,760	4,760	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	1,800	-200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	960	960	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	2,000	200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,091	7,425	2,334
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,000	3,800	1,800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,091	3,625	534
Libya	5,901	20,000	14,099
Economic Support Fund	-	10,000	10,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	10,000	10,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	7,000	7,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	3,000	3,000
International Military Education and Training	1,461	1,500	39
1 Peace and Security	1,461	1,500	39
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,461	1,500	39
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	2,000	500
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	500	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	500	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,940	6,500	3,560
1 Peace and Security	2,940	6,500	3,560
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	2,000	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	940	2,000	1,060
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	2,500	1,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	16	50	34
6.2 Administration and Oversight	16	50	34
Morocco	34,183	31,600	-2,583
Economic Support Fund	20,896	20,000	-896
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,900	6,000	100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,210	2,000	-210
2.4 Civil Society	3,690	4,000	310
3 Investing in People	9,911	4,400	-5,511
3.2 Education	9,911	4,400	-5,511
4 Economic Growth	5,085	9,600	4,515
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,085	9,600	4,515
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	5,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	7,000	5,000	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000	5,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,817	2,000	183
1 Peace and Security	1,817	2,000	183
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,817	2,000	183
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	3,000	-
1 Peace and Security	3,000	3,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	3,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,470	1,600	130
1 Peace and Security	1,470	1,600	130
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	600	100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	970	1,000	30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,927	1,200	-1,727
6.1 Program Design and Learning	739	200	-539
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,188	1,000	-1,188
Oman	11,511	5,500	-6,011
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	2,000	-6,000
1 Peace and Security	8,000	2,000	-6,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,000	2,000	-6,000
International Military Education and Training	2,011	2,000	-11
1 Peace and Security	2,011	2,000	-11
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,011	2,000	-11
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,500	-
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,500	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	500	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	-
Saudi Arabia	9	10	1
International Military Education and Training	9	10	1
1 Peace and Security	9	10	1
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9	10	1
Syria	8,250	255,000	246,750
Economic Support Fund	8,250	160,000	151,750
1 Peace and Security	2,792	45,000	42,208
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,042	-	-2,042
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	750	45,000	44,250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,458	115,000	109,542
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	10,000	10,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,818	50,000	48,182

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	558	-	-558
2.4 Civil Society	3,082	55,000	51,918
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	10,000	10,000
1 Peace and Security	-	6,000	6,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	6,000	6,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,000	4,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	4,000	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	20,000	20,000
1 Peace and Security	-	20,000	20,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	8,000	8,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	4,000	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	8,000	8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	65,000	65,000
1 Peace and Security	-	65,000	65,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	65,000	65,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,550	585	-965
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,550	585	-965
Tunisia	57,779	134,400	76,621
Economic Support Fund	25,000	55,000	30,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	18,200	18,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	600	600
2.2 Good Governance	-	10,800	10,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,400	1,400
2.4 Civil Society	-	5,400	5,400
3 Investing in People	4,750	-	-4,750
3.2 Education	4,750	-	-4,750
4 Economic Growth	20,250	36,800	16,550
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,000	2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	20,000	24,000	4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	5,800	5,800
4.7 Economic Opportunity	250	5,000	4,750
Foreign Military Financing	19,999	62,500	42,501
1 Peace and Security	19,999	62,500	42,501
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,999	62,500	42,501
International Military Education and Training	2,300	2,300	-
1 Peace and Security	2,300	2,300	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,300	2,300	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	12,000	3,000
1 Peace and Security	7,726	9,000	1,274
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,726	9,000	1,274
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,274	3,000	1,726
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,274	3,000	1,726
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,480	2,600	1,120
1 Peace and Security	1,480	2,600	1,120
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,000	2,000	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	480	600	120
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,061	1,303	242
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,061	1,303	242

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
West Bank and Gaza	449,738	442,000	-7,738
Economic Support Fund	370,000	370,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	15,200	16,700	1,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,200	4,000	-200
2.2 Good Governance	10,200	10,800	600
2.4 Civil Society	800	1,900	1,100
3 Investing in People	276,300	287,050	10,750
3.1 Health	47,000	47,000	-
3.2 Education	14,000	14,000	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	215,300	226,050	10,750
4 Economic Growth	55,700	55,700	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,950	3,950	-
4.4 Infrastructure	33,450	33,450	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	18,300	13,300	-5,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	5,000	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	22,800	10,550	-12,250
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	22,800	10,550	-12,250
P.L. 480 Title II	9,738	-	-9,738
5 Humanitarian Assistance	9,738	-	-9,738
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,738	-	-9,738
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	70,000	70,000	-
1 Peace and Security	49,280	48,300	-980
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	49,280	48,300	-980
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,720	21,700	980
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	15,300	16,900	1,600
2.2 Good Governance	5,420	4,800	-620
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	2,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	-	2,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,000	2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	16,953	17,750	797
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,240	1,500	-740
6.2 Administration and Oversight	14,713	16,250	1,537
Yemen	102,790	114,400	11,610
Economic Support Fund	13,000	70,000	57,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	39,500	39,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	22,000	22,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	5,000	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	10,500	10,500
3 Investing in People	7,500	9,300	1,800
3.1 Health	2,500	4,300	1,800
3.2 Education	5,000	5,000	-
4 Economic Growth	5,500	21,200	15,700
4.5 Agriculture	4,560	4,300	-260
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	7,000	7,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	940	9,900	8,960
P.L. 480 Title II	52,761	-	-52,761
5 Humanitarian Assistance	52,761	-	-52,761
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	52,761	-	-52,761
Foreign Military Financing	20,000	25,000	5,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	20,000	25,000	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	25,000	5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	9,500	500
3 Investing in People	9,000	9,500	500
3.1 Health	9,000	9,500	500
International Military Education and Training	1,109	1,400	291
1 Peace and Security	1,109	1,400	291
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,109	1,400	291
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,500	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,500	-500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	500	-500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	500	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,920	6,500	2,580
1 Peace and Security	3,920	6,500	2,580
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,020	3,500	480
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	1,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900	2,000	1,100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,956	8,950	6,994
6.1 Program Design and Learning	474	3,975	3,501
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,482	4,975	3,493
MENA Initiative	20,300	-	-20,300
Economic Support Fund	20,300	-	-20,300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,300	-	-10,300
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	-	-2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,300	-	-1,300
2.4 Civil Society	7,000	-	-7,000
4 Economic Growth	10,000	-	-10,000
4.3 Financial Sector	10,000	-	-10,000
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	1,400	400
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,400	400
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,400	400
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	1,400	400
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	130	-	-130
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	130	-	-130
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	75,000	70,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	75,000	70,000	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	51,119	50,000	-1,119
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,956	3,000	-2,956
2.2 Good Governance	4,972	5,000	28
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	11,964	13,000	1,036
2.4 Civil Society	28,227	29,000	773
3 Investing in People	10,000	-	-10,000
3.2 Education	10,000	-	-10,000
4 Economic Growth	13,881	20,000	6,119
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,837	10,000	3,163
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,044	10,000	2,956
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,250	-	-2,250
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,250	-	-2,250

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	5,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	5,000	-
1 Peace and Security	5,000	5,000	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,000	5,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	940	800	-140
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	100	-100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	740	700	-40
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	36,000	28,000	-8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	36,000	28,000	-8,000
1 Peace and Security	36,000	28,000	-8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	36,000	28,000	-8,000
Near East Regional Democracy	32,000	30,000	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	32,000	30,000	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	32,000	30,000	-2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,580	5,000	-580
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,580	4,000	-1,580
2.4 Civil Society	20,840	21,000	160
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,620	-	-3,620
6.1 Program Design and Learning	450	-	-450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,170	-	-3,170
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,500	13,440	10,940
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	5,000
1 Peace and Security	-	5,000	5,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	5,000	5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	2,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,460	460
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,460	460
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	540	540
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	540	540
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	6,440	4,940
1 Peace and Security	1,500	6,440	4,940
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	6,440	4,940
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	50	100	50
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	50	100	50
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	30,000	40,000	10,000
Economic Support Fund	30,000	40,000	10,000
1 Peace and Security	300	1,200	900
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	200	1,200	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	100	-	-100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,200	8,000	-2,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,900	-	-1,900
2.2 Good Governance	4,800	2,000	-2,800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,950	-	-1,950
2.4 Civil Society	1,550	6,000	4,450
3 Investing in People	13,930	8,500	-5,430
3.1 Health	7,500	7,600	100
3.2 Education	6,430	900	-5,530
4 Economic Growth	5,570	22,300	16,730
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,370	6,800	4,430

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.5 Agriculture	400	400	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,800	1,800	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	100	6,400	6,300
4.8 Environment	900	6,900	6,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,189	7,792	603
6.1 Program Design and Learning	597	1,200	603
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,592	6,592	-

South and Central Asia	2,615,159	2,856,931	241,772
Afghanistan	1,186,628	1,514,055	327,427
Economic Support Fund	852,000	1,224,900	372,900
1 Peace and Security	31,000	41,000	10,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	20,000	31,000	11,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,000	5,000	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,000	5,000	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	424,000	666,000	242,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	13,000	20,000	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	360,600	568,000	207,400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	8,000	12,000	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	42,400	66,000	23,600
3 Investing in People	236,000	266,900	30,900
3.1 Health	141,000	111,900	-29,100
3.2 Education	85,000	140,000	55,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,000	15,000	5,000
4 Economic Growth	161,000	251,000	90,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	7,000	11,000	4,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	13,000	20,000	7,000
4.3 Financial Sector	7,000	11,000	4,000
4.4 Infrastructure	43,500	68,000	24,500
4.5 Agriculture	42,500	66,000	23,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	44,000	69,000	25,000
4.8 Environment	4,000	6,000	2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	65,969	-	-65,969
3 Investing in People	6,466	-	-6,466
3.1 Health	6,466	-	-6,466
5 Humanitarian Assistance	59,503	-	-59,503
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	59,503	-	-59,503
International Military Education and Training	509	1,200	691
1 Peace and Security	509	1,200	691
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	509	1,200	691
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	225,000	250,000	25,000
1 Peace and Security	108,328	124,000	15,672
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	108,328	124,000	15,672
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	116,672	126,000	9,328
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	116,672	126,000	9,328
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	43,150	37,955	-5,195
1 Peace and Security	43,150	37,955	-5,195
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	19,650	16,600	-3,050
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,050	990	-60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	22,450	20,365	-2,085

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	78,616	129,150	50,534
6.1 Program Design and Learning	25,500	36,650	11,150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	53,116	92,500	39,384
Bangladesh	205,051	208,883	3,832
Development Assistance	81,578	92,923	11,345
1 Peace and Security	1,100	1,100	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	1,100	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,000	18,800	9,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	6,000	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	3,800	3,800
2.4 Civil Society	6,000	9,000	3,000
3 Investing in People	2,000	2,000	-
3.2 Education	2,000	2,000	-
4 Economic Growth	69,200	70,500	1,300
4.5 Agriculture	50,000	50,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,200	3,500	2,300
4.8 Environment	18,000	17,000	-1,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	278	523	245
5.2 Disaster Readiness	278	523	245
P.L. 480 Title II	34,527	36,000	1,473
3 Investing in People	22,440	8,000	-14,440
3.1 Health	22,440	8,000	-14,440
4 Economic Growth	7,548	18,000	10,452
4.5 Agriculture	7,548	18,000	10,452
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,539	10,000	5,461
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,339	6,000	4,661
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,200	4,000	800
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,000	-500
1 Peace and Security	2,500	2,000	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	2,000	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	79,500	71,200	-8,300
3 Investing in People	79,500	71,200	-8,300
3.1 Health	79,500	71,200	-8,300
International Military Education and Training	996	1,500	504
1 Peace and Security	996	1,500	504
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	996	1,500	504
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,600	2,000	-600
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,400	-600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,400	-600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	600	600	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600	600	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,350	3,260	-90
1 Peace and Security	3,350	3,260	-90
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,090	3,000	-90
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	260	260	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	11,433	13,191	1,758
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,518	2,740	222
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,915	10,451	1,536
India	87,165	78,737	-8,428
Development Assistance	19,000	24,537	5,537

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	5,000	3,200	-1,800
3.1 Health	-	3,200	3,200
3.2 Education	5,000	-	-5,000
4 Economic Growth	14,000	21,337	7,337
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	-	-3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,837	1,837
4.8 Environment	11,000	19,500	8,500
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
4 Economic Growth	-	3,000	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	-	3,000	3,000
Global Health Programs - State	13,777	20,000	6,223
3 Investing in People	13,777	20,000	6,223
3.1 Health	13,777	20,000	6,223
Global Health Programs - USAID	48,000	27,500	-20,500
3 Investing in People	48,000	27,500	-20,500
3.1 Health	48,000	27,500	-20,500
International Military Education and Training	1,388	1,300	-88
1 Peace and Security	1,388	1,300	-88
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,388	1,300	-88
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	2,400	-2,600
1 Peace and Security	5,000	2,400	-2,600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,050	2,000	-2,050
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	950	400	-550
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,267	9,213	946
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,596	2,004	408
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,671	7,209	538
Kazakhstan	9,664	8,513	-1,151
Economic Support Fund	6,354	6,113	-241
1 Peace and Security	680	794	114
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	114	114
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	430	430	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	250	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,360	2,544	184
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	796	495	-301
2.4 Civil Society	1,564	2,049	485
4 Economic Growth	3,314	2,775	-539
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	193	-	-193
4.2 Trade and Investment	365	150	-215
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	256	75	-181
4.8 Environment	2,500	2,550	50
Foreign Military Financing			
International Military Education and Training	680	700	20
1 Peace and Security	680	700	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	680	700	20
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,200	700	-500
1 Peace and Security	1,200	700	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	272	242	-30
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	385	230	-155
1.5 Transnational Crime	543	228	-315
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,430	1,000	-430

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	1,430	1,000	-430
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	350	-	-350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,080	1,000	-80
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,669	1,422	-247
6.1 Program Design and Learning	164	67	-97
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,505	1,355	-150
Kyrgyz Republic	45,356	50,391	5,035
Economic Support Fund	32,937	41,446	8,509
1 Peace and Security	350	350	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	350	350	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,664	14,897	1,233
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,803	2,499	-304
2.2 Good Governance	4,349	5,108	759
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500	2,450	950
2.4 Civil Society	5,012	4,840	-172
3 Investing in People	4,231	3,500	-731
3.2 Education	4,231	3,500	-731
4 Economic Growth	14,692	22,699	8,007
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	839	2,100	1,261
4.2 Trade and Investment	347	2,450	2,103
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,250	1,250
4.4 Infrastructure	1,889	2,000	111
4.5 Agriculture	6,000	-	-6,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,617	14,443	8,826
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	456	456
Foreign Military Financing			
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,300	3,750	-550
3 Investing in People	4,300	3,750	-550
3.1 Health	4,300	3,750	-550
International Military Education and Training	869	950	81
1 Peace and Security	869	950	81
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	869	950	81
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000	3,235	-2,765
1 Peace and Security	4,800	1,500	-3,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,086	1,300	-2,786
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	714	-	-714
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	200	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,200	1,735	535
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200	1,100	-100
2.2 Good Governance	-	635	635
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	1,010	-240
1 Peace and Security	1,250	1,010	-240
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	450	-	-450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	760	-40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	250	250
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,424	7,159	1,735
6.1 Program Design and Learning	660	912	252
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,764	6,247	1,483
Maldives	4,461	4,340	-121
Development Assistance	2,000	3,000	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	2,000	3,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	2,000	3,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	400	400	-
1 Peace and Security	400	400	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	400	-
International Military Education and Training	221	300	79
1 Peace and Security	221	300	79
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	221	300	79
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,200	-	-1,200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	-	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	-	-1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	640	640	-
1 Peace and Security	640	640	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	450	450	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	190	190	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	145	-	-145
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	145	-	-145
Nepal	81,732	82,401	669
Development Assistance	-	1,668	1,668
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,668	1,668
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,668	1,668
Economic Support Fund	33,933	33,038	-895
1 Peace and Security	1,500	2,000	500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500	1,500	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,433	8,388	955
2.2 Good Governance	1,535	3,918	2,383
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,863	2,170	-2,693
2.4 Civil Society	1,035	2,300	1,265
3 Investing in People	5,000	5,000	-
3.2 Education	5,000	5,000	-
4 Economic Growth	20,000	17,650	-2,350
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	8,000	-2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	10,000	8,150	-1,850
Foreign Military Financing	1,750	5,000	3,250
1 Peace and Security	1,750	5,000	3,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,750	5,000	3,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,900	38,775	-2,125
3 Investing in People	40,900	38,775	-2,125
3.1 Health	40,900	38,775	-2,125
International Military Education and Training	1,004	900	-104
1 Peace and Security	1,004	900	-104
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,004	900	-104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,300	2,230	-1,070
1 Peace and Security	2,310	1,200	-1,110
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,310	1,200	-1,110

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	990	1,030	40
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	990	1,030	40
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	845	790	-55
1 Peace and Security	845	790	-55
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	270	540	270
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	575	250	-325
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,250	7,476	5,226
6.1 Program Design and Learning	837	2,573	1,736
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,413	4,903	3,490
Pakistan	890,404	803,800	-86,604
Economic Support Fund	477,042	478,000	958
1 Peace and Security	46,016	36,109	-9,907
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	46,016	36,109	-9,907
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	53,489	49,123	-4,366
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,564	9,583	19
2.2 Good Governance	14,572	14,601	29
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,929	4,939	10
2.4 Civil Society	24,424	20,000	-4,424
3 Investing in People	121,613	96,857	-24,756
3.1 Health	50,898	31,000	-19,898
3.2 Education	70,715	65,857	-4,858
4 Economic Growth	255,924	281,438	25,514
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,717	9,800	3,083
4.3 Financial Sector	10,317	12,551	2,234
4.4 Infrastructure	179,093	199,453	20,360
4.5 Agriculture	49,586	39,393	-10,193
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,211	10,239	1,028
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	10,002	9,002
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	14,473	14,473
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	14,473	14,473
P.L. 480 Title II	61,093	-	-61,093
3 Investing in People	2,746	-	-2,746
3.1 Health	2,746	-	-2,746
5 Humanitarian Assistance	58,347	-	-58,347
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	58,347	-	-58,347
Foreign Military Financing	280,000	265,000	-15,000
1 Peace and Security	280,000	265,000	-15,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	280,000	265,000	-15,000
International Military Education and Training	4,899	4,800	-99
1 Peace and Security	4,899	4,800	-99
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,899	4,800	-99
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	57,400	46,000	-11,400
1 Peace and Security	51,900	39,500	-12,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	41,400	28,000	-13,400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	10,500	11,500	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,500	6,500	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,500	6,500	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,970	10,000	30
1 Peace and Security	9,970	10,000	30
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,200	9,200	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	770	800	30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	64,421	79,335	14,914
6.1 Program Design and Learning	29,825	38,668	8,843
6.2 Administration and Oversight	34,596	40,667	6,071
Sri Lanka	6,556	3,797	-2,759
Development Assistance	2,000	417	-1,583
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	417	-1,583
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	900	-	-900
2.4 Civil Society	1,100	417	-683
Foreign Military Financing			
International Military Education and Training	756	500	-256
1 Peace and Security	756	500	-256
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	756	500	-256
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	720	-	-720
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	720	-	-720
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	720	-	-720
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,080	2,880	-200
1 Peace and Security	3,080	2,880	-200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	380	380
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,080	2,500	-580
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10	-	-10
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10	-	-10
Tajikistan	37,994	36,656	-1,338
Economic Support Fund	18,439	22,886	4,447
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,194	4,780	586
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	2,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,194	2,780	586
3 Investing in People	3,980	3,790	-190
3.2 Education	3,980	3,790	-190
4 Economic Growth	10,265	14,316	4,051
4.2 Trade and Investment	165	316	151
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	5,000	-3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,100	9,000	6,900
Foreign Military Financing	3,535	-	-3,535
1 Peace and Security	3,535	-	-3,535
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,535	-	-3,535
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,000	5,500	-1,500
3 Investing in People	7,000	5,500	-1,500
3.1 Health	7,000	5,500	-1,500
International Military Education and Training	535	525	-10
1 Peace and Security	535	525	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	535	525	-10
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	5,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	6,200	4,450	-1,750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,885	4,100	-1,785
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	80	170	90
1.5 Transnational Crime	235	180	-55
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	800	550	-250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	550	-250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,485	2,745	1,260

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	1,485	2,745	1,260
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	675	-	-675
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	810	770	-40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,975	1,975
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,244	4,500	256
6.1 Program Design and Learning	151	190	39
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,093	4,310	217
Turkmenistan	5,044	4,815	-229
Economic Support Fund	3,988	4,100	112
1 Peace and Security	110	110	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	110	110	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,512	1,309	-203
2.2 Good Governance	587	425	-162
2.4 Civil Society	925	884	-41
3 Investing in People	483	705	222
3.2 Education	483	705	222
4 Economic Growth	1,883	1,976	93
4.2 Trade and Investment	569	645	76
4.3 Financial Sector	342	337	-5
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	972	994	22
Foreign Military Financing			
International Military Education and Training	226	285	59
1 Peace and Security	226	285	59
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	226	285	59
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	200	-300
1 Peace and Security	500	200	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120	-	-120
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	260	-	-260
1.5 Transnational Crime	120	200	80
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	330	230	-100
1 Peace and Security	330	230	-100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	330	230	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,457	770	-687
6.1 Program Design and Learning	40	20	-20
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,417	750	-667
Uzbekistan	12,923	9,777	-3,146
Economic Support Fund	4,738	4,997	259
1 Peace and Security	475	400	-75
1.5 Transnational Crime	475	400	-75
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,711	1,748	37
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	550	525	-25
2.4 Civil Society	1,161	1,223	62
4 Economic Growth	2,552	2,849	297
4.2 Trade and Investment	50	-	-50
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,502	2,849	347
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	-	-2,700
1 Peace and Security	2,700	-	-2,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,700	-	-2,700
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	3,000	-1,000
3 Investing in People	4,000	3,000	-1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	4,000	3,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	205	300	95
1 Peace and Security	205	300	95
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	205	300	95
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	740	940	200
1 Peace and Security	285	285	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	129	129	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	156	156	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	455	655	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	455	655	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	540	540	-
1 Peace and Security	540	540	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	540	540	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,092	469	-623
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,092	469	-623
Central Asia Regional	38,422	45,502	7,080
Economic Support Fund	17,928	21,708	3,780
1 Peace and Security	500	7,000	6,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	7,000	6,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	400	-100
2.4 Civil Society	500	400	-100
3 Investing in People	1,678	850	-828
3.1 Health	250	-	-250
3.2 Education	1,428	850	-578
4 Economic Growth	15,250	13,458	-1,792
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,325	2,500	-825
4.4 Infrastructure	8,950	8,000	-950
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,700	2,200	500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,100	-	-1,100
4.8 Environment	175	758	583
Foreign Military Financing	-	3,200	3,200
1 Peace and Security	-	3,200	3,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	3,200	3,200
Global Health Programs - State	12,494	14,294	1,800
3 Investing in People	12,494	14,294	1,800
3.1 Health	12,494	14,294	1,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	1,000	-
3 Investing in People	1,000	1,000	-
3.1 Health	1,000	1,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	4,000	-3,000
1 Peace and Security	7,000	4,000	-3,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,000	4,000	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,300	1,300
1 Peace and Security	-	1,300	1,300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,300	1,300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,360	4,641	-7,719
6.1 Program Design and Learning	801	413	-388
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,559	4,228	-7,331
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	3,009	4,430	1,421
Economic Support Fund	2,579	4,000	1,421

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	2,579	4,000	1,421
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,579	4,000	1,421
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	430	430	-
1 Peace and Security	430	430	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	430	430	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	160	-	-160
6.2 Administration and Oversight	160	-	-160
USAID South Asia Regional	750	834	84
Development Assistance	750	834	84
4 Economic Growth	750	834	84
4.4 Infrastructure	750	834	84
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	75	85	10
6.2 Administration and Oversight	75	85	10
Western Hemisphere	1,477,611	1,990,127	512,516
Argentina	589	550	-39
International Military Education and Training	349	350	1
1 Peace and Security	349	350	1
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	349	350	1
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	200	-40
1 Peace and Security	240	200	-40
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	240	200	-40
Belize	1,234	1,250	16
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,000	-
International Military Education and Training	234	250	16
1 Peace and Security	234	250	16
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	234	250	16
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
Brazil	13,858	1,365	-12,493
Development Assistance	12,500	-	-12,500
4 Economic Growth	12,500	-	-12,500
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	-	-2,000
4.8 Environment	10,500	-	-10,500
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	-
3 Investing in People	500	500	-
3.1 Health	500	500	-
International Military Education and Training	618	625	7
1 Peace and Security	618	625	7
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	618	625	7
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	240	-
1 Peace and Security	240	240	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	240	240	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,550	-	-1,550
6.1 Program Design and Learning	850	-	-850
6.2 Administration and Oversight	700	-	-700
Chile	1,082	700	-382
International Military Education and Training	792	500	-292

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	792	500	-292
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	792	500	-292
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	290	200	-90
1 Peace and Security	290	200	-90
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	290	200	-90
Colombia	330,601	288,726	-41,875
Economic Support Fund	141,500	141,326	-174
1 Peace and Security	69,238	81,100	11,862
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,105	14,105	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	55,133	66,995	11,862
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	18,429	18,305	-124
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,646	6,000	-4,646
2.2 Good Governance	4,864	9,876	5,012
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,946	429	-1,517
2.4 Civil Society	973	2,000	1,027
3 Investing in People	30,833	21,421	-9,412
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	30,833	21,421	-9,412
4 Economic Growth	23,000	20,500	-2,500
4.8 Environment	23,000	20,500	-2,500
P.L. 480 Title II	5,767	-	-5,767
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,767	-	-5,767
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,767	-	-5,767
Foreign Military Financing	28,500	25,000	-3,500
1 Peace and Security	28,500	25,000	-3,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	28,500	25,000	-3,500
International Military Education and Training	1,534	1,400	-134
1 Peace and Security	1,534	1,400	-134
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,534	1,400	-134
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	149,000	117,000	-32,000
1 Peace and Security	123,550	100,200	-23,350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	3,350	850
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	120,550	95,350	-25,200
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	1,500	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	25,450	16,800	-8,650
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	25,450	16,800	-8,650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,300	4,000	-300
1 Peace and Security	4,300	4,000	-300
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	500	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500	3,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	15,311	22,700	7,389
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,811	4,200	-2,611
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,500	18,500	10,000
Costa Rica	1,731	1,825	94
Foreign Military Financing	1,400	1,400	-
1 Peace and Security	1,400	1,400	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,400	1,400	-
International Military Education and Training	331	425	94
1 Peace and Security	331	425	94
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	331	425	94
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	20,000	20,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,000	20,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	5,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	15,000	15,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	300	-	-300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	300	-	-300
Dominican Republic	23,248	24,409	1,161
Development Assistance	10,300	8,696	-1,604
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,300	1,200	-100
2.2 Good Governance	1,300	1,200	-100
3 Investing in People	6,000	4,496	-1,504
3.2 Education	5,500	3,696	-1,804
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	500	800	300
4 Economic Growth	3,000	3,000	-
4.8 Environment	3,000	3,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	6,438	9,363	2,925
3 Investing in People	6,438	9,363	2,925
3.1 Health	6,438	9,363	2,925
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,750	5,750	-
3 Investing in People	5,750	5,750	-
3.1 Health	5,750	5,750	-
International Military Education and Training	760	600	-160
1 Peace and Security	760	600	-160
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	760	600	-160
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,197	5,830	1,633
6.1 Program Design and Learning	411	681	270
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,786	5,149	1,363
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	-
Development Assistance	2,000	2,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	2,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000	-
Foreign Military Financing			
International Military Education and Training			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	675	250	-425
6.1 Program Design and Learning	75	-	-75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	600	250	-350
El Salvador	21,631	119,222	97,591
Development Assistance	18,631	116,522	97,891
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,000	56,627	53,627
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	19,000	19,000
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	34,627	31,627
2.4 Civil Society	-	3,000	3,000
3 Investing in People	9,350	9,350	-
3.2 Education	9,350	9,350	-
4 Economic Growth	6,281	50,545	44,264
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,500	8,000	6,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,781	18,545	15,764
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	17,000	15,000
4.8 Environment	-	7,000	7,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,900	1,900	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	1,900	1,900	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,900	1,900	-
International Military Education and Training	1,100	800	-300
1 Peace and Security	1,100	800	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,100	800	-300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,251	4,972	2,721
6.1 Program Design and Learning	488	1,536	1,048
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,763	3,436	1,673
Guatemala	65,278	225,600	160,322
Development Assistance	42,789	205,100	162,311
1 Peace and Security	750	1,500	750
1.5 Transnational Crime	750	1,500	750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,300	67,370	62,070
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,150	15,670	14,520
2.2 Good Governance	1,850	46,700	44,850
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,300	-	-1,300
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	5,000	4,000
3 Investing in People	11,239	28,500	17,261
3.1 Health	-	17,000	17,000
3.2 Education	11,239	11,500	261
4 Economic Growth	25,500	107,730	82,230
4.3 Financial Sector	-	5,000	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	14,000	18,000	4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500	69,030	67,530
4.8 Environment	10,000	15,700	5,700
P.L. 480 Title II	5,035	5,000	-35
3 Investing in People	4,725	3,000	-1,725
3.1 Health	4,725	3,000	-1,725
4 Economic Growth	147	2,000	1,853
4.5 Agriculture	-	2,000	2,000
4.8 Environment	147	-	-147
5 Humanitarian Assistance	163	-	-163
5.2 Disaster Readiness	163	-	-163
Foreign Military Financing	1,740	1,740	-
1 Peace and Security	1,740	1,740	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,740	1,740	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,000	13,000	-2,000
3 Investing in People	15,000	13,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	15,000	13,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	714	760	46
1 Peace and Security	714	760	46
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	714	760	46
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,140	17,775	13,635
6.1 Program Design and Learning	769	7,090	6,321
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,371	10,685	7,314
Guyana	6,904	6,886	-18
Global Health Programs - State	6,608	6,636	28
3 Investing in People	6,608	6,636	28
3.1 Health	6,608	6,636	28
International Military Education and Training	296	250	-46

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	296	250	-46
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	296	250	-46
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,686	1,750	64
6.1 Program Design and Learning	146	135	-11
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,540	1,615	75
Haiti	300,796	241,668	-59,128
Economic Support Fund	119,477	97,000	-22,477
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	17,010	21,500	4,490
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,350	6,000	1,650
2.2 Good Governance	9,360	12,500	3,140
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,300	3,000	-300
3 Investing in People	12,200	10,000	-2,200
3.2 Education	12,200	10,000	-2,200
4 Economic Growth	84,417	60,000	-24,417
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	8,750	4,500	-4,250
4.3 Financial Sector	3,250	3,000	-250
4.4 Infrastructure	22,477	19,300	-3,177
4.5 Agriculture	28,000	10,000	-18,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,940	6,200	-740
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,200	3,000	-200
4.8 Environment	11,800	14,000	2,200
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,850	5,500	-350
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,350	4,000	-350
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,500	1,500	-
P.L. 480 Title II	18,265	8,000	-10,265
3 Investing in People	7,677	8,000	323
3.1 Health	7,677	8,000	323
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,588	-	-10,588
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,588	-	-10,588
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,200	-400
1 Peace and Security	1,600	1,200	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,600	1,200	-400
Global Health Programs - State	124,013	104,013	-20,000
3 Investing in People	124,013	104,013	-20,000
3.1 Health	124,013	104,013	-20,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	25,200	25,200	-
3 Investing in People	25,200	25,200	-
3.1 Health	25,200	25,200	-
International Military Education and Training	241	255	14
1 Peace and Security	241	255	14
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	241	255	14
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,000	6,000	-6,000
1 Peace and Security	11,000	6,000	-5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	6,000	-4,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	-	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	-	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	-	-1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	30,806	24,194	-6,612
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,140	5,964	-1,176
6.2 Administration and Oversight	23,666	18,230	-5,436

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Honduras	41,847	162,950	121,103
Development Assistance	36,700	157,700	121,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,500	51,539	46,039
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	4,000	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	42,539	40,539
2.4 Civil Society	2,500	5,000	2,500
3 Investing in People	10,700	23,000	12,300
3.2 Education	10,700	23,000	12,300
4 Economic Growth	20,500	83,161	62,661
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	4,200	4,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	6,000	6,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	37,461	37,461
4.5 Agriculture	15,000	15,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	15,000	15,000
4.8 Environment	5,500	5,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	4,500	-
1 Peace and Security	4,500	4,500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500	4,500	-
International Military Education and Training	647	750	103
1 Peace and Security	647	750	103
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	647	750	103
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,441	12,444	7,003
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,471	7,885	5,414
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,970	4,559	1,589
Jamaica	6,670	5,600	-1,070
Development Assistance	6,000	5,000	-1,000
3 Investing in People	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	1,000	-	-1,000
4 Economic Growth	5,000	5,000	-
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	-
International Military Education and Training	670	600	-70
1 Peace and Security	670	600	-70
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	670	600	-70
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	562	371	-191
6.2 Administration and Oversight	562	371	-191
Mexico	206,768	142,160	-64,608
Development Assistance	-	12,500	12,500
4 Economic Growth	-	12,500	12,500
4.8 Environment	-	12,500	12,500
Economic Support Fund	46,750	39,000	-7,750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	35,000	39,000	4,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	16,388	19,500	3,112
2.2 Good Governance	11,000	12,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	7,612	7,500	-112
3 Investing in People	650	-	-650
3.2 Education	650	-	-650
4 Economic Growth	11,100	-	-11,100
4.8 Environment	11,100	-	-11,100
Foreign Military Financing	6,550	7,000	450
1 Peace and Security	6,550	7,000	450

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,550	7,000	450
International Military Education and Training	1,427	1,500	73
1 Peace and Security	1,427	1,500	73
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,427	1,500	73
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	148,131	80,000	-68,131
1 Peace and Security	55,074	41,000	-14,074
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	50,074	37,500	-12,574
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,000	3,500	-1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	93,057	39,000	-54,057
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	84,557	28,000	-56,557
2.2 Good Governance	8,500	11,000	2,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,910	2,160	-1,750
1 Peace and Security	3,910	2,160	-1,750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,750	1,000	-1,750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,160	1,160	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	18,046	19,690	1,644
6.1 Program Design and Learning	875	3,575	2,700
6.2 Administration and Oversight	17,171	16,115	-1,056
Nicaragua	8,400	18,150	9,750
Development Assistance	8,400	18,150	9,750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,400	13,100	7,700
2.4 Civil Society	5,400	13,100	7,700
3 Investing in People	3,000	4,000	1,000
3.2 Education	3,000	4,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	-	1,050	1,050
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,050	1,050
International Military Education and Training			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,229	1,602	373
6.1 Program Design and Learning	464	547	83
6.2 Administration and Oversight	765	1,055	290
Panama	2,986	3,325	339
Foreign Military Financing	2,125	2,125	-
1 Peace and Security	2,125	2,125	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,125	2,125	-
International Military Education and Training	671	700	29
1 Peace and Security	671	700	29
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	671	700	29
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	190	500	310
1 Peace and Security	190	500	310
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	190	500	310
Paraguay	7,528	9,460	1,932
Development Assistance	7,000	9,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,000	6,156	1,156
2.2 Good Governance	5,000	6,156	1,156
4 Economic Growth	2,000	2,844	844
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	2,844	844
International Military Education and Training	528	460	-68
1 Peace and Security	528	460	-68
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	528	460	-68
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,151	1,000	-151

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	270	200	-70
6.2 Administration and Oversight	881	800	-81
Peru	82,649	95,985	13,336
Development Assistance	12,029	-	-12,029
1 Peace and Security	12,029	-	-12,029
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,029	-	-12,029
Economic Support Fund	34,471	58,085	23,614
1 Peace and Security	10,103	37,160	27,057
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	10,103	37,160	27,057
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,500	5,000	2,500
2.2 Good Governance	2,500	5,000	2,500
3 Investing in People	3,500	1,425	-2,075
3.2 Education	3,500	1,425	-2,075
4 Economic Growth	18,368	14,500	-3,868
4.8 Environment	18,368	14,500	-3,868
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	1,300	-1,200
1 Peace and Security	2,500	1,300	-1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	1,300	-1,200
International Military Education and Training	499	600	101
1 Peace and Security	499	600	101
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	499	600	101
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	33,000	36,000	3,000
1 Peace and Security	33,000	36,000	3,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	31,950	35,000	3,050
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,050	1,000	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	-	-150
1 Peace and Security	150	-	-150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	150	-	-150
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	11,188	14,992	3,804
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,395	3,343	1,948
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,793	11,649	1,856
Suriname	212	215	3
International Military Education and Training	212	215	3
1 Peace and Security	212	215	3
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	212	215	3
The Bahamas	172	200	28
International Military Education and Training	172	200	28
1 Peace and Security	172	200	28
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	172	200	28
Trinidad and Tobago	179	325	146
International Military Education and Training	179	325	146
1 Peace and Security	179	325	146
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	179	325	146
Uruguay	725	500	-225
International Military Education and Training	725	500	-225
1 Peace and Security	725	500	-225
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	725	500	-225
Venezuela	4,298	5,500	1,202
Economic Support Fund	4,298	5,500	1,202
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,298	5,500	1,202

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	1,200	200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	450	700	250
2.4 Civil Society	2,848	3,600	752
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	775	1,000	225
6.1 Program Design and Learning	125	200	75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	650	800	150
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	16,734	29,047	12,313
Development Assistance	7,500	5,926	-1,574
3 Investing in People	2,000	1,926	-74
3.2 Education	2,000	1,926	-74
4 Economic Growth	5,500	4,000	-1,500
4.8 Environment	5,500	4,000	-1,500
Global Health Programs - State	7,208	15,331	8,123
3 Investing in People	7,208	15,331	8,123
3.1 Health	7,208	15,331	8,123
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,222	6,950	5,728
3 Investing in People	1,222	6,950	5,728
3.1 Health	1,222	6,950	5,728
International Military Education and Training	804	840	36
1 Peace and Security	804	840	36
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	804	840	36
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	955	5,444	4,489
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	533	533
6.2 Administration and Oversight	955	4,911	3,956
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	230,449	480,820	250,371
Economic Support Fund	92,784	236,550	143,766
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	73,906	134,901	60,995
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	18,614	50,500	31,886
2.2 Good Governance	54,717	82,901	28,184
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	575	-	-575
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,500	1,500
3 Investing in People	4,955	4,900	-55
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,955	4,900	-55
4 Economic Growth	13,923	96,749	82,826
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	35,000	35,000
4.3 Financial Sector	-	35,000	35,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	11,987	8,849	-3,138
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	17,900	17,900
4.8 Environment	1,936	-	-1,936
Foreign Military Financing	7,500	17,500	10,000
1 Peace and Security	7,500	17,500	10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,500	17,500	10,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	125,000	225,000	100,000
1 Peace and Security	84,013	104,366	20,353
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,830	30,575	10,745
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	43,905	53,241	9,336
1.5 Transnational Crime	20,278	20,550	272
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	40,987	120,634	79,647
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	40,987	120,634	79,647
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,165	1,770	-3,395

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	5,165	1,770	-3,395
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,435	1,200	-3,235
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	730	570	-160
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	26,564	42,398	15,834
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,261	6,550	2,289
6.2 Administration and Oversight	22,303	35,848	13,545
USAID Central America Regional	33,492	64,492	31,000
Development Assistance	12,500	43,500	31,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	20,000	20,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	7,000	7,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	10,000	10,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	3,000	3,000
4 Economic Growth	12,500	23,500	11,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	14,000	14,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,500	1,500	-
4.8 Environment	11,000	8,000	-3,000
Global Health Programs - State	12,601	12,601	-
3 Investing in People	12,601	12,601	-
3.1 Health	12,601	12,601	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,391	8,391	-
3 Investing in People	8,391	8,391	-
3.1 Health	8,391	8,391	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,156	4,353	1,197
6.1 Program Design and Learning	504	706	202
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,652	3,647	995
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	29,050	32,420	3,370
Development Assistance	25,050	29,670	4,620
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,900	3,720	-180
2.2 Good Governance	-	3,720	3,720
2.4 Civil Society	3,900	-	-3,900
3 Investing in People	6,250	10,450	4,200
3.2 Education	6,250	10,450	4,200
4 Economic Growth	14,900	15,500	600
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,000	2,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	900	1,000	100
4.8 Environment	13,000	12,500	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	2,750	-1,250
3 Investing in People	4,000	2,750	-1,250
3.1 Health	4,000	2,750	-1,250
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,615	4,100	-515
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,362	1,000	-1,362
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,253	3,100	847
USAID South America Regional	16,500	4,777	-11,723
Development Assistance	13,000	1,277	-11,723
4 Economic Growth	13,000	1,277	-11,723
4.8 Environment	13,000	1,277	-11,723
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,500	3,500	-
3 Investing in People	3,500	3,500	-
3.1 Health	3,500	3,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,660	704	-956

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	605	143	-462
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,055	561	-494
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	33,000	1,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	32,000	33,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	32,000	33,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	32,000	33,000	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	32,000	33,000	1,000
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	319,400	342,660	23,260
BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	400	400	-
Development Assistance	400	400	-
4 Economic Growth	400	400	-
4.5 Agriculture	400	400	-
BFS - Community Development	80,000	80,000	-
Development Assistance	80,000	80,000	-
4 Economic Growth	80,000	80,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	80,000	80,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	5,000	-
4 Economic Growth	5,000	5,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	7,500	24,000	16,500
Development Assistance	7,500	24,000	16,500
4 Economic Growth	7,500	24,000	16,500
4.5 Agriculture	7,500	24,000	16,500
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	43,500	42,000	-1,500
Development Assistance	43,500	42,000	-1,500
4 Economic Growth	43,500	42,000	-1,500
4.5 Agriculture	43,500	42,000	-1,500
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	13,000	18,000	5,000
Development Assistance	13,000	18,000	5,000
4 Economic Growth	13,000	18,000	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	13,000	18,000	5,000
BFS - Research and Development	144,000	146,000	2,000
Development Assistance	144,000	146,000	2,000
4 Economic Growth	144,000	146,000	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	144,000	146,000	2,000
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	-	-	-
Development Assistance			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	46,323	-	-46,323
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,257	-	-10,257
6.2 Administration and Oversight	36,066	-	-36,066
USAID Country Support (BFS)	26,000	27,260	1,260
Development Assistance	26,000	27,260	1,260
4 Economic Growth	26,000	27,260	1,260
4.5 Agriculture	26,000	27,260	1,260
CT - Counterterrorism	109,956	493,891	383,935
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	18,500	17,500	-1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	18,500	17,500	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	18,500	17,500	-1,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	18,500	17,500	-1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	400	400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	200	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	200	200
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	91,456	476,391	384,935
Economic Support Fund	-	8,000	8,000
1 Peace and Security	-	8,000	8,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	8,000	8,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	91,456	468,391	376,935
1 Peace and Security	91,456	468,391	376,935
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	91,456	468,391	376,935
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	42,400	40,950	-1,450
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,220	12,200	1,980
6.2 Administration and Oversight	32,180	28,750	-3,430
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,226,976	3,193,909	966,933
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	30,000	10,000
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	30,000	10,000
1 Peace and Security	20,000	30,000	10,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	20,000	30,000	10,000
DCHA - FEWSNet	12,000	10,000	-2,000
Development Assistance	12,000	10,000	-2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	12,000	10,000	-2,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	12,000	10,000	-2,000
DCHA/ASHA	23,000	6,187	-16,813
Development Assistance	23,000	6,187	-16,813
3 Investing in People	23,000	6,187	-16,813
3.1 Health	16,541	3,093	-13,448
3.2 Education	6,459	3,094	-3,365
DCHA/CMM	3,000	3,217	217
Development Assistance	3,000	3,217	217
1 Peace and Security	3,000	3,217	217
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000	3,217	217
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	784	784
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	100	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	684	684
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	26,000	-	-26,000
Development Assistance	9,983	-	-9,983
1 Peace and Security	9,983	-	-9,983
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	9,983	-	-9,983
Economic Support Fund	16,017	-	-16,017
1 Peace and Security	16,017	-	-16,017
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	16,017	-	-16,017
DCHA/DRG - Core	34,900	24,145	-10,755
Democracy Fund	12,000	-	-12,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,000	-	-12,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,000	-	-10,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	-	-2,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	18,000	24,145	6,145
1 Peace and Security	1,500	-	-1,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500	-	-1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	16,500	24,145	7,645
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,300	8,000	2,700
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	5,145	1,145
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,200	3,000	800
2.4 Civil Society	5,000	8,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	4,900	-	-4,900
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,900	-	-4,900
2.2 Good Governance	4,900	-	-4,900
DCHA/DRG - Elections and Political Process Fund	40,500	10,765	-29,735
Democracy Fund	40,500	-	-40,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	40,500	-	-40,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	40,500	-	-40,500
Development Assistance	-	10,765	10,765
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	10,765	10,765
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	10,765	10,765
DCHA/DRG - Global Labor Program	7,500	4,281	-3,219
Democracy Fund	7,500	-	-7,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,500	-	-7,500
2.4 Civil Society	7,500	-	-7,500
Development Assistance	-	4,281	4,281
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,281	4,281
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,281	4,281
DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	48,200	19,380	-28,820
Development Assistance	23,700	4,880	-18,820
3 Investing in People	23,700	4,880	-18,820
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	23,700	4,880	-18,820
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-5,000
3 Investing in People	5,000	-	-5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,000	-	-5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	19,500	14,500	-5,000
3 Investing in People	19,500	14,500	-5,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	19,500	14,500	-5,000
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	804,503	1,856,000	1,051,497
P.L. 480 Title II	-	1,130,000	1,130,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,130,000	1,130,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	1,130,000	1,130,000
International Disaster Assistance	804,503	726,000	-78,503
5 Humanitarian Assistance	804,503	726,000	-78,503
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	795,262	726,000	-69,262
5.2 Disaster Readiness	9,241	-	-9,241
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	500	-	-500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	500	-	-500
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	138,276	140,900	2,624
Development Assistance	7,830	5,900	-1,930
5 Humanitarian Assistance	7,830	5,900	-1,930
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,830	-	-7,830

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	5,900	5,900
P.L. 480 Title II	130,446	135,000	4,554
3 Investing in People	-	30,000	30,000
3.1 Health	-	30,000	30,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	130,446	105,000	-25,446
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	128,446	105,000	-23,446
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,000	-	-2,000
DCHA/OFDA	996,497	1,015,000	18,503
International Disaster Assistance	996,497	1,015,000	18,503
5 Humanitarian Assistance	996,497	1,015,000	18,503
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	872,711	877,000	4,289
5.2 Disaster Readiness	123,786	138,000	14,214
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
DCHA/OTI	57,600	67,600	10,000
Transition Initiatives	57,600	67,600	10,000
1 Peace and Security	40,181	47,157	6,976
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	40,181	47,157	6,976
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	17,419	20,443	3,024
2.2 Good Governance	6,294	7,386	1,092
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,377	7,484	1,107
2.4 Civil Society	4,748	5,573	825
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
DCHA/PPM	15,000	6,434	-8,566
Development Assistance	15,000	6,434	-8,566
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,000	1,434	-2,566
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	358	358
2.2 Good Governance	-	359	359
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	358	-3,642
2.4 Civil Society	-	359	359
4 Economic Growth	11,000	5,000	-6,000
4.8 Environment	11,000	5,000	-6,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	600	600
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	200	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	400	400
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	-	-	-
Complex Crises Fund			
Democracy Fund			
Development Assistance			
Economic Support Fund			
P.L. 480 Title II			
Global Health Programs - USAID			
International Disaster Assistance			
Transition Initiatives			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	41,869	-	-41,869
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,058	-	-3,058
6.2 Administration and Oversight	38,811	-	-38,811
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	70,500	60,000	-10,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	70,500	60,000	-10,500
Democracy Fund	70,500	-	-70,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	70,500	-	-70,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	26,370	-	-26,370
2.2 Good Governance	2,250	-	-2,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	750	-	-750
2.4 Civil Society	41,130	-	-41,130
Economic Support Fund	-	60,000	60,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	60,000	60,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	31,160	31,160
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,880	1,880
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,880	1,880
2.4 Civil Society	-	25,080	25,080
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,490	-	-4,490
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,490	-	-4,490
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	230,399	270,303	39,904
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	230,399	270,303	39,904
Development Assistance	220,399	260,303	39,904
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	24,235	47,825	23,590
2.2 Good Governance	402	360	-42
2.4 Civil Society	23,833	47,465	23,632
3 Investing in People	80,865	99,675	18,810
3.1 Health	13,701	7,400	-6,301
3.2 Education	66,164	89,975	23,811
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000	2,300	1,300
4 Economic Growth	115,299	112,803	-2,496
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,709	5,400	1,691
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,541	7,600	4,059
4.3 Financial Sector	3,924	3,000	-924
4.4 Infrastructure	2,833	4,600	1,767
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,326	18,200	13,874
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,488	4,200	-3,288
4.8 Environment	89,478	69,803	-19,675
Economic Support Fund	10,000	10,000	-
4 Economic Growth	10,000	10,000	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	7,000	5,000	-2,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,000	5,000	2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	57,324	58,598	1,274
6.1 Program Design and Learning	14,704	20,968	6,264
6.2 Administration and Oversight	42,620	37,630	-4,990
ENR - Energy Resources	11,800	17,000	5,200
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	11,800	17,000	5,200
Economic Support Fund	11,800	17,000	5,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,900	5,500	-400
2.2 Good Governance	5,900	5,500	-400
4 Economic Growth	5,900	11,500	5,600
4.4 Infrastructure	5,900	5,500	-400

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	-	6,000	6,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	88	-	-88
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	88	-	-88

GH - Global Health	411,502	440,119	28,617
Global Health - Core	411,502	440,119	28,617
Global Health Programs - USAID	411,502	440,119	28,617
3 Investing in People	411,502	440,119	28,617
3.1 Health	411,502	440,119	28,617
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	55,144	-	-55,144
6.1 Program Design and Learning	24,373	-	-24,373
6.2 Administration and Oversight	30,771	-	-30,771
USAID Global Health (GH)	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-

GH - International Partnerships	468,695	486,845	18,150
GH/IP - Blind Children	2,500	-	-2,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	-	-2,500
3 Investing in People	2,500	-	-2,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,500	-	-2,500
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	20,335	20,335	-
3 Investing in People	20,335	20,335	-
3.1 Health	20,335	20,335	-
GH/IP - Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	175,000	235,000	60,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	175,000	235,000	60,000
3 Investing in People	175,000	235,000	60,000
3.1 Health	175,000	235,000	60,000
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,710	28,710	-
3 Investing in People	28,710	28,710	-
3.1 Health	28,710	28,710	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	2,000	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	2,000	-500
3 Investing in People	2,500	2,000	-500
3.1 Health	2,500	2,000	-500
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	45,000	45,000	-
3 Investing in People	45,000	45,000	-
3.1 Health	45,000	45,000	-
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	99,750	86,500	-13,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	99,750	86,500	-13,250
3 Investing in People	99,750	86,500	-13,250
3.1 Health	99,750	86,500	-13,250
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	72,100	50,000	-22,100
Global Health Programs - USAID	72,100	50,000	-22,100

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	72,100	50,000	-22,100
3.1 Health	72,100	50,000	-22,100
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	13,500	-1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,000	13,500	-1,500
3 Investing in People	15,000	13,500	-1,500
3.1 Health	15,000	13,500	-1,500
GH/IP – MDR Financing	5,000	3,000	-2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,000	3,000	-2,000
3 Investing in People	5,000	3,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	5,000	3,000	-2,000
GH/IP – New Partners Fund	2,800	2,800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,800	2,800	-
3 Investing in People	2,800	2,800	-
3.1 Health	2,800	2,800	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	169,585	145,573	-24,012
INL - Alien Smuggling/Border Security	750	500	-250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	750	500	-250
1 Peace and Security	750	500	-250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	750	-	-750
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	500	500
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	3,600	2,500	-1,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,600	2,500	-1,100
1 Peace and Security	3,600	2,500	-1,100
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,600	2,500	-1,100
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	11,085	7,000	-4,085
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,085	7,000	-4,085
1 Peace and Security	11,085	7,000	-4,085
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500	-	-3,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,585	7,000	-585
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	9,517	3,800	-5,717
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,517	3,800	-5,717
1 Peace and Security	4,517	3,800	-717
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,517	3,800	-717
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,000	-	-5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	-	-5,000
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	5,000	5,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	5,000	-
1 Peace and Security	5,000	5,000	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,000	5,000	-
INL - Demand Reduction	12,500	12,500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,500	12,500	-
1 Peace and Security	12,500	12,500	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,500	12,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	450	450
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	450	450
INL - Fighting Corruption	3,900	3,500	-400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,900	3,500	-400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,900	3,500	-400
2.2 Good Governance	3,900	3,500	-400

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	31,300	25,700	-5,600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	31,300	25,700	-5,600
1 Peace and Security	31,300	25,700	-5,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	31,300	25,700	-5,600
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	175	175
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	175	175
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	40,000	38,478	-1,522
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	40,000	38,478	-1,522
1 Peace and Security	40,000	38,478	-1,522
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,805	3,592	-1,213
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	35,195	34,886	-309
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	949	949
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	949	949
INL - International Organizations	3,869	4,000	131
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,869	4,000	131
1 Peace and Security	3,869	4,000	131
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,369	3,400	31
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	600	100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	50	50
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	50	50
INL - International Organized Crime	8,750	5,000	-3,750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,750	5,000	-3,750
1 Peace and Security	8,750	5,000	-3,750
1.5 Transnational Crime	8,750	5,000	-3,750
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	2,500	3,300	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,500	3,300	800
1 Peace and Security	2,500	3,300	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	3,300	800
INL - Program Development and Support	36,814	34,295	-2,519
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	36,814	34,295	-2,519
1 Peace and Security	28,272	26,336	-1,936
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,906	12,953	-953
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,892	12,010	-882
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,474	1,373	-101
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,542	7,959	-583
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,735	7,205	-530
2.2 Good Governance	807	754	-53
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	36,814	34,295	-2,519
6.2 Administration and Oversight	36,814	34,295	-2,519
State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-

IO - International Organizations	339,720	315,000	-24,720
International Organizations (IO)	-	-	-
International Organizations and Programs			
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	800	800	-
International Organizations and Programs	800	800	-
1 Peace and Security	800	800	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	800	-
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	600	400	-200
International Organizations and Programs	600	400	-200
4 Economic Growth	600	400	-200
4.2 Trade and Investment	600	400	-200
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	360	300	-60
International Organizations and Programs	360	300	-60
1 Peace and Security	360	300	-60
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	360	300	-60
on Climate Change	10,000	11,700	1,700
International Organizations and Programs	10,000	11,700	1,700
4 Economic Growth	10,000	11,700	1,700
4.8 Environment	10,000	11,700	1,700
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,610	3,000	-610
International Organizations and Programs	3,610	3,000	-610
4 Economic Growth	3,610	3,000	-610
4.8 Environment	3,610	3,000	-610
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,900	7,000	-900
International Organizations and Programs	7,900	7,000	-900
4 Economic Growth	7,900	7,000	-900
4.8 Environment	7,900	7,000	-900
IO - Monitoring and Evaluation	-	500	500
International Organizations and Programs	-	500	500
6 Program Support	-	500	500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500	500
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	25,500	-
International Organizations and Programs	25,500	25,500	-
4 Economic Growth	25,500	25,500	-
4.8 Environment	25,500	25,500	-
IO - OAS Development Assistance	3,400	3,000	-400
International Organizations and Programs	3,400	3,000	-400
4 Economic Growth	3,400	3,000	-400
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,400	3,000	-400
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	2,700	-1,800
International Organizations and Programs	4,500	2,700	-1,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,500	2,700	-1,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,500	2,700	-1,800
Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	50	50	-
International Organizations and Programs	50	50	-
1 Peace and Security	50	50	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	50	50	-
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,000	2,500	-500
International Organizations and Programs	3,000	2,500	-500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	2,500	-500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,000	2,500	-500
Rights	1,250	950	-300
International Organizations and Programs	1,250	950	-300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,250	950	-300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,250	950	-300
IO - UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	7,700	200

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Organizations and Programs	7,500	7,700	200
4 Economic Growth	7,500	7,700	200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,500	7,700	200
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	700	-
International Organizations and Programs	700	700	-
4 Economic Growth	700	700	-
4.8 Environment	700	700	-
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	900	500	-400
International Organizations and Programs	900	500	-400
4 Economic Growth	900	500	-400
4.3 Financial Sector	900	500	-400
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	4,200	4,000	-200
International Organizations and Programs	4,200	4,000	-200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,200	4,000	-200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,200	4,000	-200
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	80,000	63,000	-17,000
International Organizations and Programs	80,000	63,000	-17,000
4 Economic Growth	80,000	63,000	-17,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	80,000	63,000	-17,000
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	7,250	6,700	-550
International Organizations and Programs	7,250	6,700	-550
4 Economic Growth	7,250	6,700	-550
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,250	-	-7,250
4.8 Environment	-	6,700	6,700
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	30,700	35,000	4,300
International Organizations and Programs	30,700	35,000	4,300
3 Investing in People	30,700	35,000	4,300
3.1 Health	30,700	35,000	4,300
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	5,500	2,400	-3,100
International Organizations and Programs	5,500	2,400	-3,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,500	2,400	-3,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,500	2,400	-3,100
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	132,000	132,000	-
International Organizations and Programs	132,000	132,000	-
3 Investing in People	132,000	132,000	-
3.1 Health	132,000	132,000	-
IO - United Nations Junior Professional Officer Program (UNJPO)	1,000	-	-1,000
International Organizations and Programs	1,000	-	-1,000
4 Economic Growth	1,000	-	-1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	-	-1,000
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	6,350	3,000	-3,350
International Organizations and Programs	6,350	3,000	-3,350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,350	3,000	-3,350
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,350	3,000	-3,350
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,650	1,000	-650
International Organizations and Programs	1,650	1,000	-650
4 Economic Growth	1,650	1,000	-650
4.8 Environment	1,650	1,000	-650
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	1,000	600	-400
International Organizations and Programs	1,000	600	-400

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	1,000	600	-400
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	600	-400
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	229,109	200,987	-28,122
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	229,109	200,987	-28,122
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	229,109	200,987	-28,122
1 Peace and Security	229,109	200,987	-28,122
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	229,109	200,987	-28,122
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,662	5,142	-520
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	676	676
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,662	4,466	-1,196
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	24,041	20,723	-3,318
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	24,041	20,723	-3,318
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,041	20,723	-3,318
1 Peace and Security	24,041	20,723	-3,318
1.5 Transnational Crime	24,041	20,723	-3,318
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,165	1,865	-300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,165	1,865	-300
LAB - Global Development Lab	115,000	165,000	50,000
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	13,555	25,100	11,545
Development Assistance	11,715	23,100	11,385
3 Investing in People	3,260	7,100	3,840
3.2 Education	3,260	7,100	3,840
4 Economic Growth	8,455	16,000	7,545
4.7 Economic Opportunity	8,455	16,000	7,545
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,840	2,000	160
3 Investing in People	1,840	2,000	160
3.1 Health	1,840	2,000	160
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	3,263	3,263
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	753	753
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,510	2,510
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	53,085	69,850	16,765
Development Assistance	47,925	66,850	18,925
3 Investing in People	11,640	31,000	19,360
3.2 Education	11,640	31,000	19,360
4 Economic Growth	36,285	35,850	-435
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	800	-	-800
4.7 Economic Opportunity	35,485	35,850	365
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,160	3,000	-2,160
3 Investing in People	5,160	3,000	-2,160
3.1 Health	5,160	3,000	-2,160
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	9,081	9,081
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,096	2,096
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	6,985	6,985
LAB - Evaluation and Impact Assessment (EIA)	-	3,000	3,000
Development Assistance	-	3,000	3,000
4 Economic Growth	-	3,000	3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,000	3,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	390	390
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	90	90
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	300	300
LAB - Global Development Lab	-	-	-
Development Assistance			
Global Health Programs - USAID			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS)	20,893	29,000	8,107
Development Assistance	20,893	29,000	8,107
4 Economic Growth	20,893	29,000	8,107
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	20,893	11,600	-9,293
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	17,400	17,400
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	3,770	3,770
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	870	870
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,900	2,900
LAB - Mission Engagement & Operations Center (MEO)	9,669	18,750	9,081
Development Assistance	9,669	18,750	9,081
3 Investing in People	-	6,000	6,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	6,000	6,000
4 Economic Growth	9,669	12,750	3,081
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,669	12,750	3,081
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	2,438	2,438
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	563	563
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,875	1,875
LAB - Transformational Partnerships Center (TP)	17,798	19,300	1,502
Development Assistance	17,798	19,300	1,502
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	438	-	-438
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	438	-	-438
3 Investing in People	-	2,800	2,800
3.2 Education	-	2,800	2,800
4 Economic Growth	17,360	16,500	-860
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	5,500	5,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	17,360	11,000	-6,360
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	2,509	2,509
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	579	579
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,930	1,930

OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	117,807	448,250	330,443
OES/CC Climate Change	90,500	66,600	-23,900
Economic Support Fund	90,500	66,600	-23,900
4 Economic Growth	90,500	66,600	-23,900
4.8 Environment	90,500	66,600	-23,900
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	671	600	-71
6.1 Program Design and Learning	600	600	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	71	-	-71
OES/FTA-E FTA Environment	1,200	4,850	3,650
Economic Support Fund	1,200	4,850	3,650
4 Economic Growth	1,200	4,850	3,650

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	1,200	4,850	3,650
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	145	300	155
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	300	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	145	-	-145
OES/M Mercury	622	850	228
Economic Support Fund	622	850	228
4 Economic Growth	622	850	228
4.8 Environment	622	850	228
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	192	-	-192
6.2 Administration and Oversight	192	-	-192
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	1,485	1,250	-235
Economic Support Fund	1,485	1,250	-235
3 Investing in People	300	550	250
3.1 Health	100	150	50
3.2 Education	200	400	200
4 Economic Growth	1,185	700	-485
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	100	100
4.8 Environment	1,185	600	-585
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	85	100	15
6.1 Program Design and Learning	85	100	15
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
OES/OP Other Programs	2,000	2,850	850
Economic Support Fund	2,000	2,850	850
3 Investing in People	-	1,200	1,200
3.2 Education	-	1,200	1,200
4 Economic Growth	2,000	1,650	-350
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,650	1,650
4.8 Environment	2,000	-	-2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	625	-	-625
6.2 Administration and Oversight	625	-	-625
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	21,000	21,000	-
Economic Support Fund	21,000	21,000	-
4 Economic Growth	21,000	21,000	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	10,500	10,500	-
4.8 Environment	10,500	10,500	-
OES/W Water	1,000	850	-150
Economic Support Fund	1,000	850	-150
4 Economic Growth	1,000	850	-150
4.8 Environment	1,000	850	-150
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	200	-	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200	-	-200
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	-	350,000	350,000
Economic Support Fund	-	350,000	350,000
4 Economic Growth	-	350,000	350,000
4.8 Environment	-	350,000	350,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	84,300	5,150	-79,150

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	80,000	-	-80,000
Complex Crises Fund	20,000	-	-20,000
1 Peace and Security	20,000	-	-20,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	-	-20,000
Foreign Military Financing	50,000	-	-50,000
1 Peace and Security	50,000	-	-50,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	50,000	-	-50,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,000	-	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	10,000	-	-10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	-	-10,000
Foreign Assistance Dashboard	2,800	2,750	-50
Economic Support Fund	2,800	2,750	-50
6 Program Support	2,800	2,750	-50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,800	2,750	-50
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	1,500	2,400	900
Economic Support Fund	1,500	2,400	900
6 Program Support	1,500	2,400	900
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,500	2,400	900

Other Funding	286,437	-	-286,437
Global Security Contingency Fund	21,200	-	-21,200
Foreign Military Financing	21,200	-	-21,200
1 Peace and Security	21,200	-	-21,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,200	-	-21,200
OPIC/State Regional Economic Partnership	4,000	-	-4,000
Economic Support Fund	4,000	-	-4,000
4 Economic Growth	4,000	-	-4,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,000	-	-4,000
To Be Programmed	261,237	-	-261,237
Development Assistance	20,000	-	-20,000
4 Economic Growth	20,000	-	-20,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	20,000	-	-20,000
Economic Support Fund	22,225	-	-22,225
4 Economic Growth	22,225	-	-22,225
4.7 Economic Opportunity	22,225	-	-22,225
Foreign Military Financing	101,771	-	-101,771
1 Peace and Security	101,771	-	-101,771
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	101,771	-	-101,771
International Military Education and Training	1,803	-	-1,803
1 Peace and Security	1,803	-	-1,803
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,803	-	-1,803
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	96,938	-	-96,938
1 Peace and Security	96,938	-	-96,938
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	96,938	-	-96,938
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	18,500	-	-18,500
1 Peace and Security	18,500	-	-18,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	18,500	-	-18,500

PM - Political-Military Affairs	242,078	193,456	-48,622
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	18,006	18,006

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	18,006	18,006
1 Peace and Security	-	18,006	18,006
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	18,006	18,006
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	71,000	70,000	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	71,000	70,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	71,000	70,000	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	71,000	70,000	-1,000
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,503	5,500	-3
International Military Education and Training	5,503	5,500	-3
1 Peace and Security	5,503	5,500	-3
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,503	5,500	-3
PM - Peacekeeping Response	20,000	-	-20,000
Peacekeeping Operations	20,000	-	-20,000
1 Peace and Security	20,000	-	-20,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	-	-20,000
PM - Security Governance Initiative	-	16,850	16,850
Peacekeeping Operations	-	16,850	16,850
1 Peace and Security	-	16,850	16,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	16,850	16,850
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	16,100	19,100	3,000
Peacekeeping Operations	16,100	19,100	3,000
1 Peace and Security	16,100	19,100	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,100	19,100	3,000
PM – GPOI	71,000	64,000	-7,000
Peacekeeping Operations	71,000	64,000	-7,000
1 Peace and Security	71,000	64,000	-7,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	71,000	64,000	-7,000
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	58,475	-	-58,475
Foreign Military Financing			
International Military Education and Training			
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	58,475	-	-58,475
1 Peace and Security	58,475	-	-58,475
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	58,475	-	-58,475
Peacekeeping Operations			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	82,225	-	-82,225
6.2 Administration and Oversight	82,225	-	-82,225

PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	21,000	25,500	4,500
PPL - Donor Engagement	1,000	850	-150
Development Assistance	1,000	850	-150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	850	-150
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	850	-150
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	19,000	23,800	4,800
Development Assistance	19,000	23,800	4,800
1 Peace and Security	399	500	101
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	399	500	101
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,066	5,094	1,028
2.2 Good Governance	2,033	2,547	514
2.4 Civil Society	2,033	2,547	514
3 Investing in People	6,061	7,593	1,532

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,061	7,593	1,532
4 Economic Growth	4,408	5,520	1,112
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,102	1,380	278
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,102	1,380	278
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,102	1,380	278
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,102	1,380	278
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,066	5,093	1,027
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,066	5,093	1,027
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	19,000	-	-19,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	17,860	-	-17,860
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,140	-	-1,140
PPL - Policy	1,000	850	-150
Development Assistance	1,000	850	-150
1 Peace and Security	-	18	18
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	18	18
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	334	182	-152
2.2 Good Governance	334	91	-243
2.4 Civil Society	-	91	91
3 Investing in People	332	272	-60
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	332	272	-60
4 Economic Growth	334	196	-138
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	334	49	-285
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	49	49
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	49	49
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	49	49
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	182	182
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	182	182
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,000	-	-1,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	390	-	-390
6.2 Administration and Oversight	610	-	-610
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	-	-	-
Development Assistance			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-

PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,109,000	2,503,595	-605,405
PRM, Administrative Expenses	34,500	35,000	500
Migration and Refugee Assistance	34,500	35,000	500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	34,500	35,000	500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	34,500	34,500	-
5.3 Migration Management	-	500	500
PRM, Emergency Funds	-	50,000	50,000
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	-	50,000	50,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	50,000	50,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	50,000	50,000
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	10,680	10,000	-680
Migration and Refugee Assistance	10,680	10,000	-680
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,680	10,000	-680
5.3 Migration Management	10,680	10,000	-680

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
PRM, OA - Africa	408,648	454,000	45,352
Migration and Refugee Assistance	408,648	454,000	45,352
5 Humanitarian Assistance	408,648	454,000	45,352
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	408,648	454,000	45,352
PRM, OA - East Asia	69,332	54,600	-14,732
Migration and Refugee Assistance	69,332	54,600	-14,732
5 Humanitarian Assistance	69,332	54,600	-14,732
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	69,332	54,600	-14,732
PRM, OA - Europe	48,651	31,000	-17,651
Migration and Refugee Assistance	48,651	31,000	-17,651
5 Humanitarian Assistance	48,651	31,000	-17,651
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	48,651	31,000	-17,651
PRM, OA - Migration	27,500	20,000	-7,500
Migration and Refugee Assistance	27,500	20,000	-7,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	27,500	20,000	-7,500
5.3 Migration Management	27,500	20,000	-7,500
PRM, OA - Near East	480,909	1,148,400	667,491
Migration and Refugee Assistance	480,909	1,148,400	667,491
5 Humanitarian Assistance	480,909	1,148,400	667,491
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	480,909	1,148,400	667,491
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	215,450	139,695	-75,755
Migration and Refugee Assistance	215,450	139,695	-75,755
5 Humanitarian Assistance	215,450	139,695	-75,755
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	215,450	139,695	-75,755
PRM, OA - South Asia	66,875	72,900	6,025
Migration and Refugee Assistance	66,875	72,900	6,025
5 Humanitarian Assistance	66,875	72,900	6,025
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	66,875	72,900	6,025
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	61,100	45,300	-15,800
Migration and Refugee Assistance	61,100	45,300	-15,800
5 Humanitarian Assistance	61,100	45,300	-15,800
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	61,100	45,300	-15,800
PRM, Refugee Admissions	351,000	442,700	91,700
Migration and Refugee Assistance	351,000	442,700	91,700
5 Humanitarian Assistance	351,000	442,700	91,700
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	351,000	442,700	91,700
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	1,334,355	-	-1,334,355
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	50,000	-	-50,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	50,000	-	-50,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	50,000	-	-50,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,284,355	-	-1,284,355
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,284,355	-	-1,284,355
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,284,355	-	-1,284,355
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
S/GAC - Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy	2,384,611	1,738,934	-645,677

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	474,442	345,434	-129,008
Global Health Programs - State	474,442	345,434	-129,008
3 Investing in People	474,442	345,434	-129,008
3.1 Health	474,442	345,434	-129,008
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	23,722	-	-23,722
6.1 Program Design and Learning	23,722	-	-23,722
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,695,000	1,151,500	-543,500
Global Health Programs - State	1,695,000	1,151,500	-543,500
3 Investing in People	1,695,000	1,151,500	-543,500
3.1 Health	1,695,000	1,151,500	-543,500
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	135,169	162,000	26,831
Global Health Programs - State	135,169	162,000	26,831
3 Investing in People	135,169	162,000	26,831
3.1 Health	135,169	162,000	26,831
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	135,169	162,000	26,831
6.2 Administration and Oversight	135,169	162,000	26,831
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	80,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	80,000	80,000	-
3 Investing in People	80,000	80,000	-
3.1 Health	80,000	80,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,400	-	-8,400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,400	-	-8,400

Special Representatives	24,345	16,700	-7,645
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	480	5,000	4,520
Economic Support Fund	480	5,000	4,520
1 Peace and Security	480	5,000	4,520
1.5 Transnational Crime	480	5,000	4,520
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	1,000	1,000	-
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,000	-
4 Economic Growth	1,000	1,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	500	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	22,000	10,000	-12,000
Economic Support Fund	22,000	10,000	-12,000
1 Peace and Security	1,000	-	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	-	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,845	6,500	-5,345
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,750	1,500	-4,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,820	-	-1,820
2.4 Civil Society	4,275	5,000	725
3 Investing in People	5,000	3,500	-1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,000	3,500	-1,500
4 Economic Growth	4,155	-	-4,155
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,155	-	-4,155
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,000	-	-2,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,000	-	-1,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000	-	-1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	480	400	-80
Economic Support Fund	480	400	-80
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	480	400	-80
2.4 Civil Society	480	400	-80
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	385	300	-85
Economic Support Fund	385	300	-85
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	185	150	-35
2.4 Civil Society	185	150	-35
4 Economic Growth	200	150	-50
4.7 Economic Opportunity	200	150	-50
USAID Asia Regional	11,930	11,319	-611
USAID Asia Regional	11,930	11,319	-611
Development Assistance	7,180	8,069	889
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,100	2,069	969
2.2 Good Governance	400	1,169	769
2.4 Civil Society	700	900	200
3 Investing in People	1,430	1,700	270
3.2 Education	1,430	1,700	270
4 Economic Growth	4,650	4,300	-350
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	1,000	500
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	900	-100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	400	900	500
4.8 Environment	2,750	1,500	-1,250
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,750	3,250	-1,500
3 Investing in People	4,750	3,250	-1,500
3.1 Health	4,750	3,250	-1,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,280	-	-5,280
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,280	-	-5,280
USAID Management	1,321,248	1,700,526	379,278
USAID Capital Investment Fund	117,940	203,326	85,386
USAID Administrative Expense	117,940	203,326	85,386
6 Program Support	117,940	203,326	85,386
6.2 Administration and Oversight	117,940	203,326	85,386
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,041	9,200	1,159
USAID Administrative Expense	8,041	9,200	1,159
6 Program Support	8,041	9,200	1,159
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,041	9,200	1,159
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	55,038	63,000	7,962
USAID Administrative Expense	55,038	63,000	7,962
6 Program Support	55,038	63,000	7,962
6.2 Administration and Oversight	55,038	63,000	7,962
USAID Operating Expense	1,140,229	1,425,000	284,771
USAID Administrative Expense	1,140,229	1,425,000	284,771
6 Program Support	1,140,229	1,425,000	284,771
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,140,229	1,425,000	284,771
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,139	1,139

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2014 - FY 2016

$ in thousands for all items	FY 14 Actual	FY 16 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,139	1,139
Development Assistance	-	1,139	1,139
4 Economic Growth	-	1,139	1,139
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,139	1,139

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
TOTAL	35,455,450	2,507,001	2,773,750	5,670,000	4,589,182	1,350,000	700,000	105,573	5,915,480	435,600	339,720	1,466,000	1,801,000	130,500	7,671,644
Africa	7,511,067	1,118,240	1,458,518	3,017,423	416,009	66,169	41,605	16,050	15,321	292,500	-	1,069,232	-	-	-
Angola	54,792	-	38,400	9,899	-	-	6,000	493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,452	-	23,100	-	-	-	-	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	50,580	-	-	49,804	-	-	-	576	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	15,698	-	9,500	-	-	-	-	319	-	-	-	5,879	-	-	-
Burundi	29,958	-	14,500	5,000	-	-	-	504	-	-	-	9,954	-	-	-
Cabo Verde	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	38,844	-	1,500	34,175	-	-	-	487	-	-	-	2,682	-	-	-
Central African Republic	30,498	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	18,498	-	-	-
Chad	67,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	353	-	-	-	66,885	-	-	-
Comoros	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	120,982	-	-	114,480	-	-	-	492	200	500	-	5,310	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	331,243	-	126,650	51,975	48,635	3,250	500	460	-	10,000	-	89,773	-	-	-
Djibouti	11,528	-	-	1,800	5,000	-	-	348	1,000	-	-	3,380	-	-	-
Ethiopia	583,714	102,000	138,365	123,777	-	-	-	589	843	-	-	218,140	-	-	-
Gabon	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	137,085	75,100	59,808	959	-	-	200	668	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	22,041	-	17,850	-	-	-	-	397	200	580	-	3,014	-	-	-
Kenya	644,999	93,500	83,000	371,680	-	2,000	6,500	748	1,178	-	-	86,393	-	-	-
Lesotho	32,124	-	6,400	25,497	-	-	-	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	165,789	-	37,700	800	89,138	11,700	-	470	4,000	2,000	-	19,981	-	-	-
Madagascar	63,001	2,500	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,501	-	-	-
Malawi	196,018	51,500	71,200	64,180	-	-	-	251	-	-	-	8,887	-	-	-
Mali	135,423	53,210	57,650	1,500	-	-	-	99	-	2,720	-	20,244	-	-	-
Mauritania	5,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	5,013	-	-	-
Mauritius	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	402,356	57,000	68,700	274,001	-	500	1,525	630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	23,580	-	-	23,460	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	34,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	356	-	-	-	34,013	-	-	-
Nigeria	703,031	71,000	173,500	456,652	-	-	100	779	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	187,522	65,000	43,500	79,022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	118,278	55,621	57,000	1,535	-	-	1,000	901	325	-	-	1,896	-	-	-
Seychelles	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	15,486	-	-	500	1,600	-	-	423	-	-	-	12,963	-	-	-
Somalia	301,980	-	-	-	21,067	1,700	-	145	-	200,350	-	78,718	-	-	-
South Africa	286,265	15,000	12,000	255,550	-	2,000	300	715	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	434,566	-	30,510	11,790	176,741	20,599	2,135	14	-	42,700	-	150,077	-	-	-
Sudan	168,879	-	-	-	9,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,682	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,460	-	6,900	36,413	-	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	591,494	115,734	98,335	372,381	-	450	200	424	200	-	-	3,770	-	-	-
The Gambia	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
Togo	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	491,884	63,270	90,500	313,467	-	-	200	569	200	-	-	23,678	-	-	-
Zambia	359,127	42,500	58,800	257,476	-	-	-	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	168,976	-	42,500	77,250	20,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,901	-	-	-
African Union	774	-	-	-	774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	97,022	-	-	-	21,532	23,970	22,945	-	4,925	23,650	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	100,350	86,250	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	39,400	39,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	70,611	41,161	8,650	800	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	18,400	15,600	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	25,511	21,911	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	65,083	50,983	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	779,537	260,542	138,022	72,312	131,048	32,232	50,605	8,626	77,488	-	-	8,662	-	-	-
Burma	99,700	-	22,000	9,000	68,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	70,892	26,756	28,772	5,122	5,200	-	4,090	452	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	12,300	-	-	1,500	10,000	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	139,491	66,420	41,250	350	-	10,066	5,550	1,855	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	16,336	2,750	-	-	-	1,000	12,000	298	288	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,947	-	-	-	-	800	1,270	877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	8,465	5,000	-	-	-	-	240	825	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,445	-	2,500	3,700	-	-	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	196,643	87,682	32,500	-	-	8,000	8,100	1,699	50,000	-	-	8,662	-	-	-
Samoa	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	240	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	7,499	4,000	-	-	-	1,466	1,320	713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	9,843	6,500	2,000	-	-	660	-	383	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	105,641	21,395	-	46,727	22,000	450	4,070	999	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	47,863	-	-	-	25,148	8,990	13,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	53,952	39,039	9,000	5,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	526,916	-	9,000	12,015	324,567	43,798	19,215	29,819	88,502	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	16,562	-	-	-	6,079	4,450	2,370	1,063	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	27,550	-	-	-	20,700	2,824	740	586	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	14,273	-	-	-	9,000	1,226	755	592	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	41,991	-	-	-	25,554	6,735	4,220	982	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	9,313	-	-	-	-	-	250	2,063	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,535	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,135	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,211	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	58,388	-	-	-	39,400	3,947	1,250	1,791	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
Greece	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,152	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	54,035	-	-	-	37,891	10,674	720	750	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,267	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,225	2,549	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	12,153	-	-	-	5,207	1,786	490	1,070	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	20,689	-	-	-	15,050	3,230	380	779	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	4,486	-	-	-	374	1,826	490	596	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	9,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,737	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	22,965	-	-	-	14,877	3,000	2,410	878	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	1,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	897	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,167	-	-	-	-	-	-	717	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,094	-	-	-	-	-	820	3,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	88,057	-	7,500	12,015	54,000	4,100	2,410	1,929	6,103	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	66,695	-	1,500	-	61,185	-	1,010	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	1,250	-	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	23,000	-	-	-	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,039,925	-	9,000	-	1,587,946	127,446	54,550	17,981	5,139,998	36,000	-	67,004	-	-	-
Algeria	7,151	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	1,346	-	-	-	4,505	-	-	-
Bahrain	10,972	-	-	-	-	-	450	522	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,505,920	-	-	-	200,000	3,000	2,920	-	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	367,633	-	-	-	17,500	23,052	25,610	1,471	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,010,288	-	-	-	700,000	-	6,700	3,588	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	166,000	-	-	-	70,000	13,894	4,760	2,347	74,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	5,901	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,940	1,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	34,183	-	-	-	20,896	3,000	1,470	1,817	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	11,511	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,011	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	8,250	-	-	-	8,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	57,779	-	-	-	25,000	9,000	1,480	2,300	19,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	449,738	-	-	-	370,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	9,738	-	-	-
Yemen	102,790	-	9,000	-	13,000	3,000	3,920	1,109	20,000	-	-	52,761	-	-	-
MENA Initiative	20,300	-	-	-	20,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	32,000	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,500	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,615,159	105,328	184,700	26,271	1,449,938	312,660	71,500	12,288	290,885	-	-	161,589	-	-	-
Afghanistan	1,186,628	-	-	-	852,000	225,000	43,150	509	-	-	-	65,969	-	-	-
Bangladesh	205,051	81,578	79,500	-	-	2,600	3,350	996	2,500	-	-	34,527	-	-	-
India	87,165	19,000	48,000	13,777	-	-	5,000	1,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	9,664	-	-	-	6,354	1,200	1,430	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	45,356	-	4,300	-	32,937	6,000	1,250	869	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	4,461	2,000	-	-	-	1,200	640	221	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	81,732	-	40,900	-	33,933	3,300	845	1,004	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	890,404	-	-	-	477,042	57,400	9,970	4,899	280,000	-	-	61,093	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	6,556	2,000	-	-	-	720	3,080	756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	37,994	-	7,000	-	18,439	7,000	1,485	535	3,535	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	5,044	-	-	-	3,988	500	330	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,923	-	4,000	-	4,738	740	540	205	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	38,422	-	1,000	12,494	17,928	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	3,009	-	-	-	2,579	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,477,611	214,399	63,063	157,368	459,280	467,131	14,485	13,503	59,315	-	-	29,067	-	-	-
Argentina	589	-	-	-	-	-	240	349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	13,858	12,500	-	500	-	-	240	618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,082	-	-	-	-	-	290	792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	330,601	-	-	-	141,500	149,000	4,300	1,534	28,500	-	-	5,767	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	23,248	10,300	5,750	6,438	-	-	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	21,631	18,631	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	65,278	42,789	15,000	-	-	-	-	714	1,740	-	-	5,035	-	-	-
Guyana	6,904	-	-	6,608	-	-	-	296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	300,796	-	25,200	124,013	119,477	12,000	-	241	1,600	-	-	18,265	-	-	-
Honduras	41,847	36,700	-	-	-	-	-	647	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	6,670	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	206,768	-	-	-	46,750	148,131	3,910	1,427	6,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	8,400	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,986	-	-	-	-	-	190	671	2,125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	7,528	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	82,649	12,029	-	-	34,471	33,000	150	499	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
Venezuela	4,298	-	-	-	4,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	16,734	7,500	1,222	7,208	-	-	-	804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	230,449	-	-	-	92,784	125,000	5,165	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	33,492	12,500	8,391	12,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	29,050	25,050	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	16,500	13,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	11,930	7,180	4,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	319,400	319,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	109,956	-	-	-	-	-	109,956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,226,976	112,513	19,500	-	25,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,446	1,801,000	60,000	77,600
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	70,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,500	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	230,399	220,399	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	11,800	-	-	-	11,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	411,502	-	411,502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	468,695	-	468,695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	169,585	-	-	-	-	169,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	339,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	339,720	-	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	229,109	-	-	-	-	-	229,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	24,041	-	-	-	-	24,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	115,000	108,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	117,807	-	-	-	117,807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	84,300	-	-	-	4,300	10,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Other Funding	290,237	20,000	-	-	26,225	96,938	18,500	1,803	122,971	-	-	-	-	-	3,800
PM - Political-Military Affairs	242,078	-	-	-	-	-	58,475	5,503	71,000	107,100	-	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,109,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,109,000
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,384,611	-	-	2,384,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	474,442	-	-	474,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,695,000	-	-	1,695,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	135,169	-	-	135,169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	24,345	-	-	-	24,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	480	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	22,000	-	-	-	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	480	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	DF	Other**
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	385	-	-	-	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,321,248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,321,248
USAID Capital Investment Fund	117,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,940
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,041
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	55,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,038
USAID Operating Expense	1,140,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140,229
Independent Agencies	473,267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	473,267
Peace Corps	379,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898,200
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,500
Export-Import Bank	-669,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-669,600
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-265,406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-265,406
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	55,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,073
Multilateral Development Banks	2,666,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,666,729
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,957
International Development Association (IDA)	1,355,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,355,000
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund (AfDF)	176,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,336
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Asian Development Fund	109,854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,854
Inter-American Development Bank	102,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	6,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,298
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	143,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,750
Clean Technology Fund	209,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,630
Strategic Climate Fund	74,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,900
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	133,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,000
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

**Other Accounts includes Transition Initiatives, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Regugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Comples Crisis Fund, USAID Administrative Expenses Account, Independent Agencies, and Multilateral Investment Banks and Related Funds.

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
TOTAL	37,242,614	2,999,694	2,755,000	5,426,000	6,135,491	1,193,771	999,334	111,715	5,806,542	495,200	315,000	1,400,000	1,741,000	7,863,867
Africa	6,880,953	1,044,454	1,441,970	3,398,186	479,200	49,150	44,900	15,690	19,153	302,250	-	86,000	-	-
Angola	50,449	-	32,400	12,899	-	-	4,700	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,730	-	23,500	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	46,329	-	-	45,804	-	-	-	525	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	14,250	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
Burundi	43,785	-	17,500	15,360	2,000	-	-	425	-	-	-	8,500	-	-
Cabo Verde	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	45,775	-	1,500	43,975	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	14,650	-	-	-	2,000	2,500	-	150	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Chad	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	145,685	-	-	138,405	7,000	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	277,618	-	129,200	60,975	70,568	2,000	500	375	-	14,000	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	12,900	10,000	-	1,800	-	-	-	400	700	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	403,883	82,200	133,200	187,213	-	-	-	570	700	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	146,347	77,080	61,500	6,797	-	-	-	670	300	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	23,740	6,000	17,500	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	630,340	84,210	81,400	456,680	-	1,000	5,250	800	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	47,588	-	6,400	41,038	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	125,373	-	29,700	800	76,453	13,500	-	420	2,500	2,000	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	68,918	1,668	49,000	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	18,000	-	-
Malawi	201,813	33,675	72,400	87,988	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	7,500	-	-
Mali	118,395	49,265	56,850	1,500	-	-	500	280	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Mauritania	2,384	1,584	-	-	-	-	500	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	409,145	42,374	68,100	298,301	-	-	-	370	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	43,663	-	-	43,513	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	9,900	2,000	-	-	-	-	500	400	-	-	-	7,000	-	-
Nigeria	607,498	76,016	173,500	356,652	-	-	-	730	600	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	160,935	42,926	44,000	73,559	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	102,251	45,216	54,000	1,535	-	-	400	800	300	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	6,810	6,000	-	500	-	-	-	310	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	209,216	-	-	-	87,701	1,650	4,500	365	-	115,000	-	-	-	-
South Africa	374,200	15,750	9,500	346,550	-	1,000	300	650	450	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	265,022	-	35,510	11,790	175,022	10,000	2,000	700	-	30,000	-	-	-	-
Sudan	9,149	-	-	-	9,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,463	-	6,900	36,413	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	590,552	97,936	98,335	393,581	-	-	200	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	469,071	49,775	88,200	320,176	-	-	200	520	200	-	-	10,000	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
Zambia	415,890	23,933	56,875	334,732	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	161,566	-	41,500	77,250	21,816	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
African Union	1,196	-	-	-	696	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	211,798	-	-	-	26,795	17,000	24,350	-	12,403	131,250	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	120,244	106,244	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	16,578	16,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	65,080	56,480	7,800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	28,307	22,007	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	34,223	30,623	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	79,314	64,914	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	845,558	343,340	130,450	80,627	133,087	38,120	38,410	12,500	69,024	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	110,200	-	15,500	9,000	80,700	3,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	80,512	35,250	30,500	5,122	3,500	-	5,690	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	6,800	-	-	1,500	4,500	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	187,375	112,400	39,750	2,250	-	11,025	5,550	2,400	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	21,750	11,100	-	-	-	1,000	9,000	450	200	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	3,125	-	-	-	-	855	1,270	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	3,874	-	-	-	-	500	250	1,500	1,624	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,450	-	2,500	3,700	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	184,220	98,430	31,200	-	-	9,000	3,590	2,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	10,420	5,000	-	-	-	1,900	1,320	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	16,200	12,700	2,000	-	-	800	-	400	300	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	125,812	34,750	-	53,142	15,000	4,450	5,070	1,500	11,900	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	34,597	-	-	-	24,387	4,790	4,420	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	52,623	32,710	9,000	5,913	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	953,250	-	7,100	25,515	710,205	34,900	18,130	31,300	126,100	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	14,120	-	-	-	6,000	2,650	2,070	1,000	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	23,100	-	-	-	18,360	1,700	740	600	1,700	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	11,508	-	-	-	7,978	800	430	600	1,700	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	37,220	-	-	-	24,300	3,800	4,120	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	77,152	-	-	-	50,552	3,500	900	2,200	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	50,720	-	-	-	35,470	9,500	1,000	750	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	11,800	-	-	-	5,000	1,600	500	1,100	3,600	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
Malta	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	49,120	-	-	-	31,820	2,800	600	1,150	12,750	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	3,600	-	-	-	-	1,500	500	600	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	11,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	7,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	5,400	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	18,440	-	-	-	11,250	2,250	2,090	1,050	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	3,850	-	-	-	-	-	650	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	513,502	-	6,100	25,515	429,067	4,000	3,670	2,900	42,250	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	68,568	-	1,000	-	60,908	800	860	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	17,500	-	-	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,324,070	-	9,500	-	1,806,250	127,000	85,760	20,560	5,182,000	93,000	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	400	700	7,500	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,456,300	-	-	-	150,000	2,000	2,500	1,800	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	355,360	-	-	-	72,500	11,000	20,860	1,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,000,000	-	-	-	637,350	-	8,850	3,800	350,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	210,510	-	-	-	110,000	13,000	4,760	2,750	80,000	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	20,000	-	-	-	10,000	2,000	6,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	31,600	-	-	-	20,000	3,000	1,600	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	255,000	-	-	-	160,000	10,000	20,000	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	134,400	-	-	-	55,000	12,000	2,600	2,300	62,500	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	442,000	-	-	-	370,000	70,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	114,400	-	9,500	-	70,000	2,000	6,500	1,400	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,400	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,440	-	-	-	5,000	2,000	6,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,856,931	123,379	150,725	34,294	1,844,188	314,305	65,180	13,260	275,600	-	-	36,000	-	-
Afghanistan	1,514,055	-	-	-	1,224,900	250,000	37,955	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	208,883	92,923	71,200	-	-	2,000	3,260	1,500	2,000	-	-	36,000	-	-
India	78,737	24,537	27,500	20,000	3,000	-	2,400	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	8,513	-	-	-	6,113	700	1,000	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	50,391	-	3,750	-	41,446	3,235	1,010	950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	4,340	3,000	-	-	-	-	640	300	400	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	82,401	1,668	38,775	-	33,038	2,230	790	900	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	803,800	-	-	-	478,000	46,000	10,000	4,800	265,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	3,797	417	-	-	-	-	2,880	500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
Tajikistan	36,656	-	5,500	-	22,886	5,000	2,745	525	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	4,815	-	-	-	4,100	200	230	285	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	9,777	-	3,000	-	4,997	940	540	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	45,502	-	1,000	14,294	21,708	4,000	1,300	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	4,430	-	-	-	4,000	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	834	834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,990,127	615,041	65,541	148,444	597,461	464,000	9,070	12,905	64,665	-	-	13,000	-	-
Argentina	550	-	-	-	-	-	200	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	1,365	-	-	500	-	-	240	625	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	700	-	-	-	-	-	200	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	288,726	-	-	-	141,326	117,000	4,000	1,400	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	24,409	8,696	5,750	9,363	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	119,222	116,522	-	-	-	-	-	800	1,900	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	225,600	205,100	13,000	-	-	-	-	760	1,740	-	-	5,000	-	-
Guyana	6,886	-	-	6,636	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	241,668	-	25,200	104,013	97,000	6,000	-	255	1,200	-	-	8,000	-	-
Honduras	162,950	157,700	-	-	-	-	-	750	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	5,600	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	142,160	12,500	-	-	39,000	80,000	2,160	1,500	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	18,150	18,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,325	-	-	-	-	-	500	700	2,125	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	9,460	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	460	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	95,985	-	-	-	58,085	36,000	-	600	1,300	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,500	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	29,047	5,926	6,950	15,331	-	-	-	840	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	480,820	-	-	-	236,550	225,000	1,770	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	64,492	43,500	8,391	12,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	32,420	29,670	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	4,777	1,277	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	11,319	8,069	3,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	33,000	-	-	-	-	-	33,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	342,660	342,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	493,891	-	-	-	8,000	-	485,891	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	476,391	-	-	-	8,000	-	468,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,193,909	75,809	14,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,265,000	1,741,000	97,600
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	270,303	260,303	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
ENR - Energy Resources	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	440,119	-	440,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	486,845	-	486,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	145,573	-	-	-	-	145,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	315,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315,000	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	200,987	-	-	-	-	-	200,987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	-	-	20,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	165,000	160,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	448,250	-	-	-	448,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	5,150	-	-	-	5,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	193,456	-	-	-	-	-	18,006	5,500	70,000	99,950	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	25,500	25,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,503,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,503,595
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,738,934	-	-	1,738,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	345,434	-	-	345,434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,151,500	-	-	1,151,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	162,000	-	-	162,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	16,700	-	-	-	16,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GP - Secretary's Office of Global Partnerships	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,700,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700,526
USAID Capital Investment Fund	203,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203,326
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	9,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	63,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,000
USAID Operating Expense	1,425,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,425,000
USAID Program Management Initiatives	1,139	1,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	688,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	688,300
Peace Corps	410,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250,000
Inter-American Foundation	18,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,100
U.S. African Development Foundation	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000
Export-Import Bank	-875,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-875,000
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-262,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-262,500
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	73,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,700
USDA - Local and Regional Procurement	20,000													20,000
Multilateral Development Banks	2,873,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,873,846
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	192,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,920
International Development Association (IDA)	1,290,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,290,600

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2016 Request

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other**
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	111,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,000
African Development Bank	34,118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,118
African Development Fund (AfDF)	227,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227,500
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500
Asian Development Bank	5,608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,608
Asian Development Fund	166,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166,086
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,020
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	168,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,263
Clean Technology Fund	170,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,680
Strategic Climate Fund	59,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,620
Green Climate Fund	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000
North American Development Bank	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	31,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,930
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	43,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,000
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Monetary Fund	62,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,000

* Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

**Other Accounts includes Transition Initiatives, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Regugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Comples Crisis Fund, USAID Administrative Expenses Account, Independent Agencies, and Multilateral Investment Banks and Related Funds.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in Thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL NADR	700,000	690,800	999,334
Africa	41,605	*	44,900
Angola	6,000	*	4,700
Conventional Weapons Destruction	6,000	*	4,700
Democratic Republic of the Congo	500	*	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	500	*	500
Ghana	200	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	200	*	-
Kenya	6,500	*	5,250
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	4,750
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	5,000	*	-
Counterterrorism Financing	1,000	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	*	500
Mali	-	*	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	500
Mauritania	-	*	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	500
Mozambique	1,525	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,525	*	-
Niger	-	*	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	500
Nigeria	100	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	100	*	-
Senegal	1,000	*	400
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	400
Counterterrorism Financing	1,000	*	-
Somalia	-	*	4,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	2,500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	2,000
South Africa	300	*	300
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	*	300
South Sudan	2,135	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,135	*	2,000
Tanzania	200	*	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	200	*	200
Uganda	200	*	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	200	*	200
Zimbabwe	-	*	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	1,000
State Africa Regional (AF)	22,945	*	24,350
Antiterrorism Assistance	19,000	*	20,950
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	*	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	*	500

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in Thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Terrorist Interdiction Program	2,445	*	2,400
East Asia and Pacific	50,605	*	38,410
Burma	-	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	2,000
Cambodia	4,090	*	5,690
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,900	*	5,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	190	*	190
Indonesia	5,550	*	5,550
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,600	*	4,600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	950	*	950
Laos	12,000	*	9,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	12,000	*	9,000
Malaysia	1,270	*	1,270
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	*	800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	470	*	470
Mongolia	240	*	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	240	*	250
Philippines	8,100	*	3,590
Antiterrorism Assistance	7,510	*	3,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	590	*	590
Singapore	240	*	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	240	*	250
Thailand	1,320	*	1,320
Antiterrorism Assistance	650	*	650
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	670	*	670
Vietnam	4,070	*	5,070
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,500	*	4,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	570	*	570
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	13,725	*	4,420
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,345	*	2,050
Conventional Weapons Destruction	11,000	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	380	*	370
Europe and Eurasia	19,215	*	18,130
Albania	2,370	*	2,070
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,800	*	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	570	*	570
Armenia	740	*	740
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	740	*	740
Azerbaijan	755	*	430
Conventional Weapons Destruction	325	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	430	*	430
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,220	*	4,120

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in Thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,600	*	3,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	620	*	620
Bulgaria	250	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	250	*	-
Croatia	900	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	900	*	-
Georgia	1,250	*	900
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,250	*	900
Kosovo	720	*	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	720	*	1,000
Macedonia	490	*	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	490	*	500
Moldova	380	*	600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	380	*	600
Montenegro	490	*	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	490	*	500
Serbia	2,410	*	2,090
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,800	*	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	610	*	590
Turkey	820	*	650
Counterterrorism Financing	-	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	820	*	650
Ukraine	2,410	*	3,670
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,440	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	970	*	1,670
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,010	*	860
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	30
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,010	*	830
Near East	54,550	*	85,760
Algeria	1,300	*	1,250
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	*	750
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	*	500
Bahrain	450	*	400
Antiterrorism Assistance	450	*	400
Egypt	2,920	*	2,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,100	*	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	820	*	1,000
Iraq	25,610	*	20,860
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	5,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	4,750	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	20,000	*	15,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	860	*	860

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in Thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Jordan	6,700	*	8,850
Antiterrorism Assistance	5,000	*	5,650
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	400
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,700	*	2,800
Lebanon	4,760	*	4,760
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,000	*	1,800
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,800	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	960	*	960
Libya	2,940	*	6,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,000	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	*	2,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	940	*	2,000
Morocco	1,470	*	1,600
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	*	600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	970	*	1,000
Oman	1,500	*	1,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	*	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	*	1,000
Syria	-	*	20,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	8,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	8,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	*	4,000
Tunisia	1,480	*	2,600
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,000	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	480	*	600
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	2,000
Yemen	3,920	*	6,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	3,500
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	2,250	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	900	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	770	*	1,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,500	*	6,440
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	5,940
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	1,000	*	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	500	*	500
South and Central Asia	71,500	*	65,180
Afghanistan	43,150	*	37,955
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	16,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	19,000	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	22,450	*	20,365
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,050	*	990

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in Thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Terrorist Interdiction Program	650	*	600
Bangladesh	3,350	*	3,260
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,250	*	3,000
Counterterrorism Financing	840	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	260	*	260
India	5,000	*	2,400
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,050	*	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	950	*	400
Kazakhstan	1,430	*	1,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	350	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,080	*	1,000
Kyrgyz Republic	1,250	*	1,010
Antiterrorism Assistance	450	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	800	*	760
Maldives	640	*	640
Antiterrorism Assistance	450	*	450
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	190	*	190
Nepal	845	*	790
Antiterrorism Assistance	575	*	540
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	270	*	250
Pakistan	9,970	*	10,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	9,200
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	9,200	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	770	*	800
Sri Lanka	3,080	*	2,880
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,700	*	2,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	380	*	380
Tajikistan	1,485	*	2,745
Antiterrorism Assistance	675	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	1,975
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	810	*	770
Turkmenistan	330	*	230
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	330	*	230
Uzbekistan	540	*	540
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	540	*	540
Central Asia Regional	-	*	1,300
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	*	1,300
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	430	*	430
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	430	*	430
Western Hemisphere	14,485	*	9,070
Argentina	240	*	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	240	*	200

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in Thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Brazil	240	*	240
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	240	*	240
Chile	290	*	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	290	*	200
Colombia	4,300	*	4,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	*	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,500	*	3,500
Mexico	3,910	*	2,160
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,750	*	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,160	*	1,160
Panama	190	*	500
Counterterrorism Financing	-	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	190	*	500
Peru	150	*	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	150	*	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	5,165	*	1,770
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,435	*	1,200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	730	*	570
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	*	33,000
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	32,000	*	33,000
CTBT International Monitoring System	31,000	*	31,000
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	1,000	*	2,000
CT - Counterterrorism	109,956	*	485,891
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	18,500	*	17,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	9,000	*	17,500
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	9,500	*	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	91,456	*	468,391
Antiterrorism Assistance	39,000	*	35,800
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	8,800	*	-
Counterterrorism Financing	12,160	*	14,000
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund - OCO	-	*	390,000
CT Engagement with Allies	10,000	*	6,000
Terrorist Interdiction Program	21,496	*	22,591
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	229,109	*	200,987
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	229,109	*	200,987
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	28,740	*	17,516
Global Threat Reduction	77,369	*	64,321
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	88,000	*	88,000
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	30,000	*	25,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	5,000	*	6,150

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in Thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Other Funding	18,500	*	-
To Be Programmed	18,500	*	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	10,500	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	8,000	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	58,475	*	18,006
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	58,475	*	18,006
Conventional Weapons Destruction	58,475	*	18,006

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in Thousands)

Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (NADR-EXBS)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL NADR-EXBS	64,000	*	58,716
Africa	2,000	*	1,700
Ghana	200	*	-
Kenya	500	*	500
Nigeria	100	*	-
South Africa	300	*	300
Tanzania	200	*	200
Uganda	200	*	200
State Africa Regional (AF)	500	*	500
East Asia and Pacific	4,300	*	4,310
Cambodia	190	*	190
Indonesia	950	*	950
Malaysia	470	*	470
Mongolia	240	*	250
Philippines	590	*	590
Singapore	240	*	250
Thailand	670	*	670
Vietnam	570	*	570
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	380	*	370
Europe and Eurasia	9,100	*	9,600
Albania	570	*	570
Armenia	740	*	740
Azerbaijan	430	*	430
Bosnia and Herzegovina	620	*	620
Georgia	1,250	*	900
Kosovo	720	*	1,000
Macedonia	490	*	500
Moldova	380	*	600
Montenegro	490	*	500
Serbia	610	*	590
Turkey	820	*	650
Ukraine	970	*	1,670
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,010	*	830
Near East	9,000	*	15,720
Algeria	500	*	500
Egypt	820	*	1,000
Iraq	860	*	860
Jordan	1,700	*	2,800
Lebanon	960	*	960
Libya	940	*	2,000
Morocco	970	*	1,000
Oman	1,000	*	1,000
Syria	-	*	4,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in Thousands)

Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (NADR-EXBS)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Tunisia	480	*	600
Yemen	770	*	1,000
South and Central Asia	7,860	*	7,000
Afghanistan	1,050	*	990
Bangladesh	260	*	260
India	950	*	400
Kazakhstan	1,080	*	1,000
Kyrgyz Republic	800	*	760
Maldives	190	*	190
Nepal	270	*	250
Pakistan	770	*	800
Sri Lanka	380	*	380
Tajikistan	810	*	770
Turkmenistan	330	*	230
Uzbekistan	540	*	540
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	430	*	430
Western Hemisphere	3,000	*	2,870
Argentina	240	*	200
Brazil	240	*	240
Chile	290	*	200
Mexico	1,160	*	1,160
Panama	190	*	500
Peru	150	*	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	730	*	570
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	28,740	*	17,516
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	28,740	*	17,516

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in Thousands)

Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL NADR-ATA	183,040	*	165,430
OCO	70,000	*	-
Africa	5,000	*	-
Kenya	5,000	*	-
Near East	8,000	*	-
Iraq	4,750	*	-
Yemen	2,250	*	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,000	*	-
South and Central Asia	28,200	*	-
Afghanistan	19,000	*	-
Pakistan	9,200	*	-
CT - Counterterrorism	18,300	*	-
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	9,500	*	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	8,800	*	-
Other Funding	10,500	*	-
To Be Programmed	10,500	*	-
Non-OCO	113,040	*	165,430
Africa	19,000	*	28,200
Kenya	-	*	4,750
Somalia	-	*	2,500
State Africa Regional (AF)	19,000	*	20,950
East Asia and Pacific	15,905	*	11,100
Indonesia	4,600	*	4,600
Malaysia	800	*	800
Philippines	7,510	*	3,000
Thailand	650	*	650
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,345	*	2,050
Near East	13,350	*	37,640
Algeria	800	*	750
Bahrain	450	*	400
Egypt	2,100	*	1,500
Iraq	-	*	5,000
Jordan	5,000	*	5,650
Lebanon	2,000	*	1,800
Libya	1,000	*	2,000
Morocco	500	*	600
Oman	500	*	500
Syria	-	*	8,000
Tunisia	1,000	*	2,000
Yemen	-	*	3,500
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	*	5,940
South and Central Asia	8,800	*	32,490
Afghanistan	-	*	16,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in Thousands)

Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Bangladesh	2,250	*	3,000
India	4,050	*	2,000
Kazakhstan	350	*	-
Kyrgyz Republic	450	*	-
Maldives	450	*	450
Nepal	575	*	540
Pakistan	-	*	9,200
Tajikistan	675	*	-
Central Asia Regional	-	*	1,300
Western Hemisphere	7,985	*	2,700
Colombia	800	*	500
Mexico	2,750	*	1,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	4,435	*	1,200
CT - Counterterrorism	48,000	*	53,300
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	9,000	*	17,500
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	39,000	*	35,800

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in Thousands)

Counterterrorism Financing (NADR-CTF)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	15,000	*	14,000
Non-OCO	15,000	*	14,000
Africa	2,000	*	-
Kenya	1,000	*	-
Senegal	1,000	*	-
Europe and Eurasia	-	*	-
Turkey	-	*	-
South and Central Asia	840	*	-
Bangladesh	840	*	-
Western Hemisphere	-	*	-
Panama	-	*	-
CT - Counterterrorism	12,160	*	14,000
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	12,160	*	14,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in Thousands)

Terrorist Interdiction Program (NADR-TIP)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	25,091	*	26,091
Non-OCO	25,091	*	26,091
Africa	2,445	*	2,400
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,445	*	2,400
Near East	500	*	500
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	500	*	500
South and Central Asia	650	*	600
Afghanistan	650	*	600
CT - Counterterrorism	21,496	*	22,591
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	21,496	*	22,591

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in Thousands)

Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
TOTAL	170,500	*	122,626
Non-OCO	170,500	*	122,626
Africa	11,160	*	12,600
Angola	6,000	*	4,700
Democratic Republic of the Congo	500	*	500
Mali	-	*	500
Mauritania	-	*	500
Mozambique	1,525	*	-
Niger	-	*	500
Senegal	-	*	400
Somalia	-	*	2,000
South Sudan	2,135	*	2,000
Zimbabwe	-	*	1,000
State Africa Regional (AF)	1,000	*	500
East Asia and Pacific	30,400	*	23,000
Burma	-	*	2,000
Cambodia	3,900	*	5,500
Laos	12,000	*	9,000
Vietnam	3,500	*	4,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	11,000	*	2,000
Europe and Eurasia	10,115	*	8,530
Albania	1,800	*	1,500
Armenia	-	*	-
Azerbaijan	325	*	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,600	*	3,500
Bulgaria	250	*	-
Croatia	900	*	-
Georgia	-	*	-
Serbia	1,800	*	1,500
Ukraine	1,440	*	2,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	*	30
Near East	23,700	*	31,900
Iraq	20,000	*	15,000
Jordan	-	*	400
Lebanon	1,800	*	2,000
Libya	1,000	*	2,500
Syria	-	*	8,000
West Bank and Gaza	-	*	2,000
Yemen	900	*	2,000
South and Central Asia	25,150	*	25,090
Afghanistan	22,450	*	20,365
Kyrgyz Republic	-	*	250
Sri Lanka	2,700	*	2,500

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in Thousands)

Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD)

	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2016 Request
Tajikistan	-	*	1,975
Western Hemisphere	3,500	*	3,500
Colombia	3,500	*	3,500
Other Funding	8,000	*	-
To Be Programmed	8,000	*	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	58,475	*	18,006
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	*	18,006
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	58,475	*	-