Congressional Budget Justification

Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

FISCAL YEAR 2017

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 9, 2016

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Advancing Security, Confronting New Threats, and Global Challenges

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Promoting Prosperity, Health, and Development

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

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

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

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

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

Our People, Our Platforms, and Our Global Engagement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

John F. Kerry

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Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
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DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST FY 2015 - FY 2017
($000)

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

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

	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
International Commissions (Function 300)	**122,949**	**-**	**122,949**	**-**	**122,718**	**-**	**122,718**	**121,294**	**-**	**121,294**	**(1,424)**
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	44,707	-	44,707	-	45,307	-	45,307	48,134	-	48,134	2,827
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	29,000	-	29,000	-	28,400	-	28,400	28,400	-	28,400	-
American Sections	**12,561**	**-**	**12,561**	**-**	**12,330**	**-**	**12,330**	**12,258**	**-**	**12,258**	**(72)**
International Joint Commission	7,663	-	7,663	-	7,508	-	7,508	7,552	-	7,552	44
International Boundary Commission	2,525	-	2,525	-	2,422	-	2,422	2,304	-	2,304	(118)
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,373	-	2,373	-	2,400	-	2,400	2,402	-	2,402	2
International Fisheries Commissions	**36,681**	**-**	**36,681**	**-**	**36,681**	**-**	**36,681**	**32,502**	**-**	**32,502**	**(4,179)**
Broadcasting Board of Governors	**734,655**	**9,253**	**743,908**	**-**	**738,887**	**10,700**	**749,587**	**777,843**	**-**	**777,843**	**28,256**
International Broadcasting Operations	726,655	9,253	735,908	-	734,087	10,700	744,787	768,143		768,143	23,356
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	8,000	-	8,000	-	4,800	-	4,800	9,700		9,700	4,900
Other Programs	**35,300**	**-**	**35,300**	**-**	**35,300**	**-**	**35,300**	**37,884**	**-**	**37,884**	**2,584**
United States Institute of Peace	35,300		35,300	-	35,300	-	35,300	37,884	-	37,884	2,584
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	**26,829,815**	**7,598,084**	**34,457,899**	**2,489,961**	**26,793,025**	**9,612,225**	**36,405,250**	**26,101,850**	**9,634,800**	**35,736,650**	**(669,490)**
U.S Agency for International Development	**1,275,936**	**125,464**	**1,401,400**	**24,663**	**1,377,914**	**139,262**	**1,517,176**	**1,440,085**	**232,300**	**1,672,385**	**155,209**
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,090,836	125,464	1,216,300	19,037	1,143,614	139,262	1,282,876	1,306,340	98,460	1,404,800	121,924
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	130,815	-	130,815	-	168,300	-	168,300	66,145	133,840	199,985	31,685
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	54,285	-	54,285	5,626	66,000	-	66,000	67,600	-	67,600	1,600
Bilateral Economic Assistance	**15,352,857**	**5,757,650**	**21,110,507**	**2,459,998**	**15,772,379**	**6,964,777**	**22,737,156**	**15,037,124**	**7,502,756**	**22,539,880**	**(197,276)**
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)	8,458,110	-	8,458,110		8,503,450	-	8,503,450	8,576,500	-	8,576,500	73,050
Global Health Programs - USAID[16]	[2,788,110]	-	[2,788,110]	312,000	[2,833,450]	-	[2,833,450]	[2,906,500]	-	[2,906,500]	[73,050]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	-
Development Assistance (DA)	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	-	2,780,971	-	2,780,971	2,959,573	-	2,959,573	178,602
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	560,000	1,335,000	1,895,000	1,436,273	874,763	1,919,421	2,794,184	125,000	1,832,000	1,957,000	(837,184)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	47,000	20,000	67,000	-	30,000	37,000	67,000	15,000	62,600	77,600	10,600
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	20,000	30,000	50,000	-	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	-
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[60,000]	-	[60,000]	[20,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,120	-	8,120	-	8,120	-	8,120	10,000		10,000	1,880
Economic Support Fund (ESF)[11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20]	2,640,240	2,245,536	4,885,776	711,725	1,879,595	2,422,673	4,302,268	2,408,454	3,672,153	6,080,607	1,778,339
Democracy Fund	130,500	-	130,500	-	150,500	-	150,500	-	-	-	(150,500)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECA)[18]	-	-	-	-	546,094	438,569	984,663	-	-	-	(984,663)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)[19]	931,886	2,127,114	3,059,000	-	938,886	2,127,114	3,066,000	922,597	1,876,003	2,798,600	(267,400)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	10,000	40,000	50,000	-
						-					
Independent Agencies	**1,331,500**	**-**	**1,331,500**	**-**	**1,363,500**	**-**	**1,363,500**	**1,460,400**	**-**	**1,460,400**	**96,900**
Peace Corps	379,500	-	379,500	-	410,000	-	410,000	410,000	-	410,000	-
Millennium Challenge Corporation	899,500	-	899,500	-	901,000	-	901,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	99,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	22,500	-	22,500	-	22,500	22,200	-	22,200	(300)
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000	28,200	-	28,200	(1,800)
Department of Treasury	**23,500**	**-**	**23,500**	**-**	**23,500**	**-**	**23,500**	**33,500**	**-**	**33,500**	**10,000**
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	-	23,500	33,500	-	33,500	10,000

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

	FY 2015 Enduring Actual	FY 2015 OCO Actual	FY 2015 Actual Total	FY 2015 Ebola Response	FY 2016 Estimate Enduring	FY 2016 Estimate OCO	FY 2016 Estimate Total	FY 2017 Request Enduring	FY 2017 Request OCO	FY 2017 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
International Security Assistance	**6,704,491**	**1,714,970**	**8,419,461**	**5,300**	**6,323,225**	**2,508,186**	**8,831,411**	**6,206,373**	**1,899,744**	**8,106,117**	**(725,294)**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)[13, 18]	853,055	439,195	1,292,250	-	839,846	371,650	1,211,496	813,773	324,240	1,138,013	(73,483)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)[14]	586,260	95,240	681,500	5,300	506,381	379,091	885,472	454,196	214,254	668,450	(217,022)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	144,993	328,698	473,691	-	131,361	469,269	600,630	126,291	349,100	475,391	(125,239)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	106,074	-	106,074	-	108,115	-	108,115	110,300	-	110,300	2,185
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)[12]	5,014,109	851,837	5,865,946	-	4,737,522	1,288,176	6,025,698	4,701,813	1,012,150	5,713,963	(311,735)
Multilateral Assistance	**2,770,814**	**-**	**2,770,814**	**-**	**2,628,970**	**-**	**2,628,970**	**2,617,921**	**-**	**2,617,921**	**(11,049)**
International Organizations and Programs[16]	340,010	-	340,010	-	339,000	-	339,000	332,900	-	332,900	(6,100)
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	**2,430,804**	**-**	**2,430,804**	**-**	**2,289,970**	**-**	**2,289,970**	**2,285,021**	**-**	**2,285,021**	**(4,949)**
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	186,957	-	186,957	-	186,957	5,963	-	5,963	(180,994)
International Development Association (IDA)	1,287,800	-	1,287,800	-	1,197,128	-	1,197,128	1,384,072	-	1,384,072	186,944
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Bank	32,418	-	32,418	-	34,118	-	34,118	32,418	-	32,418	(1,700)
African Development Fund (AfDF)	175,668	-	175,668	-	175,668	-	175,668	214,332	-	214,332	38,664
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	106,586	-	5,608	-	5,608	-	-	-	(5,608)
Asian Development Fund	104,977	-	104,977	-	104,977	-	104,977	99,233	-	99,233	(5,744)
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	-	102,020	21,940	-	21,940	(80,080)
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	3,378	-	3,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	136,563	-	136,563	-	168,263	-	168,263	146,563	-	146,563	(21,700)
Clean Technology Fund[17]	201,237	-	201,237	-	170,680	-	170,680	-	-	-	(170,680)
Strategic Climate Fund[17, 20]	63,200	-	63,200	-	59,620	-	59,620	-	-	-	(59,620)
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	250,000
North American Development Bank	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	45,000	-	45,000	35,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	-	31,930	-	31,930	30,000	-	30,000	(1,930)
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	43,000	-	43,000	23,000	-	23,000	(20,000)
Central American and Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-	12,500	12,500
Global Infrastructure Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
International Monetary Fund[22]	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**	**-**
Export & Investment Assistance	**(599,283)**	**-**	**(599,283)**	**-**	**(696,463)**	**-**	**(696,463)**	**(693,553)**	**-**	**(693,553)**	**2,910**
Export-Import Bank	(425,870)	-	(425,870)	-	(473,250)	-	(473,250)	(433,400)	-	(433,400)	39,850
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(233,413)	-	(233,413)	-	(283,213)	-	(283,213)	(340,853)	-	(340,853)	(57,640)
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	-	60,000	80,700	-	80,700	20,700
Related International Affairs Accounts	**87,374**	**-**	**87,374**	**-**	**91,216**	**-**	**91,216**	**95,275**	**-**	**95,275**	**4,059**
International Trade Commission[23]	85,381	-	85,381	-	88,842	-	88,842	92,866	-	92,866	4,024
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,993	-	1,993	-	2,374	-	2,374	2,409	-	2,409	35
Department of Agriculture	**1,657,626**	**-**	**1,657,626**	**-**	**1,917,626**	**-**	**1,917,626**	**1,547,045**	**-**	**1,547,045**	**(370,581)**
P.L. 480, Title II	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	-	1,716,000	-	1,716,000	1,350,000	-	1,350,000	(366,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	191,626	-	191,626	-	201,626	-	201,626	182,045	-	182,045	(19,581)
Local and Regional Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	15,000
Rescissions											

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

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

Footnotes

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

2/ The FY 2015 level includes $195,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs (Near Eastern Affairs) to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance to ameliorate an asbestos problem in an Abu Dhabi residence and commence plans to redesign a medical unit in Jerusalem.
3/ The FY 2015 level includes $767,580 transferred from Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) to Diplomatic and Consular Programs for transition of CSO's Syria programs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15/ The FY 2015 enduring level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account ($12.15 million), FY 2010 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account ($12.468 million), and FY 2011 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account ($13 million).
16/ The FY 2015 level includes the transfer of $4.16 million from the FY 2015 International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

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

18/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of $54.975 million from the FY 2016 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia account.
19/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of $7 million from the FY 2016 Economic Support Fund to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

20/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of $9.72 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Strategic Climate Fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(5) of the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2016.
21/ The FY 2017 budget requests $10.8 million for the East-West Center under the Educational and Cultural Exchange programs heading.
22/ The FY 2016 level does not reflect the $86 million in emergency funding that was appropriated to the International Monetary Fund.
23/ FY 2016 estimate total includes the enacted level of $88.500 million plus $0.342 million in carryover.

Statement of Performance

Performance Analysis

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

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

The FY 2014-2017 Joint State and USAID Strategic Plan

The FY 2014-2017 Joint State and USAID Strategic Plan (JSP) reiterates the commitment of the Department and USAID to joint planning to implement foreign policy initiatives and invest effectively in foreign assistance programs. The 13 strategic objectives of the JSP serve as a basis for performance measurement and strategic analysis for the Department and USAID. The JSP can be found athttp://www.state.gov/documents/organization/223997.pdf/.

Strategic Review

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

Performance Planning and Reporting

After the release of the Congressional Budget Justification, the Department of State and USAID will publish the joint FY 2015 Annual Performance Report (APR) and FY 2017 Annual Performance Plan (APP) on Performance.gov. The APR/APP includes performance goals and indicators aligned to each strategic objective in the JSP that assess progress over time and articulate a path for ongoing progress.

Evaluation

The Department and USAID each have Evaluation policies as well as implementation guidance and staff training. The focus of the Department since issuance of the updated evaluation policy in January 2015 has

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

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

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FY 2017 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ENDURING PROGRAMS

Department of State
Summary of Appropriations
Enduring Budget

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

Summary of Appropriations Footnotes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Diplomatic and Consular Programs

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

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

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

The FY 2017 request for Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP) – the State Department's principal operating appropriation – totals $8.7 billion. The $6.5 billion in Enduring provides for the core people, infrastructure, and programs that conduct official U.S. relations with foreign governments and international organizations, and supports the U.S. global footprint to bolster and strengthen foreign policy expertise. The request supports the Department's global engagement as a national security institution, building relationships with other nations to advance American interests and values. The $2.1 billion Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request is discussed in the OCO section.

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

D&CP – Enduring

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

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

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

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

The request includes a total of $550.4 million for Public Diplomacy (PD) personnel and programs to advance U.S. foreign policy goals by informing and influencing foreign opinion. Public Diplomacy efforts include countering misinformation about U.S. society and policies, strengthening relationships between American and foreign publics, and shaping worldwide information campaigns on issues such as climate change, food security, water, and global health. The Public Diplomacy Request includes resources for new alumni coordinators for the Young African Leaders Initiative and continued support of the program to counter Russian propaganda. The request also supports a new Customer Relationship Management System, American Space construction, the world-wide deployment of Google Apps for efficient collaboration, and increased funding for evaluation of PD programs.

D&CP – Category Details

Human Resources: $2,570.9 million

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

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

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

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

Overseas Programs: $1,756.7 million

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

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

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

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

- Maintaining Competitive Wages for Locally Employed Staff: $28.2 million
  The Department will raise wages for locally employed overseas staff, ensuring that compensation for these vital employees keeps pace with inflation and local labor markets.

- Implementation of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America: $1.6 million
  The Department will provide assistance in program monitoring and evaluation to ensure efficient use of resources for this interagency effort. This initiative will promote good governance and economic growth in the United States and in Central America, helping to remediate the root causes of immigration to the United States – including the migration of unaccompanied children.

- Cuba Mission Positions and Support: $3.8 million
  To direct the opening of a new chapter in relations between America and Cuba, the Department plans to modernize the American Embassy in Havana and bring staffing levels in line with similar posts in the region. The Embassy will replace its internet cabling to allow secure and reliable communication, bring its computer equipment up to date, and enlarge and update its vehicle inventory. Embassy Havana's newly expanded mission will also require nine USDH positions: six overseas Foreign Service positions, two domestic Foreign Service positions, and one Civil Service position.

- Bureau of Conflict Stabilization Operations: $21.5 million
  The Bureau of Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO) provides in-country assistance to American personnel and allies during outbreaks of combat, political instability, and atrocity. In accordance with the Department's Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review and key Administration initiatives, CSO is moving its focus toward countering violent extremism and

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

- Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): $4.6 million
  The GCC countries (Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Oman) have a unique labor environment that is highly dependent upon imported labor, known as the *kafala* (sponsorship) system. At U.S. Missions, the majority of LE staff are employed at a disadvantage under the *kafala* system because they are not fully free to change employment or negotiate contract terms, resulting in wages and/or benefits that are not adjusted for local cost of living, and are therefore held artificially low. This GCC initiative helps address these inequities by providing $4.6 million to support increased and/or new housing and education allowances for GCC LE staff.

- Variable Contribution Plan (VCP): $1.8 million
  The VCP program is a defined contribution end-of-service benefit for LE staff in the NEA region. Missions in conflict areas operate from confined compounds that require comprehensive life support contracts and additional USDH allowances to reflect the dangerous environments these postings have become. This increase includes funding for Tunisia to allow more frequent R&R breaks from confined living environments, and to provide additional funding for overtime and danger pay.

Diplomatic Policy and Support: $754 million

Resources in the Diplomatic Policy and Support category sustain the Department's essential strategic and managerial functions. The Departmental components funded under this category are the bureaus and offices of Administration; Arms Control, Verification and Compliance; Budget and Planning; Chief of Protocol; Comptroller and Global Financial Services; Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor; Economic and Business Affairs; Energy Resources; Information Resource Management; Intelligence and Research; International Criminal Justice; International Security and Nonproliferation; the Legal Adviser; Legislative Affairs; Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs; Political-Military Affairs; Population and International Migration; Public Affairs; the Secretary of State; the Under-Secretary for Management; and the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons.

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

- Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Processing: $5 million
  The recent growth in FOIA requests put the Department on pace for a 30 percent increase in its FOIA response backlog in FY 2015. The Department will use the requested $5 million increase over the FY 2016 funding level of $29 million to reduce this backlog, minimize vulnerability in litigation, and make further improvements to the FOIA program consistent with legal mandates and other directives.

- Leveraging the Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues to Promote a Secure and Open Internet: $1.4 million
  The Coordinator for Cyber Issues, located in the Office of the Secretary, will manage computer security incident response teams and coordinate the Department's multilateral efforts to develop country-level cyberspace policies. The United States has an interest in cooperating with other nations to achieve an open, secure and reliable internet while countering efforts by countries such as China and Russia to gain greater governmental control of the internet and restrict the free flow of information and human rights activities online.

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

Security Programs: $1,458.3 million
These resources support the Department's security programs and policies. This request includes provisions for the Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT), the Office of Foreign Missions, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS), and the Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) sub-account. WSP supports the Bureau of Diplomatic Security and security components of the Bureau of Administration, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Bureau of International Security and Non-Proliferation, Bureau of Information Resource Management, Bureau of Human Resources, Office of the Medical Director, Chief of Protocol, and the Foreign Service Institute.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IT Central Fund

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

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

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

The Department also focuses resources on bolstering cybersecurity measures. In particular, the funding will strengthen the Department's ability to protect and secure its information systems. The Department will continue the modernization of major functional systems, which operate as enterprise-wide centrally managed shared services (e.g. logistics, financial management, and human resource management), with data standardization, system interoperability, integrated management reporting, and mobile delivery. The Department will continue to invest in global training for IT specialists and end users, focusing on use of distance learning, online courses, and knowledge sharing.

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

Goal 1: Mobile Diplomacy - Ensures that State Department personnel can securely use mobile devices and access Information Technology (IT) systems and data anytime, anywhere.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consular and Border Security Programs

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

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

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

CONSULAR PROJECT INITIATIVES: $2,676.6 million

Consular Systems Technology: $388.2 million
Consular Systems Technology (CST) supports worldwide consular information systems operations, maintenance, and modernization. CST includes several major investments, including ConsularOne, which consolidates and modernizes all consular applications under a common IT application framework. Other CST application packages support citizens with unplanned or emergency needs, and support task force groups when crises arise that endangers citizens' lives. The FY 2017 request of $388.2 million, which reflects a decrease of $185.8 million from the FY 2016 estimate, ensures that CA/CST continues to develop and maintain the IT systems and infrastructure necessary to support both domestic offices and overseas posts. Hardware and software expenditures will decrease in FY 2017, due to the FY 2016 completion of worldwide infrastructure replacement projects needed to support the anticipated passport surge. The request reflects continued full software development support of ConsularOne.

Domestic Executive Support: $38.0 million
Domestic Executive Support encompasses CA's Front Office, the Office of the Executive Director (CA/EX), the Office of Policy Coordination and Public Affairs (CA/P), and the Office of the Comptroller (CA/C). Under the leadership of the Assistant Secretary and Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs (CA), the Front Office oversees the overall performance of the Bureau in its role as the primary implementer and manager of the Consular and Border Security Program. The FY 2017 request supports overall operational costs including contracts, supplies, travel and other domestic operations. The $2.2 million decrease below the FY 2016 estimate is associated with the the realignment of payments for Protecting Powers and Emergency Medical and Dietary Assistance (EMDA) programs to American Citizens Services.

Document Integrity, Training and Anti-Fraud Programs: $4.8 million
The FY 2017 request for CA's Office of Fraud Prevention Programs (CA/FPP) will support efforts to identify and combat internal fraud, to ensure unqualified applicants do not receive or retain consular benefits.

Visa Services: $96.4 million
CA administers the visa portion of the U.S. immigration framework, using the latest technology to automate the visa process and working with other U.S. government agencies to efficiently and accurately screen all applicants for security threats and other potential ineligibilities. The FY 2017 request of $96.4 million will fund Visa Services activities, including plans for a large-scale digitization of approximately 50 million visa records, a quality assurance audit among contractors to ensure proper procedure and policies are followed, and increases to the labor contract at the National Visa Center (NVC) and Kentucky Consular Center (KCC) due to anticipated workload increases. The $10.2 million decrease is attributable to non-recurring costs in the FY 2016 estimate.

Affidavit of Support Program: $36.7 million
The Affidavit of Support (AoS) form is a requirement for many family- and employment-based immigrant visas, to demonstrate that the applicant will have adequate financial support once in the United States. Revenue from the AoS fees support the review and processing of AoS forms.

Diversity Visa Lottery Program: $4.0 million
The Diversity Visa (DV) program randomly selects nationals of certain countries for the opportunity to apply for immigration visas. DV lottery fees support the administration of the DV program.

Passport Services: $991.7 million
The Passport Services Directorate (PPT) protects U.S. border security and facilitates legitimate travel through comprehensive management of consular information technology systems, financial resources, and human resources in support of consular activities. As the Department prepares for the significant increase in passport demand related to the WHTI surge, the FY 2017 request will ensure that PPT can continue to provide exemplary service while meeting the FY 2017 projected workload of 20 million applications. Increasing workload demand is a driver of most CBSP expenses, including those of Passport Services. The overall increase of $24.8 million over the FY 2016 estimate includes increases for the Traceable Mail Initiative, travel, the Passport Call Center, supplies such as passport books and cards, and the full implementation of the Next Generation Passport (NGP) book, which will include more security features than the current passport. The increases, however, will be offset by reductions for foils and ribbons not required with the NGP; savings from phasing out printers for the current passport, and a reduction in postage.

American Citizens Services (ACS): $13.5 million
The Directorate of Overseas Citizens Services, Office of American Citizens Services and Crisis Management (OCS/ACS) provides documentation and protection to U.S. citizens worldwide. The FY 2017 request will allow CA to meets its protection responsibilities for U.S. citizens overseas through programs for crisis management; protection of children, victims of crime, and U.S. citizens residing and traveling abroad; voter assistance; and emergency support to destitute U.S. citizens. The FY 2017 request reflects a $912,000 increase over the FY 2016 estimate, which supports the biannual paper stock purchases for Consular Report of Birth Abroad (CBRA) forms and the realignment of payments for Protecting Powers and Emergency Medical and Dietary Assistance (EMDA) programs from Domestic Executive Support.

Consular Affairs Overseas Support: $1,102.1 million
CA Overseas Support covers overseas expenses of the CBSP, including the costs of start-up support costs for overseas staff. Overseas support includes continued implementation of the Global Support

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

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

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

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

Human capital is the most vital component of the CBSP. The Department devotes a significant level of effort and resources toward increasing the efficiency and capacity in the visa and passport processes, including ensuring adequate staffing levels both domestically and overseas. CBSP-funded staff costs include positions in CA as well as in numerous partner bureaus. The $37.4 million increase over the FY 2016 estimate is attributable to the new positions, which will strengthen the consular workforce during the upcoming renewal of millions of passports in FY 2017. To support the consular-funded programs and activities, the FY 2017 request includes 90 new positions: seven domestic consular positions; 61 overseas consular positions; 20 positions for the Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS); and two positions for the Foreign Service Institute (FSI).

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

Bureau of Administration (A): $120.8 million
A Bureau manages the rent and leasing for all consular domestic facilities including CA's headquarters building (SA-17) in Washington, DC. Funding for A Bureau also supports facilities maintenance, custodial services, and utilities for the Portsmouth Consular Center (PCC), the Kentucky Consular Center (KCC), and the Charleston Regional Center (CRC). Beginning in FY 2016, A Bureau will oversee the design and construction of a new CBSP-funded training facility on the FSI campus. This two-year, $116.2 million project will support the expansion needed to accommodate consular staffing growth resulting from increased demand for consular services. The increase in FY 2017 will support the second phase of the new training facility.

Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS): $70.2 million
DS plays an important role in consular operations and border security by coordinating and facilitating investigations involving U.S. travel documents. DS investigates and coordinates the handling of fraudulent issuance, acquisition, and use of U.S. passports; and of international visa fraud cases including fraudulent issuance, procurement, counterfeiting and forgery of U.S. visas. In coordination with CA, DS investigates fraudulent document vendors, bribery, alien smuggling, or trafficking involving U.S. travel documents and allegations of corruption by American employees and LE Staff. DS continues to pursue and expand its programs, both domestically and overseas, to develop patterns of fraud and human trafficking and strategies to stop them. DS also hires and assigns uniformed protection officers to guard domestic CA facilities. The FY 2017 request supports the Uniformed Protective Guard program, visa

and passport security programs, investigative support and program and staffing support costs, which are priorities at the U.S. southern border and specific high-fraud diplomatic missions worldwide.

Foreign Service Institute (FSI): $21.8 million
FSI supports consular training. The FY 2017 request will fund training in the form of classes, workshops, and on-line courses to Consular Officers, Information Management Specialists, LE Staff and Consular Agents. The FY 2017 request provides new position support costs, including language classes for the staff hired to support the visa and passport workload. The FY 2017 request provides additional language testers and training to accommodate the projected increase in LNA staff members going to post. These increases are offset by a $3.7 million reduction in non-recurring support costs for positions hired in FY 2016.

Information Resource Management (IRM): $74.5 million
IRM provides systems technology and backbone support for critical visa and passport systems. The FY 2017 request will directly support domestic and overseas initiatives such as Network Services, Enterprise Server Operations Center (ESOC) Hosting Services, Global IT Modernization (GITM) Program, SharePoint, and SMART. The $5.2 million increase over the FY 2016 Estimate reflects new position support costs and increased IT support to meet surging visa demand in Mission China.

Office of the Legal Advisor (L): $232,000
Office of the Legal Adviser for Consular Affairs (L/CA) provides legal advice and services to Consular Affairs and other Department of State bureaus and officials on consular-related matters. The FY 2017 request will provide funding for staff support costs.

Overseas Building Operations (OBO): $292.2 million
OBO directs the worldwide overseas building program for the Department, including embassies and consulates. CA is the public face of the U.S. government for millions of U.S. citizens and foreign nationals overseas. More than 90 percent of all visitors to U.S. embassies and consulates visit just one office – the consular section. The FY 2017 request funds $118.6 million for facility support, including new position support costs, office space (functional leases) and housing space (residential leases) for consular personnel; $143.5 million for CA's share for new embassy/consulate capital construction projects through the Department's Capital Security Cost-Sharing Program (CSCS); and $30.1 million for targeted facility infrastructure improvement projects for consular sections overseas. The net decrease of $29.7 million from the FY 2016 estimate reflects a reduction in the number of consular-specific facilities and maintenance projects planned for FY 2017.

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

Repatriation Loans: $759,000
The CBSP funds the administrative costs for the Repatriation Loans program, which assists destitute U.S. citizens abroad. The FY 2017 request will allow the Department to administer the program from approval to final repayment at a level consistent with expected loan volumes for Americans abroad who have no other source of funds to return to the United States.

Comptroller and Global Financial Services (CGFS): $1.4 million
CGFS provides financial services in support of consular-related activities, such as vouchering, payroll processing, and accounts payable/receivable. The FY 2017 request will provide contractual and operational support to ensure these essential services are available to the CA.

Confidential Investigations (EDCS): $500,000
The FY 2017 request includes $500,000 for certain law enforcement activities related to visa and passport fraud. The FY 2017 request sustains activity at the FY 2016 level.

Post Assignment Travel (PAT): $46.9 million
PAT costs for overseas consular personnel include training, travel, and change of station costs, which are crucial to staffing overseas missions with trained personnel. The decrease from the FY 2016 Estimate reflects the non-recurral of FY 2016 one-time startup costs.

Human Resources (HR): $11.8 million
HR provides onboarding and administrative support for domestic and overseas consular employees. The 2017 request supports the staffing level needed to address consular workload changes.

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

FBI FINGERPRINT CHECKS REIMBURSEMENT: $198.0 million
The FY 2017 request includes funding for the Department to reimburse the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for fingerprint and name check clearances for visa applicants. The $28.1 million increase over the FY 2016 estimate supports the expected increase in applications.

Working Capital Fund

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

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

The WCF allows economies of scale and more consistent business practices and customer services, which in turn control costs and avoid duplication. Offices operating WCF service centers do not have the same latitude as commercial businesses, but they act similar to businesses because they charge customers for services and use revenue to fund their activities.

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

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

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

[1/] The FY 2016 estimate has been revised to reflect anticipated gross obligations.

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance

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

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

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

The work supported by this request is vital, as over 86,000 U.S. Government employees from more than 30 agencies at 275 diplomatic and consular posts depend on the infrastructure OBO provides and maintains. OBO is focused on several priorities to ensure that the President, the Secretary, and other U.S. government agencies have the tools and platform to be effective in their mission. Following the September 2012 attacks on several embassies and the subsequent recommendations of the Benghazi Accountability Review Board (ARB), the Department completed a worldwide review of its overall security posture to identify and implement additional measures to bolster the security of our facilities and personnel where necessary. The FY 2017 Request supports $2.2 billion for the construction of new secure facilities, consistent with the recommendations of the ARB.

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

- **Capital Security Construction** – Award capital security construction projects which have been listed in the Department's Annual Planning Report (APR) after consultation with other agencies, and complete the construction on-time and within budget. The program will provide new facilities that are secure, safe, and functional for U.S. Government employees to pursue the national interests of the U.S.

- **Compound and Physical Security** – Provide physical security and compound security upgrades to Department overseas facilities to protect employees from terrorist and other security threats. This also includes security upgrades for soft targets such as schools, recreational facilities, and residences.

- **Maintenance of Assets** – Maintain, repair, and rehabilitate overseas diplomatic and consular facilities in an effective manner that enhances the quality of life of employees while allowing

them to perform their duties in secure, safe, and functional facilities.

- **Asset Management** – Acquire, dispose of, and manage the Department's overseas real property in a professional manner that meets Department needs and is performed on terms favorable to the U.S. Government.

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

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

The FY 2017 request splits ESCM funding between Enduring and OCO to support the construction of new secure facilities overseas. The request includes $1,018.5 million of ESCM funding for State's share of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) program. When combined with CSCS contributions from other agencies and other reimbursements (including a contribution from Consular and Border Security Program fee revenues), the request will provide a total of $2.2 billion for up to five new construction projects, as well as site acquisitions for future plans.

In addition, the WSU request includes the Compound Security and Maintenance Cost-Sharing (MCS) programs. The $101 million for Compound Security is to be funded from OCO to continue security upgrades for high risk diplomatic facilities and soft targets, such as schools and recreation facilities. The MCS program, which is to be funded with enduring resources, will address facility needs at posts that will not receive a new embassy compound in the near future. The $185 million provided under the MCS initiative is to extend the useful life of existing infrastructure and protect the U.S. long-term investment in new facilities. This request will be combined with $215 million of cost sharing contributions from other agencies and other reimbursements (including a contribution from Consular and Border Security Program fee revenues), for a total of $400 million.

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

Office of Inspector General

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

The Office of Inspector General's (OIG) mandate encompasses all domestic and overseas activities, programs, and missions of the Department and the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG). OIG's overarching goal for FY 2017, as set forth in its Functional Bureau Strategy, is to be a world-class organization and a catalyst for effective management, accountability, and positive change in the foreign affairs community by focusing on three strategic priorities:

- **Promoting Positive Change.** OIG will conduct and report on its independent oversight work that strengthens the Department and BBG's ability to effectively and efficiently advance U.S. foreign policy goals and protect U.S. citizens and interests abroad. OIG will engage stakeholders in conducting effective oversight that addresses priorities identified in the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) and the State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan. OIG's oversight supports informed decision making to improve programs, effect positive change, and promote the most effective use of limited funding in an environment of increasingly constrained financial resources. OIG will recommend actions that correct identified vulnerabilities, prevent losses, and improve efficiencies and security.

- **Fostering Increased Accountability and Integrity.** OIG will engage stakeholders and employees in conducting effective oversight to identify and deter criminal activity and misconduct. OIG also will take proactive steps to identify potential waste, fraud, and abuse through enhanced investigative capabilities and analytical mechanisms. OIG will investigate allegations of criminal activity and employee misconduct. OIG's priorities include increasing prosecutions of procurement fraud; suspending and debarring companies that do not comply with the law; and educating agency employees to use OIG as a resource. OIG's efforts result in millions in monetary benefits from investigative recoveries, restitutions, and fines.

- **Addressing Core Challenges.** OIG will target oversight activities to address Department and BBG's major management challenges, high-risk operations, and major vulnerabilities. Specifically, OIG will focus on improving the integrity of the agencies' financial, management, and information technology systems and procedures. OIG will recommend actions that correct identified vulnerabilities and result in savings, cost recoveries, funds put to better use, restitutions, fines, prevention of losses, and improved efficiencies and security. Through increased compliance follow-up, OIG will strengthen accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness.

- **Harnessing Outstanding Talent, Leadership, and Effective Operations.** OIG will strengthen internal operations, platforms, and processes, aligning its planning, budget, and personnel to improve organizational performance and support the most efficient and effective use of OIG resources, to include emphasizing professional and leadership development to promote a culture of accountability.

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

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

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

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

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

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

The Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) within the Undersecretarit for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs designs and implements educational, professional, and cultural exchange programs that are central to achieving our nation's foreign policy goals. ECA people-to-people exchanges encourage the spread of democratic values and the growth of robust civil societies; promote secure, peaceful communities and counter violent extremism; unlock economic growth, especially through entrepreneurship in the United States and around the world; boost knowledge about and efforts to stem environmental degradation and climate change; and increase mutual understanding by exposing foreign audiences to U.S. policies, values, and culture. ECA exchanges target specific demographics including youth, civil society leaders, community influencers, and at-risk and underrepresented populations. ECA is committed to supporting rapid response programming through flexible and short-term exchanges to address new and emerging global policy objectives.

Academic Programs include the Fulbright Program and related exchanges, which provide U.S. and foreign students and scholars the opportunity to study, pursue degrees, teach, and conduct research at foreign and U.S. universities. The request sustains the Fulbright Program at the FY 2016 level and fully supports the desire of the House and Senate to fund Fulbright Programs at $236 million.

Educational advising is critical to promoting U.S. higher education and supporting outreach to foreign students as they apply to U.S. universities. English language programs help train and develop foreign teachers and learners of English, and send Americans overseas to teach English and train instructors.

Additional academic programs provide opportunities for a wide spectrum of participants to study and conduct research abroad, such as the American Overseas Research Centers and the Benjamin A. Gilman International Scholarship Program, which provides study abroad opportunities for economically disadvantaged American undergraduate students who might not otherwise participate. In addition, $10.8 million will be made available to the East-West Center. This proposal does not affect the way the East-West Center will receive its appropriation in FY 2017 or existing authorities. The purpose is to co-locate appropriated international exchange programs under a single appropriation heading.

Professional and Cultural Exchanges are anchored by the International Visitor Leadership Program and Citizen Exchanges, which allow current and future leaders to travel to the United States and partner with an extensive network of organizations and experts in professional, arts, sports, and cultural fields.

Professional and Cultural Exchange programs also include the J. Christopher Stevens Virtual Exchange Initiative in honor of the late Ambassador. Professional and Cultural Exchanges are the foundation of civil society and democracy promotion programs, giving leaders across sectors the skills to expand democratic values, human rights, economic opportunity, and security in their home communities.

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

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

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

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

Resource Detail – ECE Activities
($ in thousands)

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

Representation Expenses

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

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

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

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

Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials

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

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

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

In addition to direct appropriations, the Department requests continuation of legislative authority to transfer expired, unobligated balances from the Diplomatic and Consular Programs appropriation to the PFMO account. This transfer authority was originally provided in FY 2014. To the extent that such balances are available in FY 2017 and future years, they will provide additional resources for the Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials to meet extraordinary protection requirements and to pay arrears owed to state and local governments.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

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

The Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) is used to meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs, including evacuations of personnel and their families overseas and, in certain circumstances, private U.S. citizens and third country nationals, as well as other authorized activities that further the realization of U.S. foreign policy objectives. Funding is heavily influenced by unpredictable evacuations that may occur as a result of natural disasters, epidemics, terrorist acts, and civil unrest. Recent demands include Sierra Leone's Ebola-related emergency evacuation and the evacuation of the embassy in Ukraine due to the ongoing conflict. In FY 2014, evacuations occurred in Juba, South Sudan; Kyiv, Ukraine; Tripoli, Libya; Monrovia, Liberia; Freetown, Sierra Leone; Maseru, Lesotho; Sanaa, Yemen; and Los Cabos, Mexico. In FY 2015, evacuations occurred in Sanaa, Yemen; Bujumbura, Burundi; N'Djamena, Chad; Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso; and Kathmandu, Nepal.

EDCS also funds certain activities relating to the conduct of foreign affairs by senior Administration officials. These activities generally take place in connection with the U.S. hosting of U.S. Government-sponsored international conferences and participation in other diplomatic forums, such as the UN and OAS General Assemblies, the G-20 Summit, the Nuclear Security Summit, the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, the Asian-Pacific Economic (APEC) Summit, and the NATO Summit. In CY 2014, for instance, the U.S. hosted the U.S. - Africa Leaders' Summit. In CY 2015, the U.S. began the two-year Chairmanship of the Arctic Council and the White House held the Summit on Countering Violent Extremism. In CY 2016, the Department will host the Nuclear Security Summit, the Global Entrepreneurship Summit, and Our Oceans Conference.

Other EDCS activities include travel of Presidential delegations; official visits and official gifts for foreign dignitaries; Presidential, Vice Presidential, and Congressional travel overseas; representation requirements of senior Department officials; rewards for information on international terrorism, narcotics trafficking, transnational organized crime, and war crimes; as well as the expansion of publicity efforts. The FY 2017 Request includes no additional funding for the Rewards Program. The Department anticipates transferring prior year expired balances from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to the EDCS account to fund rewards, as authorized in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Appropriations Act, 2008 (Div.J,P.L. 110-161).

Buying Power Maintenance Account

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual[1/]	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-

1/ In FY 2015 the Department transferred $88,352,000 to the Diplomatic and Consular Programs Account from the Buying Power Maintenance Account.

The Buying Power Maintenance Account (BPMA) is intended to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and/or overseas inflationary requirements. The FY 2017 request does not include an increase in BPMA total appropriated resources. The anticipated impact of overseas inflation and local employee wage increases has been incorporated into the affected appropriation accounts, primarily D&CP. The Department will continue to use BPMA balances and related transfer authority to manage exchange rate fluctuations, as well as overseas inflation adjustments and locally employed staff wage increases that exceed budgetary estimates.

Repatriation Loans Program Account

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

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

Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan

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

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

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

Contributions to International Organizations

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

The FY 2017 request of $1.4 billion for Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) provides funding to pay the U.S. share of the assessed budgets of 44 international organizations. U.S. participation in nearly all of these organizations is the result of U.S. ratification of a treaty or convention that commits the United States along with all other member countries to pay an assessed contribution.

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

The Administration is committed to robust multilateral engagement and to promoting U.S. leadership in international organizations as a means of advancing U.S. national interests and values. For this reason, the Department continues to seek legislative authority to waive statutory restrictions that prohibit paying U.S. contributions to United Nations (UN) specialized agencies that grant the Palestinians the same standing as member states or full membership as a state. The FY 2017 request does not include funding for organizations currently subject to such restrictions, but does include transfer authority should the waiver be enacted. The ability to make such contributions is essential to advancing U.S. interests worldwide and strengthening U.S. global leadership, influence, and credibility. The Administration remains committed to heading off any new efforts by the Palestinians to seek such membership in organizations across the UN system.

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

Resource Detail – CIO Activities

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
United Nations and Affiliated Agencies				
United Nations Regular Budget (UN)	620,379	630,946	593,191	(37,755)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)	11,077	11,039	4,130	(6,909)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)	5,148	5,289	1,460	(3,829)
Int'l Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRM)	6,091	2,724	9,137	6,413
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	111,778	108,249	111,690	3,441
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	102,792	98,068	101,064	2,996
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	17,532	16,926	17,089	163
International Labor Organization (ILO)	85,724	85,132	85,551	419
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	1,252	1,199	1,199	-
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	10,301	10,076	10,214	138
UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org (UNESCO)[1/]	-	-	-	-
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	2,323	2,379	2,366	(13)
World Health Organization (WHO)	113,947	112,704	113,062	358
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1,178	1,158	1,169	11
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	14,706	14,378	14,813	435
Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	**1,104,228**	**1,100,267**	**1,066,135**	**(34,132)**
Inter-American Organizations				
Organization of American States (OAS)	49,058	49,240	49,610	370
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	65,686	64,486	63,286	(1,200)
Inter-American Inst. for Cooperation on Ag. (IICA)	16,359	17,157	17,423	266
Pan American Inst. of Geography and History (PAIGH)	324	324	324	-
Subtotal, Inter-American Organizations	**131,427**	**131,207**	**130,643**	**(564)**
Regional Organizations				
Org. for Econ. Cooperation and Development (OECD)	74,707	71,066	70,055	(1,011)
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	52,928	58,616	61,734	3,118
NATO Parliamentary Assembly (NPA)	914	901	918	17
The Pacific Community (SPC)	1,381	1,328	1,340	12
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	990	949	931	(18)
Colombo Plan Council Technical Cooperation (CPCTC)	17	17	17	-
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	**130,937**	**132,877**	**134,995**	**2,118**
Other International Organizations				
Organization Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	16,997	18,965	20,086	1,121
World Trade Organization (WTO)	23,037	22,543	22,595	52
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)	3,708	3,605	3,641	36
Hague Conference on Private Int'l Law (HCOPIL)	272	242	247	5
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	1,887	1,736	1,779	43
Int'l Bureau Publication of Customs Tariffs (IBPCT)	143	143	143	-
Int'l Bureau Permanent Court Arbitration (IBPCA)	58	60	61	1
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM)	1,341	1,227	1,232	5
Int'l Ctr Study of Preserv & Restoration Cultural Prpty (ICCROM)	885	889	889	-
International Coffee Organization (ICO)	621	618	605	(13)

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

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

2/ Funding is necessary for the U.S. share of costs for the UN special political missions in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and Libya (UNSMIL) for the period July 1 through December 31, 2015. The Department will pay the requirement in FY 2016. The UN General Assembly included the requirement in the FY 2017 UN Regular Budget rather than the FY 2016 UN Regular Budget.

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

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

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

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

- UNDOF (Golan Heights) is expected to continue to operate at a reduced force level from 1,250 to 800 due to force protection measures, and continue to monitor the ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic in the 1974 Disengagement of Forces Agreement, albeit in a volatile environment. The mission continues to assess, plan, train, and equip itself to return to its positions in the area of separation once security conditions permit;

- UNIFIL (Lebanon) is anticipated to continue operating at current levels through FY 2017, although the prospect remains that a change in the situation in Syria could have a rapid and dramatic impact on the UNIFIL area of operations;

- UNOCI (Cote d'Ivoire) will continue a phased reduction in military personnel following its first successful presidential election since the 2011 crisis, with an eye towards transition;

- MINUSTAH (Haiti) will maintain current troops levels in advance of a UN review, which will follow presidential elections and the installation of a new government in 2016, to consider further reducing authorized force levels, while strengthening and training mid- and senior-level Haitian National Police to develop the capacities required to assume responsibility for a growing security force to maintain security;

- UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan) will continue to operate at a reduced level while focusing on its revised strategic priorities, which include: 1) support to political/peace processes; 2) protection of civilians and support to the delivery of humanitarian assistance; and 3) local mediation. Conditions permitting, the mission will also be continuing strategic dialogue on an exit strategy with key stakeholders;

- UNSOS (UN Support Office in Somalia, successor to UNSOA) will continue to provide logistical support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), as well as to certain Somali National Forces engaged in joint operations with AMISOM as it continues its strategic offensive against al-Shabaab and stabilization of cleared areas in support of a constitutional referendum and elections expected in 2016. The UN

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

- MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) will continue to focus on its core tasks, including protection of civilians, and, should the Secretary-General make an appropriate notification to the UN Security Council, reorienting itself to respond to elections-related violence, as well as providing logistical support to regional and national elections in FY 2016. MONUSCO's Intervention Brigade will continue to work to neutralize the threat from armed groups operating in the eastern DRC, while diplomatic efforts will continue to address the root causes of conflict in the region;

- UNISFA (Abyei, Sudan/South Sudan) where we expect the troop ceiling to remain at 5,326, will continue to maintain security in the Abyei area and to provide force protection to the Joint Border Verification Monitoring Mission (JBVMM) along the 1,200 mile-long Safe Demilitarized Border Zone between Sudan and South Sudan. Lack of progress by Sudan and South Sudan in 2015 in implementation of agreements on establishment of administrative and police bodies in Abyei may result in a reconfiguration of UNISFA;

- UNMISS (South Sudan) completed a major reconfiguration in 2015, including a surge in troops and police personnel and a revised and expanded mandate. The mission, which faces a challenging security situation, will continue to focus on the core tasks of protection of civilians, creating conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, protection of human rights, and supporting the parties in implementation of the "Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan";

- MINUSMA (Mali) which reached near full authorized strength in 2015, will continue to play a key role in supporting the parties' implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali - particularly the security aspects, ceasefire monitoring, the political reconciliation process, and stabilization efforts - backed up by French regional counter-terrorist forces and Malian security forces;

- MINUSCA (CAR) which will remain at full strength, will continue to carry out its mandate, including to protect civilians and support the presidential electoral process and assist the newly elected government to extend state authority and establish the rule of law and the administration of justice;

- UNMIL (Liberia) where the UN Security Council will decide on the mission's transition or possible closure based upon a review of the political and security situation in the country. Funding for UNMIL, if needed, could be drawn from the Mechanism for Peace Operations, or other available resources.

- Mission Monitoring and Effectiveness Support Funds would continue to support costs associated with U.S. oversight of and travel to UN peacekeeping missions at least once a year to review the budgets and effectiveness of the missions.

The FY 2017 request is based on the United States' 28.5 percent assessment rate, as specified in the Annex accompanying United Nations General Assembly document A/70/331/Add.1. The Department requests that funds be appropriated in the CIPA account with two-year availability to provide flexibility to respond to the requirements in this account from year to year and the nature of multi-year operations that have mandates overlapping U.S. fiscal years.

Resource Detail – CIPA Activities

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase/Decrease
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	8,664	9,582	9,550	(32)
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	17,497	13,961	14,050	89
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	75,361	147,880	149,000	1,120
UN Mission Referendum Western Sahara (MINURSO)	10,356	17,554	17,500	(54)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)	14,231	5,365	5,330	(35)
UN War Crimes Tribunal Rwanda (ICTR)	6,819	1,896	-	(1,896)
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	5,958	11,066	11,100	34
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	111,889	111,664	-	(111,664)
UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	129,944	133,464	99,500	(33,964)
UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	141,330	140,838	106,500	(34,338)
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	309,810	368,191	324,000	(44,191)
UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS, successor to UNSOA)/1	-	-	167,000	167,000
UN Org. Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO)	304,848	440,622	440,000	(622)
Int'l Residue Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (MICT)	7,853	3,539	9,800	6,261
UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)	105,695	93,054	86,500	(6,554)
UN Mission in Southern Sudan (UNMISS)	308,610	342,035	372,000	29,965
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	268,922	267,592	298,000	30,408
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA)	286,678	286,706	285,000	(1,706)
Mission Monitoring/Effectiveness Support	100	100	100	-
Subtotal, Activities	**2,114,565**	**2,395,109**	**2,394,930**	**(179)**
FY 2015 Partial Assessments to be Paid in FY 2016				
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	-	739	-	(739)
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	-	75,922	-	(75,922)
UN Mission Referendum Western Sahara (MINURSO)	-	5,110	-	(5,110)
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	-	6,002	-	(6,002)
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	-	51,679	-	(51,679)
UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	-	60,396	-	(60,396)
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	-	165,260	-	(165,260)
UN Org. Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO)	-	99,767	-	(99,767)
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	-	6,939	-	(6,939)
UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA)	-	22,303	-	(22,303)
Subtotal, FY 2015 Partial Assessments	**-**	**494,117**	**-**	**(494,117)**
Total Requirements	**2,114,565**	**2,889,226**	**2,394,930**	**(494,296)**
Adjustments to Requirements				
FY 2014 Carryforward into FY 2015	(174,146)	-	-	-
FY 2015 Carryforward into FY 2016	317,834	(317,834)	-	317,834
Transfer to D&CP	(100)	(100)	-	100
Funds Restricted due to Statutory cap		(154,226)	-	154,226
FY 2015 UN Application of Auto-Applied Credits	(116,012)	-	-	-
Prior Year Peacekeeping Credits Applied to the Cap	(23,350)		-	-
Subtotal, Requirements after Adjustments	**2,118,791**	**2,417,066**	**2,394,930**	**(22,136)**
Of which, is FY 2016 Carryover to FY 2017		**43,596**		**(43,596)**
Total Contribution to International Peacekeeping Activities (Enduring)	**2,118,791**	**666,574**	**806,930**	**140,356**
Total Contribution to International Peacekeeping Activities (OCO)/2		**1,794,088**	**1,588,000**	**(206,088)**
Total Contribution to International Peacekeeping Activities	**2,118,791**	**2,460,662**	**2,394,930**	**(65,732)**

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

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

International Boundary and Water Commission

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

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

The FY 2017 request for IBWC Salaries & Expenses (S&E) is $48.1 million, $2.8 million above the FY 2016 Estimate level, for the staffing, operations and maintenance of headquarters in El Paso, Texas, as well as eight field offices and three satellite offices along the border. The (S&E) appropriation provides for the preservation of the international border and addresses binational sanitation issues through wastewater treatment. It also supports administrative and engineering activities. The request increase supports domestic and overseas inflation, the Federal pay raise, heavy equipment for flood control operations, security monitoring and deterrent contracting services, and Global OpenNet services. These activities afford protection of lives and property from floods in bordering communities.

The FY 2017 request for IBWC Construction provides $28.4 million for major renovations and construction that enable the storage, distribution, and delivery of international waters in the Rio Grande, Tijuana, and Colorado Rivers. The FY 2017 request continues multi-year efforts to improve Rio Grande levees and related flood control structures in the United States. The levees contain approximately 506 miles of river and interior floodway channels along three unique Rio Grande flood control systems. The funding will also support rehabilitation of the dams for which the IBWC is responsible.

American Sections

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
American Sections	12,561	12,330	12,258	-72
International Joint Commission	7,663	7,508	7,552	44
International Boundary Commission	2,525	2,422	2,304	-118
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,373	2,400	2,402	2

International Joint Commission
The FY 2017 request provides $7.5 million for the International Joint Commission (IJC). This funding will support the activities of the U.S. Section staff in Washington, DC, and a binational Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor, Canada.

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

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

International Boundary Commission
The FY 2017 request provides $2.3 million for the International Boundary Commission (IBC). This funding will support the primary mission of the IBC to maintain an effective (accurately delineated and marked) boundary between the United States and Canada as prescribed by the 1925 Treaty of Washington. Maintaining such a boundary ensures the sovereignty of each nation over its territory by clearly establishing where one's rights and responsibilities end, and the other's begin, thus virtually eliminating the potential for serious and costly boundary disputes.

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

Border Environment Cooperation Commission
The FY 2017 request provides $2.4 million for the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC). The funding will continue the BECC's work to improve health and environmental conditions for the U.S.-Mexico border region by strengthening cooperation among interested parties and supporting sustainable projects. A binational institution created in 1993, the BECC assists border communities in developing environmental infrastructure projects that meet certification requirements to be eligible to receive funding from the North American Development Bank or other institutions. These certifications help ensure that projects are technically feasible, affordable, and provide environmental and health benefits.

International Fisheries Commissions

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Fisheries Commissions	36,681	36,681	32,502	-4,179

The FY 2017 request for International Fisheries Commissions (IFC) provides $32.5 million to fund the U.S. share of operating expenses for ten international fisheries commissions, the International Whaling Commission, two international marine science organizations, the Arctic Council, the Antarctic Treaty, international shark and sea turtle conservation initiatives. These levels also include travel expenses of the U.S. Commissioners, and compensation payments to non-government employees for the days worked as U.S. Commissioners to the Pacific Salmon Commission. While lower than the FY 2016 Estimate, the FY 2017 request would fully pay all assessments and contributions for FY 2017. The request does not include the additional funding provided by Congress for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission.

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

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

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

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

The Asia Foundation

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
The Asia Foundation	17,000	17,000	12,000	-5,000

The Asia Foundation (TAF) is a private, non-profit organization that advances U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific region. Incorporated and headquartered in California, TAF operates programs through 18 offices in Asia. TAF's programs and grants support democratic initiatives, governance, the rule of law and civil society, economic reform and development, women's empowerment, the environment, and peaceful relations between the United States and Asia. Ongoing TAF efforts reinforce the Rebalance to Asia policy and have meaningful impact on-the-ground. Its longstanding and deep relationships over 62 years with governments, civil society and reform-minded individuals in Asia are unique.

Under the Asia Foundation Act of 1983, appropriated funds are TAF's core funding source, critical to leveraging over four times as much funding from other sources to support democracy and governance programs. The FY 2017 request of $12.0 million will enable TAF to continue its work with Asian governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. TAF will seek to leverage additional program funds from other Federal and non-Federal sources.

East-West Center

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

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

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

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

National Endowment for Democracy

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

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is a non-profit organization created in 1983 to strengthen democratic institutions around the world. Through a worldwide grants program, NED assists those working abroad to build democratic institutions and spread democratic values. The NED grants program and related activities reflect a strategic response to changes in the state of democracy in the world and the nature and composition of democracy assistance.

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

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

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

Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (Hollings Center)

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

The International Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue (Hollings Center) was established by Congress in 2004 to foster improved understanding and expand channels of communication between the United States and countries with significant Muslim populations located in the Middle East, North Africa, South Asia, Central Asia, and elsewhere. The Hollings Center is based in Washington, DC and Istanbul, Turkey.

Estimated net interest earned from the Hollings Center's trust fund in FY 2016 totaling $122,000 will be available in FY 2017 for operations, support for conferences, academic programs, and grants.
The FY 2017 request reflects $122,000 in estimated net interest to be earned in FY 2017 that would be utilized in FY 2018. In addition to the earned interest, the Trust Fund principal balance may be utilized for Hollings Center operations. Up to $746,000 of this principal may be applied during FY 2017.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program

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

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program (EEF) builds international understanding by bringing rising leaders to the United States, and sending their American counterparts abroad, on custom designed professional programs. The fellowships link emerging international and U.S. leaders in government, business, and NGOs by providing scholarships that will strengthen relationships. The EEF trust fund accrues interest earnings to support these exchanges. The FY 2017 request reflects an estimated $350,000 in projected earnings to be available for obligation to the program.

Israeli Arab Scholarship Program

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

The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program (IASP) funds scholarship programs for Israeli Arabs to attend institutions of higher education in the United States. The IASP Trust Fund will provide an estimated $47,000 in interest earnings in FY 2017 to support such activities to be implemented by the Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs. Due to the low interest earned by this trust fund, the Department intends to allow for the accumulation of interest and earnings over time to effectively implement the scholarship program. In the meantime, opportunities for highly qualified Israeli-Arab graduate students to attend institutions of higher education in the U.S. will be included as part of the Fulbright program.

International Chancery Center

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

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

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	158,900	158,900	158,900	-

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

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

The FY 2017 request for the FSRDF is $158.9 million. This amount includes estimated Foreign Service costs for the Department of $122.5 million and for USAID of $36.4 million.

Broadcasting Board of Governors

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

The total BBG FY 2017 Budget Request of $777.8 million provides $768.1 million for International Broadcasting Operations (IBO) and $9.7 million for Broadcasting Capital Improvements (BCI). The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) uses IBO funds to operate its media organizations, along with related program delivery and support activities. The $9.7 million in BCI funding will maintain the worldwide transmission network of the BBG, including the security requirements of facilities, maintenance, repairs, and improvements to existing systems.

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

The BBG mission is to inform, engage, and connect people around the world in support of freedom and democracy. BBG radio, television, internet, digital and mobile programs reach more than 226 million people each week in 61 languages. By delivering accurate and timely news and information, the BBG is a leading channel for information about the United States, our people, society, government and policies. We create access to news and information and support freedom of expression to foster the development of democratic values in transitioning and closed societies. Nurturing democratic values and countering misinformation that threatens peace, stability and freedom is a national security imperative, consistent with the President's National Security Strategy.

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

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

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

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

United States Institute of Peace

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

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

The FY 2017 request for USIP provides $37.9 million to engage directly in conflict zones and provide education, training, research, analysis, and resources to those working for peace.

USIP works with U.S. government partners and non-governmental organizations to advance U.S. strategic interests. These conflicts undermine legitimate governments that attempt to resolve disputes through laws rather than arms, and violate universal standards of human dignity. All too often, they sustain extremists and their vicious ideologies. Left unaddressed, these conflicts imperil America's economic and physical security. They threaten values America shares with just societies worldwide. For these reasons, Congress included United States Institute of Peace Act in Title XVII of the Defense Authorization Act of 1985, creating an independent institute to "promote international peace and the resolution of conflicts among the nations and peoples of the world without recourse to violence."

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

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

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

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USAID Operating Expenses

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

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

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID's) global engagement is essential to advancing U.S. interests, enhancing national security, and reaffirming its global development leadership. In recognition of the importance of development to U.S. foreign policy and national security, the National Security Strategy calls for investing in development capabilities and institutions. The FY 2017 USAID Operating Expense (OE) request provides that investment in a constrained budget environment. The request includes funding to maintain the strengthened U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) overseas workforce and sustain on-going global operations to meet foreign policy objectives, implement Presidential initiatives, and expand global engagement.

For FY 2017, the $1,306.3 million enduring USAID OE request will fund the administrative costs of managing USAID programs. This amount will allow the Agency to offset the projected decrease in other funding sources, such as carryover, recoveries, reimbursements, and trust funds that support operations while restoring the new obligation authority needed to maintain current operations into FY 2017. The OE budget covers salaries and benefits, overseas and Washington operations, and central support, including human capital initiatives, security, and information technology (IT).

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

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

Highlights:

- **Overseas Operations ($731.1 million)**: The request includes funding for all USDH salaries and benefits for Foreign Service Officers serving overseas and the costs associated with securing and maintaining mission operations, such as the salaries of local staff, travel, office and residential space, and International Cooperative Administrative Support Services. The request includes funding for the frontline states of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, which also have requests under OCO.

- **Washington Operations ($415.3 million)**: Funding covers USDH salaries and benefits for Civil Service and Foreign Service employees working in Washington, general office support, and advisory and assistance services.

- **Central Support ($272 million)**: The request includes funding for IT, office space, and other mandatory services.

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

USAID Capital Investment Fund

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

The FY 2017enduring request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Capital Investment Fund (CIF) of $66.1 million will support capital investments in information technology (IT), facility construction, and real-property maintenance. The USAID Operating Expenses account funds the annual operating and maintenance costs of information systems and facilities infrastructure.

Highlights:

- **Facility Construction ($33.5 million)**: The request, combined with the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of $133.8 million, will support USAID's full cost of participation in the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program, which is designed to accelerate the construction of new secure, safe, and functional diplomatic and consular office facilities for all U.S. government personnel overseas. The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-113) requires USAID to co-locate on new embassy compounds. The total CSCS request is $167.3 million.

- **Information Technology ($25.7 million)**: The IT request will align resources to address USAID IT Strategic Planning Goals and multiple Presidential/Office of Management and Budget mandates, including: Cloud First, Cyber Security, Open Government, and the 25 Point Implementation Plan to Reform Federal Information Technology Management. These investments align with required Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) actions and will contribute towards overall FISMA compliance. In addition, the FY 2017 request enables the Agency to fund the Development Information System; enhance and strengthen the mission-critical infrastructure; further develop a system to capture performance data; and support core acquisition-and-assistance and accounting systems.

- **Real Property Maintenance ($7 million)**: The request will continue a real property maintenance fund that will allow the Agency to sustain a maintenance-and-repair program for the properties it owns. The fund will reduce the expensive future cost of major repairs, limit health and safety risks, increase efficiencies, protect value, and align with best practices.

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

USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Office of Inspector General Operating Expenses	54,285	66,000	67,600	1,600

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

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

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

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

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

Global Health Programs

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

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

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

The Global Health Programs account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Investments in global health target the symptoms and root causes of poverty and provide valuable assistance for U.S. government partner countries to effectively deliver services, leading to the advancement of basic human rights and dignity. Moreover, these investments protect Americans at home and abroad, strengthen fragile states, promote social and economic progress, and support the rise of capable partners who may help to solve regional and global problems. U.S. government efforts in ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from infectious diseases are a signature of American leadership in the world.

The FY 2017 budget reflects increased support for comprehensive and integrated global health approach under the Administration's Global Health Initiative (GHI). Under GHI, the Department of State and USAID will continue the drive for maximum impact by building upon previous investments made through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the President's Malaria Initiative, maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, tuberculosis, global health security, neglected tropical diseases, and other programs. The U.S. government's approach will continue to save millions of lives while fostering sustainable health care delivery systems that can address the full range of developing country health needs. The Department of State and USAID's overall emphases are improving health outcomes through a focus on women, girls, and gender equity; increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration; strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations and global health partnerships; encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans; building sustainability through investments in health systems strengthening; improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation; and promoting research, development, and innovation. The Department of State and USAID remain steadfast in their commitment to enhancing the integration of quality interventions with the broader health and development programs of the U.S. government, country partners, multilateral organizations, and other donors. Responding to global health challenges is a shared responsibility that cannot be met by one nation alone. The United States will remain unremitting in its challenge to the global community that it continue to focus on building healthier, stronger, and more self-sufficient nations in the developing world.

For FY 2017, a total of $8,576.5 million is requested for Global Health Programs (GHP) under two subaccounts: $2,906.5 million GHP-USAID for USAID-administered programs and $5,670 million

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

Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths

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

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

The FY 2017 request provides over $2.2 billion in pursuit of the goals, as stated above.

Highlights:

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) ($814.5 million): Funding will support programs that work with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery systems to help ensure the long-term sustainability of these programs. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries.

Funding will support a selection of cost-effective, high-impact interventions, continuing to accelerate the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality, including the introduction and scale-up of new vaccines, targeted to those children most in need. The FY 2017 request includes $275 million within the overall MCH request for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, to support the Administration's four-year $1 billion pledge to this vital partner. Resources for Gavi will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines, which have the greatest potential impact on child survival. Other priority child health interventions include essential newborn care; prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease, including increased availability and use of household and community-level water, sanitation, and hygiene; and expanded prevention and treatment of pneumonia, particularly at the community level. Resources will be provided to combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions, such as prevention and management of post-partum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, sepsis, as well as contributory causes of maternal death such as anemia. Simultaneously, resources will support efforts to build the health systems capability required to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive obstetric care. The MCH program will also work to leverage investments in other health programs, particularly family planning and reproductive health,

nutrition, and infectious diseases. The request provides increased funding for polio programs in Pakistan which were previously requested and funded under the Economic Support Fund account.

Malaria ($745 million): Consistent with the President's call to end the scourge of malaria, FY 2017 resources will increase support for the comprehensive strategy of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions.

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

The U.S. government's financial and technical contributions, through PMI, have been key in this remarkable progress. In the nearly 10 years since it was launched, PMI has garnered recognition as a highly effective program that successfully combines solid support at the country level with global leadership on malaria prevention and control with other funding and technical partners. In 17 of the 19 PMI countries (Angola, Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia) where at least two data points are available from national household surveys, significant declines in all-cause mortality rates among children under five have been observed – ranging from 18 percent (in both Liberia and Nigeria) to 55 percent (in Zambia).

While a variety of factors are influencing these mortality declines, malaria prevention and control efforts are playing a major role in these reductions. Ninety percent of all malaria deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa, and the vast majority of these deaths are among children under five. The request provides increased resources for malaria programs to expand PMI. USAID, through PMI, will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms in up to 27 African countries as well as support the scale-up of efforts to contain the spread of multidrug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin of South America. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies to treat acute illnesses, and interventions to prevent malaria in pregnancy, and pilot new proven malaria control strategies as they become available. Funding will support work with countries to meet pre-elimination and elimination criteria in five sub-national areas. Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, antimalarial drugs, new insecticides, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($544 million): Funding will support programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services. An estimated 222 million women in the developing world have an unmet need for family planning, resulting in 53 million unintended pregnancies annually. Family planning (FP) is an essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality (through preventing unintended pregnancy), healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will be directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number, timing, and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Activities will also support the key elements of successful FP programs, including mobilizing demand for modern family

planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include leveraging opportunities to expand services through MCH and HIV platforms; contraceptive security; community-based approaches; expanding access to voluntary long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods; promoting healthy birth spacing; and focusing on cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and equity. The request provides increased funding for voluntary family planning programs in Pakistan which were previously requested and funded under the Economic Support Fund account.

Nutrition ($108.5 million): Good nutrition is central to successful development and is the defining link between the Global Health and Feed the Future Initiatives. Undernutrition contributes to almost half of all the deaths of children under five by undermining their health and development. A stunted child is 4.6 times more likely to die from infectious diseases compared to a non-stunted child. Undernutrition leads to irreversible losses to children's cognitive development, resulting in lower educational attainment and lower wages. USAID expands evidence-based approaches to nutrition and supports innovative new approaches that will improve outcomes for the most vulnerable populations. Activities focus on the prevention of undernutrition through integrated services. These include nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

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

Creating an AIDS-free Generation

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

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

The FY 2017 request will support targeted global HIV/AIDS efforts by continuing the PEPFAR Impact Fund, directed to countries that take concrete steps to realign their national HIV/AIDS programs using geographic and site-level data, to increase their own share of HIV budgets, and to take greater ownership of data collection and expenditure analysis.
The GHP account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR and this account is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and Health Diplomacy. The request includes $6,000 million ($5,670 million GHP-State and $330 million GHP-USAID) for country-based HIV/AIDS activities; technical support, strategic information, and evaluation support for international partners; and oversight and management. PEPFAR implementation is a broad interagency effort that involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor, as well as local and international non-governmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

Highlights:

Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment and Other Health Systems Programs ($4,193.5 million, including $3,957.5 million in GHP-State and $236 million in GHP-USAID): These resources will support PEPFAR core activities that will advance progress toward sustainable control of the HIV epidemic in a programmatically- and geographically-focused approach in countries with greatest need and, ultimately, achieve an AIDS-free generation. Funding supports a combination of high-impact HIV interventions, focusing on: combination prevention, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), antiretroviral treatment (ART), provision of condoms, and voluntary medical male circumcision; orphans and vulnerable children, including holistic services for families; neglected and hard-to-reach populations, such as pediatrics, adolescent girls and key populations; and health systems, which includes human resources for health; commodity procurement; supply chains; and laboratory systems.

The GHP-USAID request contributes to PEPFAR's global fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting resources to meet critical needs of USAID field programs and by providing technical leadership worldwide. Funding supports centrally driven initiatives that catalyze new interventions at the field level, translate research findings into programs, and stimulate scale-up of proven interventions. GHP-USAID field resources leverage larger contributions from multilateral, international, private, and partner country sources by providing essential technical assistance for health systems strengthening, sustainability, capacity building, and country ownership. In addition to country programs, USAID also will continue to support the development of advanced product leads.

International Partnerships ($1,489 million, including $1,395 million in GHP-State and $94 million in GHP-USAID): PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs. Funds requested in GHP-State will support a $45 million contribution to UNAIDS and a $1,350 million contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. The GHP-USAID request will support the Commodity Fund, which is used to procure condoms, HIV vaccine development, and major research with worldwide impact, including microbicides research activities.

Oversight and Management ($197.5 million in GHP-State): FY 2017 resources will support costs incurred by multiple U.S. government agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

Technical Support, Strategic Information, and Evaluation ($120 million in GHP-State): Funding will be used for central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. This will increase transparency, oversight and accountability across PEPFAR and its interagency partners. PEPFAR aims to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions and broader health systems strengthening in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While not a research organization, PEPFAR works with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including treatment, prevention, and care, as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases

In addition to work on ending preventable child and maternal deaths and creating an AIDS-free generation, U.S. government efforts will also continue to combat other infectious diseases that threaten the lives of millions of people each year, including tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, pandemic influenza, Ebola, and other emerging threats. The FY 2017 request includes $350 million GHP-USAID for programs to fight against – and protect people across the globe from – other infectious diseases.

Highlights:

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

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) ($86.5 million): More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases that cause severe disability, including permanent blindness, and hinder growth, productivity, and cognitive development. USAID focuses the majority of its NTD support on scaling-up preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs - schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminths. USAID programs use an agency-tested and WHO-approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. Through USAID partnerships with pharmaceutical companies, the vast majority of drugs are donated, valued at close to $1 billion each year. Expanding these programs to national scale will support the acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an

international NTD training course and standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Global Health Security ($72.5 million): In our globalized world, no country is more than a flight away from a dangerous pathogen, underscoring the critical nature of the Global Health Security Agenda. The Ebola epidemic in West Africa demonstrates the potential perils of any country with weak disease prevention, detection, and response capacities, particularly in geographic areas where new public health threats are likely to emerge. To accelerate progress toward a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats, in partnership with other nations, international organizations and public and private stakeholders, the State Department and USAID seek to prevent avoidable epidemics, detect threats early, and respond rapidly and effectively to disease outbreaks. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; and strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats. Using a "One Health Strategy," professionals from public health, medicine, veterinary medicine, and wildlife conservation will be engaged to strengthen their capacity to monitor and respond to animal viruses that are becoming threats to public health.

Development Assistance

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	2,507,001	2,780,971	2,959,573	178,602

The FY 2017 Development Assistance (DA) request of $2,959.6 million supports two overarching, complementary, and intrinsically linked goals: ending extreme poverty and promoting the development of resilient, democratic societies. These funds will support core U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) interventions and partnerships in 54 countries and regional missions that reduce the fundamental obstacles to development caused by fragile democracies, poor governance and accountability systems, lack of employment opportunities, and weak economies. These interventions enable inclusive, sustainable growth; promote free, peaceful, and self-reliant societies with effective, legitimate governments; and build human capital and create social safety nets that reach the poorest and most vulnerable, in a comprehensive effort to end extreme poverty. In doing so, they will help drive progress toward meeting the global development vision and priorities adopted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In FY 2017, 40 percent of the funding from this account supports the Presidential Initiatives for Global Climate Change (GCC) and Feed the Future. The GCC Initiative invests in climate change adaptation, clean energy, sustainable land use and associated economic development. The FY 2017 request will support climate action to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and build more resilient and sustainable economies while ensuring that vulnerable populations are able to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The GCC Initiative will support assisting and enabling implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) for the reduction of GHGs, improving and enhancing the rigor and ambition of NDCs, increasing climate resilience and adaptation, and developing systems to enhance the transparency of reporting and implementation of NDCs including carbon accounting.

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

The Administration's priorities for DA funding in FY 2017 include:

- **Feed the Future (FTF) ($870.8 million)**: Nearly 800 million people suffer from chronic hunger and more than 3.1 million children die from undernutrition every year. By 2050, the world's population is projected to increase to more than 9 billion, requiring at least a 60 percent increase in agricultural production. Seventy-five percent of the world's poor live in rural areas in developing countries, where most livelihoods are directly reliant on agriculture. Food security efforts generate economic growth and promote global stability, which creates a healthier and more prosperous world. The President's Feed the Future initiative, a USAID-led, whole-of-government effort, is the primary

vehicle through which the U.S. government is pursuing its global food security objectives. With a focus on smallholder farmers, particularly women, FTF supports countries in developing their own agriculture sectors to generate opportunities for economic growth and trade, which help reduce poverty, hunger, and stunting. FTF leverages the best of U.S. agricultural research and builds capacity for excellence in agricultural science and technology in our partner countries. In addition, FTF is also focused on helping to prevent food crises by addressing the root causes of recurrent food crises and building the resilience of vulnerable populations. The FY 2017 request for FTF will fund the eighth year of this Presidential Initiative. During FY 2016, USAID anticipates releasing results from the first interim impact surveys to assess progress to date toward the FTF goals.

The FY 2017 FTF request allocates resources to 19 focus countries, along with aligned and regional programs, that are making progress toward sustainably developing their own agriculture sectors as a catalyst to economic growth and trade to reduce poverty and stunting. FTF investments address key constraints along the entire value chain – from developing and bringing to scale innovative technologies that sustainably intensify on-farm productivity, to improving crop storage and handling, combatting emerging animal and plant diseases, and increasing market access. FTF also fosters improvements in government policies that favor market-based agriculture-led economic growth. Programs are integrated with other initiatives and efforts to capitalize on the synergies between agriculture, health, nutrition, water, and climate change efforts. In crisis, conflict, and post-conflict stabilization settings, programs contribute to sustainably reducing hunger, improving nutrition, and building resilience among vulnerable populations. Funding promotes greater private sector investment in agriculture, connects smallholders to markets, and builds the capacity of vulnerable and chronically food insecure households to participate in these economic activities. Funding also aims to reduce long-term vulnerability to food insecurity, particularly in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

The FY 2017 FTF request will support implementation of the President's Executive Order on Climate-Resilient International Development. FTF will work in the agriculture sector to build resilience to climate change and weather extremes, which adversely affect food security. FTF will develop and deploy climate resilient technologies and innovations, such as drought tolerant maize and drip irrigation, to help smallholder farmers sustainably boost both agricultural yields and household income and help countries and communities transition to agricultural systems that are better adapted to climate stresses. As part of this work, FTF will assist farmers and others involved in food production to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural activities, where appropriate. FTF will work closely with the Global Climate Change Initiative to leverage resources and integrate efforts across both initiatives.

The FY 2017 FTF request will also support programs that promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture. This includes promoting the diversification of diets by increasing access to nutritious foods through both commercial and home-based efforts, as well as enabling small- to medium-scale producers of these foods to access markets. FTF will improve nutritional quality and food safety across value chain programs by promoting nutrient-rich crops, increasing availability of animal sourced foods, reducing mycotoxin contamination, and improving post-harvest processing and storage.

FTF will also support food security activities that help vulnerable populations to mitigate and adapt to recurrent shocks such as droughts and floods that keep them in extreme poverty. These efforts support country-led efforts to address the root causes of food insecurity and vulnerability in areas beset by recurrent humanitarian crises, ultimately reducing the need for continued large-scale, humanitarian food aid responses over the long-term.

Finally, the FY 2017 request supports the President's G-8 commitment to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Africa, which promotes effective policies, encourages greater local and international private sector investment in agricultural development, and brings innovations to scale to improve agricultural productivity and nutrition. Through the New Alliance, FTF will promote policy reforms, help to mobilize responsible private sector investments, and build mutual accountability and inclusiveness.

- **Global Climate Change ($310.3 million)**: Global climate change threatens the livelihoods of millions in developing countries, and if not addressed will likely stall or even reverse the gains of many development efforts. Nearly 90% of the increase in future emissions from 2015-2035 is projected to come from the developing world. Additionally, climate change poses national security challenges, especially from the destabilizing impact it can have on economies, livelihoods, and thereby governance. The poor in developing countries are often the earliest and hardest hit by the impacts of climate change, as they are heavily dependent on climate sensitive economic activities such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and tourism, and they lack the resources to cope with economic or environmental shocks.

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

  Adaptation programs ($141.8 million DA) will support the development and implementation of National Adaptation Plans. They will also help countries access and use high quality climate information, develop and implement effective strategies for reducing the impact of global climate change on vulnerable populations, and secure financing and other resources needed to increase their populations' resilience to the negative impacts of climate change. For example, projected climate change impacts will reduce agricultural productivity, threaten clean water supplies, destroy vital infrastructure, and undermine public health. Adaptation activities will respond to these threats through partnerships with governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations, and will focus assistance on least-developed countries, glacier-dependent nations, small-island developing nations, and other countries most prone to climate-related disasters. Adaptation activities will also help support the agencies' efforts to systematically integrate climate-resilience considerations into international development investments under Executive Order 13677, ensuring that these investments remain sustainable and durable and better enable communities to cope with the adverse impacts of extreme weather events and climate change.

  Clean energy programs ($93 million DA) will reduce long-term emissions trends in ways that further national development goals and implement NDCs and international commitments. Clean energy assistance helps countries to leapfrog emissions-intensive energy technologies through support for renewable energy and energy efficiency; modernization of policy, planning and regulatory systems; emissions inventories; improved electric grids; improved access to finance; and actions to reduce emissions in the energy, industry, transportation, and buildings sectors. Clean energy programs will

focus on major emerging economies and potentially large emitters through Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) programs in selected countries, including major emitters in Asia, Latin America, Europe and Eurasia, and countries participating in the Power Africa Initiative.

Sustainable landscapes programs ($75.5 million DA), focused primarily in countries with globally important forests, will help countries address deforestation and land degradation while promoting economic opportunity and reducing GHG emissions. Sustainable landscapes programs will work through public-private partnerships to reduce tropical deforestation associated with key value chains in cooperation with the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020. Sustainable landscapes programs will also develop and implement actions to assist in reducing emissions from land use under the EC-LEDS program, and build in-country capacity to measure and monitor GHG emissions from forests, wetlands, and other carbon-rich landscapes. Programs in this area will also promote policies and incentives that reward sustainable land use practices, build forest management capacity, and enhance property rights of local communities to help ensure better stewardship and management.

- **Implementing the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America**: The FY 2017 DA request includes $357 million to continue implementation of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy), as part of State and USAID's total request for bilateral and regional assistance for Central America. This funding will promote prosperity, improve governance, and enhance security in the region, especially in the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. The Strategy complements the work undertaken by national governments of the Northern Triangle countries as well as the multilateral development banks, to implement their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The Strategy focuses on three overarching objectives: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration; 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities; and 3) promoting improved governance. Therefore, the total FY 2017 request includes the resources necessary to continue to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that result in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

  A secure, democratic, and prosperous Central American region is a stronger partner for the United States and can provide an environment in which all of its citizens, including youth, find opportunities to build prosperous, secure lives at home. Without significant progress in these areas, the region will continue to face extreme violence, severe economic inequality, social exclusion, and widespread corruption and poverty, thus compelling many Central Americans to flee their homes each year. With FY 2017 bilateral and regional DA funds, USAID will continue to help empower the countries in Central America to improve governance and economic prosperity while simultaneously advancing regional integration.

  Through the whole-of-government approach to implementing the Strategy, the prosperity agenda fosters integration of a regional market of 43 million people and includes efforts that promote better education and vocational training for all citizens including women and marginalized groups. It fosters business environments friendly to entrepreneurs and provides alternatives to the illicit activities that contribute to insecurity and undermine effective governance. FY 2017 DA funds will continue to provide support for early grade literacy and alternative education such as vocational skills training, which align workforce skills with productive sector needs, and continue to bolster business creation and job placement for at-risk youth and to accelerate sustainable rural development, in order to increase the resiliency of vulnerable communities and households as well as reduce poverty and provide alternatives to gang involvement or migration.

The governance agenda of the Strategy recognizes that economic growth is only sustainable when the rule of law and democratic institutions flourish, corruption and impunity are reduced, fundamental freedoms are respected, and civil society and the media play their rightful roles. As a result, U.S. government efforts support governance programs that improve the delivery of government services, improve revenue collection and public financial management, promote civil service reforms, increase civil society engagement, and strengthen democratic and judicial institutions.

In FY 2017, governance programs will continue to improve countries' capacities to provide basic services at the national, municipal and local levels in transparent and accountable ways that also promote active dialogue between governments and their citizenries. Additionally, regional-based efforts will continue to build upon existing transnational relationships to promote human rights and victims' advocacy to decrease impunity and improve monitoring of justice sector performance.

- **U.S. Global Development Lab**: The U.S. Global Development Lab seeks to increase the use of science, technology, innovation, and partnerships to extend the development impact of U.S. assistance in an effort to end extreme poverty. In partnership with public and private innovators around the world, USAID Missions, the private sector, and interagency colleagues, the Lab puts tools in place to create and scale solutions to global challenges, such as expanding use of E-Payment and information and communication technology systems, improving urban sanitation and access to potable water, and supporting the response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa and the longer term conditions for recovery and resilience. Requested funding of $170 million for the Lab in FY 2017 (including $165 million in DA) seeks to strengthen critical initiatives including Power Africa, Feed the Future, Global Climate Change, and Global Health by increasing USAID's ability to: seek and invest in disruptive new ideas and technologies, develop and scale what works, leverage resources, and partner with governments, the private sector, researchers, investors, and civil society – at home and abroad – to solve hard development challenges and mainstream the solutions in an effort to end extreme poverty. As part of the landmark Mission Innovation commitment by the U.S. and 19 other countries to dramatically accelerate global clean energy innovation, USAID will establish a new R&D effort through the Lab and GCCI that will support joint efforts in clean energy topical areas important to developing nations, such as electrified vehicles or affordable energy-self-sufficient, or net-zero-energy, housing and community buildings.

- **Governing Justly and Democratically**: Guided by government policies, Presidential directives, and agency strategies, the United States supports numerous programs that foster good governance, promote access to justice, strengthen civil society, protect human rights, counter trafficking in persons, and reinforce effective and accountable institutions at all levels. The U.S. government has made support for democracy, human rights and governance a core strategic goal because it embodies American values, fosters prosperity, and safeguards national security. Democracy, human rights, and governance are fundamental objectives in and of themselves: a lack of democratic governance creates an enabling environment for instability, violent extremism, and humanitarian crises, which often are a result of corruption, poor governance, and weak or nonexistent democratic institutions. Democracy, human rights, and governance are also essential to the achievement of sustainable development results across USAID's overall development agenda. DRG programming will help to build resilient, democratic societies and support countries that are committed to building effective, transparent and accountable governments that respect human rights and can deliver social and political benefits to citizens. The FY 2017 request targets the following priorities:
    - address democratic backsliding and closing political spaces;
    - respond to and support political democratic transitions; and
    - sustain investments in countries making progress.

- **Economic Growth**: Economic growth is both an essential dimension of overall development and a means to the accomplishment of progress in all other dimensions. Growth is the main source of poverty reduction, creating opportunities for poor households to escape from their plight and generating the public resources governments need to provide complementary investments in education, health, rural roads and other infrastructure. These investments, in turn, help ensure that the benefits of growth are widely felt by all ethnic groups, women, and other marginalized groups. Rapid, sustained, and inclusive growth promotes the development of resilient, democratic societies, while economic stagnation can predispose societies toward civil conflict. The FY2017 request supports inclusive market strategies that help poor families contribute to and benefit from economic growth; targets innovative approaches to expand access to financial markets; promotes greater and more efficient domestic resource mobilization to enable governments to carry out their core responsibilities more effectively; streamlines trade practices to increase trade flow and market access; and encourages the adoption of policies and practices that allow the private sector to play the lead role in economic development.

- **Education**: Education is a pillar of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, as laid out in USAID's "Vision for Ending Extreme Poverty," and it plays a key role in USAID's mission to partner to end extreme poverty and to promote resilient, democratic societies while advancing our security and prosperity. Yet we find ourselves in the midst of a global learning crisis. In 2013, over 59 million children of primary school age and about 65 million adolescents of lower secondary school age were out of school. Of those who do attend school, some 250 million do not learn the basic skills required to be competitive economic actors in a globalized world. Drop-out rates remain high and too few students, particularly adolescent girls, continue studies beyond the primary level. While important gains in primary school enrollment have been achieved across the developing world and the gender gap in access to primary education has been narrowed or closed in many countries, access to education remains inequitable and the quality of education remains poor. More children have a better chance of attending school than ever before, but they do not necessarily have a better chance of learning anything while there.

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

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

- **Gender**: To optimize outcomes for U.S. foreign policy objectives, including stability, peace, and development, the FY 2017 foreign assistance budget request supports U.S. promotion of gender equality and advancement of the political, economic, social, and cultural status of women and girls. USAID, through its 2012 Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, and the Department of State are systematically addressing gender inequality in all foreign assistance programming and implementing commitments under the 2011 Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) National Action Plan and the 2012 U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) globally. USAID is programming DA funds for activities that promote women's leadership and empowerment, prevent and respond to GBV, and pursue specific objectives related to WPS and women's inclusion in peace-building. Funding will aid operating units in integrating gender equality into their strategies, project design, and monitoring and evaluation activities.

- **Let Girls Learn**: At the intersection of education and gender, and in collaboration with the Office of the First Lady, Let Girls Learn brings together USAID, the Department of State, the Peace Corps, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, as well as other agencies and programs like the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), to address the range of challenges preventing adolescent girls from enrolling, completing, and succeeding in school. In FY 2017, USAID will support Let Girls Learn programs in Afghanistan and augment other ongoing investments that support the initiative. The Agency will also provide up to $35 million for the Let Girls Learn Challenge Fund which, along with other investments, will continue to leverage public-private partnerships, and challenge organizations, governments, and private sector partners to commit resources to improve the lives of adolescent girls worldwide.

International Disaster Assistance

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

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

The FY 2017 enduring International Disaster Assistance (IDA) request of $125 million will provide funds to save lives, reduce suffering, and mitigate and prepare for natural disasters and complex emergencies through relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, including food assistance, activities that transition to development assistance programs, and disaster preparedness/risk reduction activities, with a focus on areas where OCO has not generally been used to date. The IDA request will enable the U.S. government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and support mitigation and preparedness programs, as well as provide emergency food assistance.

This request includes $95 million for the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and $30 million for the Office of Food for Peace for emergency food response.

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

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

Transition Initiatives

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

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

TI funding will support catalytic programs targeting political crises, preventing and mitigating conflict, and addressing stabilization needs in countries important to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast, flexible, short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy. TI funding will target foreign policy priority countries where the USAID Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) acts as a first responder to engage quickly and robustly and where additional contingency funds are less readily available.

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

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

Complex Crises Fund

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

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

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

Development Credit Authority

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In FY 2017, USAID will continue to use DCA guarantees to help banks and microfinance institutions access affordable long-term capital for small and medium-enterprise lending at longer tenors, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Additionally, DCA will continue to support energy related transactions in connection to Power Africa. DCA will also take advantage of more developed municipal capacity and capital markets to expand successful sub-sovereign financing models developed in Asia and Eastern Europe. DCA will also play an important role in the whole of government effort to expand US government engagement in Central America. Lastly, DCA loan guarantees will be used to increase investments in agriculture, health, and climate change mitigation activities, including clean energy generation and resiliency.

In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, the $10 million request for credit administrative expenses will fund the total cost of development, implementation, and financial management of the DCA program, as well as the continued administration of USAID's sovereign and legacy credit portfolios.

Economic Support Fund

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

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

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement-OCO account ($66.011 million), Foreign Military Financing-OCO account ($10.5 million), and Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account ($32.176 million).
2/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of $14.583 million from the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.
3/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of $4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.
4/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of $4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.
5/ The FY 2015 enduring level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account ($12.15 million), FY 2010 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account ($12.468 million), and FY 2011 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account ($13 million).
6/ The FY 2015 enduring level includes the transfer of $29.907 million from the FY 2015 Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Clean Technology Fund ($16.607 million) and the Strategic Climate Fund ($13.3 million) in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015.
7/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of $7 million from the FY 2016 Economic Support Fund account to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.
8/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of $9.72 million from the FY 2016 Economic Support Fund to the Department of Treasury Strategic Climate Fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(5) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016.

The FY 2017 Economic Support Fund (ESF) enduring request of $2,408.5 million advances U.S. interests by helping countries meet short- and long-term political, economic, and security needs. These needs are addressed through a range of activities, including countering terrorism and extremist ideology; increasing the role of the private sector in the economy; assisting in the development of effective, accessible, independent legal systems; supporting transparent and accountable governance; and empowering citizens. Programs funded through this account are critical to U.S. national security because they help to prevent wars and contain conflicts, and foster economic prosperity at home by opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition to developed economies.

Highlights:

Sub-Saharan Africa ($81.7 million): The FY 2017 request includes funding for programs that strengthen democratic institutions and support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, basic education, and economic growth in key African countries, including:

- **Sudan ($9.4 million)**: Peace and stability in Sudan remain critical objectives of the United States, both in the context of resolving outstanding and post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) issues, as well as improving conditions in Darfur and seeking an end to the conflict there. For the Two

Areas, Abyei, Darfur, and other marginalized areas, efforts will focus on peacebuilding and conflict mitigation.

- **Zimbabwe ($19.7 million)**: The FY 2017 request will expand efforts to improve governance in Zimbabwe, with an emphasis on strengthening civil society, Parliament, local governments, and executive branch structures. These efforts will help give voice to the people of Zimbabwe to hold the government accountable. Assistance will also promote improved food security and economic governance.

- **State Africa Regional ($31.7 million)**: These funds will support cross-cutting programs that strengthen democratic institutions; support social services for vulnerable populations; and foster economic growth (Africa Regional Democracy, Ambassadors' Special Self Help, Anti-Piracy Incentive, Conflict Minerals, Early Warning Response and Partnership, Kimberley Process, Safe Skies for Africa, Trafficking in Persons, and Africa-Women, Peace and Security).

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

- **Burma ($82.7 million)**: The FY 2017 request builds on Burma's political and economic reform agenda to promote national reconciliation, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law; foster economic opportunity; increase food security; and improve national and local health systems. U.S. assistance will continue to support the peace process and bolster democratic gains following the 2015 elections. Programs will build the capacity of key government institutions and invest in reform-focused institutions and leaders. ESF-funded programs also provide crisis assistance and recovery programs for refugees and internally displaced persons.

- **East Asia and Pacific Regional ($24.8 million)**: The FY 2017 request supports Asia's remarkable economic growth while advancing trade and investment opportunities for the United States. The Department of State leverages partnerships with key regional multilateral fora such as: the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum; the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF); the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF); the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI); and the East Asia Summit (EAS). EAP Regional programs support these important multilateral institutions to help maintain momentum for key economic priorities, pursue broad improvements in good governance, encourage regional standards that more closely align governments with the United States, and support regional connectivity and integration.

- **Regional Development Mission for Asia ($5 million)**: The FY 2017 request expands the capacity of LMI countries -- Laos, Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam -- to sustainably manage their natural resources, including shared water resources. U.S. assistance will increase the capacity of environmental civil society organizations to advocate for sound natural resource management, advance regional multi-stakeholder dialogues, and increase access to information about the environmental and social risks of large-scale infrastructure investments.

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

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina ($30.3 million)**: Funding will help Bosnia and Herzegovina regain momentum toward Euro-Atlantic integration, resist external pressures, fight corruption, and improve progress on socio-economic and rule-of-law reforms tied to Bosnia and Herzegovina's European Union (EU) reform agenda. U.S. assistance will also support the development of state-level institutions; strengthen the rule of law; foster a sound financial and regulatory environment to promote investment; increase the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises in targeted sectors; improve governance at the sub-state level; build the capacity of local government and civil society; and help address ethnic tensions.

- **Kosovo ($38.5 million)**: Funding will help Kosovo's nascent institutions address the challenges of effective governance, including the integration of the North into Kosovo institutions; further justice-sector development; drive private sector-led economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors, including energy; strengthen democratic institutions; develop future leaders; build the capacity of civil society and independent media to address corruption and promote government accountability; and mitigate conflict by building tolerance among Kosovo's diverse communities.

Near East ($623.8 million): The FY 2017 request includes funding to support governance and political reform throughout the Middle East and North Africa, as well as economic development, economic reforms, job growth, and improved educational and health outcomes. Funding will continue for programs that advance U.S. national security interests both bilaterally and regionally.

- **Egypt ($150 million)**: The FY 2017 request will continue to provide targeted support to the Egyptian people by promoting private sector-led job creation; broad-based economic reform and growth; better health and education outcomes; and more inclusive democratic institutions.

- **West Bank/Gaza ($327.6 million)**: The FY 2017 request will help preserve the viability of a negotiated, two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by working with the Palestinian Authority (PA) to build the institutions of a future Palestinian state to deliver services to the Palestinian people. This request supports the development of PA institutional capacity to operate transparently, effectively, and efficiently, and to deliver quality services; promotes the development of a strong private-sector driven economy; aids the provision of quality health and education services; provides critical infrastructure programming to improve water, sanitation, and road networks; meets humanitarian assistance needs; and provides budget support to the PA to ensure its ongoing fiscal stability.

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

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

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

- **Sri Lanka ($31 million)**: Following the historic political transition after Presidential and Parliamentary elections in 2015, U.S. assistance to Sri Lanka has entered a new era. In FY 2017, U.S. assistance will be used to strengthen governance, democratic reform, and the rule of law by promoting and protecting human rights, strengthening justice sector institutions, and supporting civil society organizations. FY 2017 resources will also be used to encourage reconciliation efforts and support anti-corruption activities – key foci as the government undertakes major reforms during this political transition. To help increase economic stability, U.S. assistance will also work to improve economic governance and growth, while supporting livelihoods and promoting trade.

- **Tajikistan ($28.6 million)**: Stability and economic growth in Tajikistan are critical to achieving regional stability and strengthening regional economic integration. Recognizing that food insecurity hampers economic growth and affects the health of Tajiks, U.S. assistance will support efforts to improve food security and ensure access to proper nutrition through the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative. U.S. assistance will fund programs to provide clean water, improve sanitation government services, and promote education and access to information. Programs will increase U.S. engagement with Tajikistan's educational institutions and promote civic involvement and knowledge of basic democratic principles. Programs focused on economic resilience and diversity will reduce Tajikistan's reliance on limited trading partners and its dependence on income from remittances of migrant laborers.

- **Central Asia Regional ($7 million)**: U.S. assistance includes support for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to promote democracy and human rights, protect national minorities, and advance media freedom.

Western Hemisphere ($513.4 million): The FY 2017 ESF request for the Western Hemisphere promotes three interconnected and broadly shared goals: a secure and democratic hemisphere, social inclusion and expanded opportunity and prosperity, and a clean and secure energy future. These investments will promote development and regional security and are critical to reducing the reach of transnational criminal organizations and violence throughout the region. Programs will also strengthen the resilience of at-risk communities against criminal activity and promote economic livelihood. Regional ESF for Central America, including assistance for the Central America Regional Security Initiative, economic opportunity, and prosperity and governance, will complement assistance requested for Central America bilaterally under other accounts.

- **Colombia ($187.3 million)**: The requested ESF funds will strengthen Colombia's capacity to implement a sustainable and inclusive peace, including improved presence of democratic institutions and processes in targeted areas; reconciliation among victims, ex-combatants, and other citizens; increased rural economic growth; and strengthened environmental resilience. Programs will build on the security gains achieved, support alternative development, strengthen the criminal justice system, support internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations, and expand economic opportunity. U.S. assistance will continue to target areas with a high concentration of vulnerable populations most affected by conflict, with particular focus on Afro-Colombians, indigenous groups, and ex-combatants, as well as strategic geographic zones in which violence, illicit crop cultivation, and

drug trafficking converge. U.S. assistance will remain flexible and responsive to the Government of Colombia's implementation priorities when a peace agreement is reached.

- **Cuba ($15 million)**: The FY 2017 request will support fundamental freedoms and respect for human rights. Programs will support humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families, strengthen independent Cuban civil society, and freedom of expression.

- **Haiti ($79.9 million)**: Funding in the FY 2017 request will continue supporting the U.S. commitment to help build a stable and more prosperous Haiti by engaging in partnership with the Government of Haiti and other donors, local organizations, and private sector partners. The request supports long-term development in the four strategic pillars of the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Haiti Strategy and will focus on these key sectors: social and economic infrastructure; food and economic security; health and other basic services; and governance and rule of law. The request provides support in these areas to help Haiti continue to rebuild and transform itself into a secure, prosperous, democratic nation that meets the needs of its people and contributes to regional stability.

- **Mexico ($49 million)**: The FY 2017 request will support the United States' continued partnership and cooperation with Mexico under the Merida Initiative to address security threats stemming from transnational crime and violence. Specifically, ESF will be used to improve the rule of law by supporting the Government of Mexico's efforts to implement constitutional and criminal justice reforms; promote respect for human rights through policy-level reform, the prevention of torture, and the protection of journalists and human rights defenders; and build strong and resilient communities in order to prevent and reduce crime and violence. These activities will contribute to increasing U.S. national security, enhance economic growth potential, and protect U.S. citizens along our shared border.

- **Peru ($37 million)**: FY 2017 ESF funds will support four overarching U.S. goals: 1) combating transnational organized crime by providing licit alternatives to drug trafficking, illegal logging, and illegal mining; 2) meeting the challenges of environmental degradation and climate change; 3) promoting improved governance; and 4) promoting greater social and economic inclusion for Peruvians who have not benefited from the country's progress.

- **Venezuela ($5.5 million)**: The FY 2017 request will defend and strengthen democratic practices, institutions and values that support human rights and Venezuelan civic engagement and democratic governance. FY 2017 activities will help civil society to promote institutional transparency, engage diverse constituencies in the democratic process, and defend human rights.

- **Western Hemisphere Regional ($139.7 million)**: The FY 2017 request will support critical, multi-account efforts under the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) ($100.3 million) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) ($23.4 million), in addition to investments in Central America economic opportunity ($15 million), and Summit of the Americas-related initiatives ($1 million), to sustain investments specifically designed to address the underlying causes of migration in Central America. CARSI and CBSI focus on addressing the drivers of violence tied to illicit trafficking, transnational crime, and organized gangs and reinforcing accountable, democratic and effective security and justice sector institutions. Violence from Central America and the Caribbean directly impacts U.S. security. U.S. assistance addresses these threats and supports the U.S. national interest.

As part of the $1 billion whole-of-government request for an inclusive approach under the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America (Strategy), ESF will continue to support the Strategy's three overarching lines of action: 1) promoting prosperity and regional economic integration, 2) enhancing security through continued and expanded CARSI activities, and 3) promoting improved governance. The Strategy complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. Therefore, the FY 2017 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to continue to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from the Northern Triangle.

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

Separate from Central America, in the Caribbean, CBSI builds and strengthens the rule of law, supports anti-corruption efforts, and provides vocational training to at-risk youth and other vulnerable populations to increase their licit employment opportunities. ESF will support outcomes stemming from the 2015 Summit of the Americas and commitments for the 2018 Summit.

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

- **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) ($632.3 million)**: As part of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI), OES programming constitutes an integral element of U.S. leadership on climate change. The request includes $500 million for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), providing a total of $750 million when combined with $250 million requested through the Department of the Treasury. Joining other nations, the United States pledged $3 billion, not to exceed 30 percent of total confirmed pledges, to the GCF to help developing countries leverage public and private finance and invest in reducing carbon pollution and strengthening resilience to climate change. By reducing the most catastrophic risks of climate change, the GCF will help promote smart, sustainable long-term economic growth and preserve stability and security in fragile regions of strategic importance to the United States. Funds will also support other programs that forge new paths forward on clean energy and emissions reductions through bilateral cooperation with major emitters such as China and India and through activities such as the Clean Energy Ministerial, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, and the U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance initiative, which were established as a result of U.S. diplomacy. Funding for sustainable landscapes may include support for technical programs such as Climate Fellows and SilvaCarbon, as well as contributions to multilateral initiatives such as the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes. Adaptation funds will allow the Department to support a global network on national adaptation planning and the cross-cutting Climate Smart Food Security initiative, which will support multilateral climate-smart agriculture programs in alignment with the U.S. Strategy on Engagement in Central America. OES also will use requested funding to assist U.S. free trade agreement (FTA) partners, including parties to the Trans-Pacific Partnership, fulfill their FTA environment chapter commitments, including to effectively enforce their environmental

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

- **Energy Resources ($17 million)**: The FY 2017 request will support improved energy sector governance and transparency, technical engagement to address the challenges involved in safely and responsibly developing unconventional gas resources, power sector reform to expand and accelerate electricity access, and development of the policy, regulatory and legal frameworks needed to enable investment in renewable energy generation. These programs work to alleviate economic under-development and poverty resulting from a lack of access to energy and poor resource management. ENR programs support and complement key diplomatic and policy engagements as well as Administration and Department initiatives, including the North American Leaders Summit, U.S. Strategy for Engagement with Central America, Caribbean Energy Security Initiative, U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership, Lower Mekong Initiative, Global Climate Change Initiative, good governance components of Power Africa, U.S.-Mexico High Level Economic Dialogue, U.S.-Colombia High Level Partnership Dialogue, and Connecting the Americas 2022.

- **Democracy, Human Rights and Labor ($75 million)**: Through the implementation of innovative programs and use of new technologies, the FY 2017 request will address human rights abuses globally, wherever fundamental rights are threatened; open political space in struggling or nascent democracies and authoritarian regimes; support civil society activists worldwide; and protect populations that are at risk, including women, religious and ethnic minorities, indigenous populations, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender peoples. Governments that protect human rights and fundamental freedoms are ultimately more stable, successful, and secure than those that do not. The United States finds more willing, reliable, and lasting partners in those governments that reflect and act in the broad interests of their own people, rather than the narrow interests of the few.

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

Migration and Refugee Assistance

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

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

The world is struggling with humanitarian crises that are unprecedented, both in severity and duration. Through the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)'s global programs, the U.S. government seeks to protect and assist the world's most vulnerable people including refugees, conflict victims, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants. Programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering, uphold human dignity and reflect the American people's steadfast belief in assisting those in need. By also helping to stabilize volatile situations, this assistance forms an essential component of U.S. foreign policy. MRA-funded programs meet basic needs to sustain life; protect and assist to the most vulnerable, particularly women and children; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration policies.

The FY 2017 enduring MRA request of $922.6 million will fund contributions to key multilateral organizations such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to non-governmental organizations that address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and resettle refugees in the United States. Programmatically, these resources will focus on areas where OCO has not generally been utilized to date, including for administrative costs and the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program.

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

Highlights:

- **Overseas Assistance ($307.6 million)**: MRA programs aim to save lives and ease suffering, protect vulnerable populations, achieve durable solutions for those displaced by conflict, and exert leadership in the international community. PRM provides humanitarian assistance in response to complex emergencies and protracted displacement, as well as supports the voluntary return and local integration of refugees and IDPs. PRM-supported programs are designed to identify and protect the most vulnerable, such as single heads of households, children, the elderly, and the disabled to ensure that they have equal access to life-sustaining goods and services. Strategies to protect the beneficiaries from harm and to protect their rights are incorporated into multiple sectors including: water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, food, health and nutrition, education, livelihoods, and camp management. Coupled with diplomatic efforts, these programs seek to: prevent the forcible return of refugees to a place where their lives or freedom would be threatened; negotiate access for humanitarian agencies to operate safely and reach people affected by conflict; resolve protracted

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

- **Refugee Admissions ($567.5 million)**: Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and an important solution when repatriation and local integration are not possible. The United States has the world's largest resettlement program and welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from many backgrounds. The $567.5 million will fund international and non-governmental organizations to help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States.

- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel ($7.5 million)**: This funding helps find durable solutions for populations of concern by maintaining U.S. government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa to Israel.

- **Administrative Expenses ($40 million)**: PRM oversees all programs funded through MRA enduring and OCO appropriations, as well as any funding drawn from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) account. The $40 million in funds requested for FY 2017 will ensure strong monitoring and oversight of critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

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

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

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

Peace Corps

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

The FY 2017 budget request for the Peace Corps of $410 million, of which $5.5 million is for the Office of Inspector General, will allow the Peace Corps to meet its core goals: to help countries meet their development needs by spearheading progress in those countries and to promote a better understanding of the American people by building bridges between American Volunteers and the peoples of the countries in which they live and work. This request promotes a positive image of the United States and helps our country achieve its international development and citizen diplomacy goals in a cost-effective manner.

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

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

The Peace Corps works as a force multiplier by partnering with other government agencies to dramatically increase the impact and sustainability of U.S. international development programs. With its unique ability to bring about lasting change in hard-to-reach communities, the Peace Corps is an important partner in a number of whole-of-government and interagency development initiatives, including Let Girls Learn, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the President's Malaria Initiative, and Feed the Future. In FY 2017, the Peace Corps will continue, as well as expand, these partnerships, while seeking further strategic partnerships to leverage the Peace Corps' training and programmatic resources without compromising the agency's independence or mission.

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

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

In FY 2017, the Peace Corps will continue implementing our strategic plan to modernize agency operations, strengthen the effectiveness of our programs, and increase our ability to achieve our three goals. The health, safety, and security of Volunteers remain the agency's highest priorities. The Peace Corps continues to implement new policies and programs to dramatically improve the quality of support to Volunteers, particularly in the areas of health, safety, technical training, and program support. In addition, the agency continues to have a greater focus on strategic impact, ensuring that Volunteers are placed in the areas of the world working on projects with the greatest impact.

Following the agency's historic application and recruitment reforms, the new, streamlined process continues to provide an open, transparent process that empowers applicants to choose their country of service and apply to specific programs. As a result, we have seen two consecutive years of substantial increases in the number of applications for two-year service positions, setting a 40-year record in FY 2015. By providing more choice, increased transparency, and reduced uncertainty for those applying to serve, the agency is better positioned to field a Volunteer force that reflects the rich diversity of the American people.

The Peace Corps is now well-positioned to grow its Volunteer force over time, in a gradual and sustainable manner. In FY 2017, Peace Corps will strategically increase the number of Volunteers in a managed and sustained way while maintaining the high quality of its work and support to Volunteers.

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

Millennium Challenge Corporation

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

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is requesting $1,000 million for FY 2017. Funding will support compacts with Lesotho, Nepal, and the Philippines, as well as threshold programs with Sri Lanka and Togo. The increased funding level will allow the agency to expand its poverty-reduction partnerships that incentivize policy reform and leverage private sector investment, leading to sustainable economic growth in the developing world. This level of funding will increase MCC's ability to develop high-impact compacts on an expedited timetable in key regions, and to further share its expertise across the U.S. government. MCC's model relies on rigorous, objective analysis of data and evidence to select partner countries, design cost-effective investments, and measure results. Coupled with disciplined, time-limited, and country-owned implementation, the evidence-led approach ensures the sustainability of project investments. MCC leverages its budget by encouraging business-friendly environments in partner countries and incentivizing countries to reform their laws, policies, and institutions.

Highlights:

MCC was established to both *incentivize reform* and *promote poverty-reducing economic growth* through large-scale projects that address binding constraints in partner countries. The FY 2017 request will allow MCC to achieve a more strategic and lasting impact on the economic development and public policies of eligible countries. Funds will enable MCC to increase the number or sizes of investments funded in the fiscal year, as well as support the objective analysis necessary to ensure selectivity, country-ownership, accountability, learning, and transparency. A higher sustained funding baseline will expand the agency's reach and motivate greater legal, policy, and institutional reforms, improving the environment for strategic MCC assistance and private sector investment. In FY 2017, the request will allow MCC to address constraints to economic growth in deeply impoverished countries by funding a cohort of countries with over 56 million people living on less than $2 per day. It will also embed the United States more deeply in the fight against poverty in Asia—an economically dynamic and geopolitically important region. In FY 2017, MCC is projecting approval of compacts with Nepal, Mongolia, and the Philippines, as well as Lesotho.

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

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

Across its portfolio, MCC emphasizes results and transparency. For all major compact investments, MCC estimates economic rates of return (ERRs) to assess the economic viability and return on proposed investments, and posts the data on its website (www.mcc.gov). MCC also works with partner countries to develop detailed monitoring and evaluation plans for compact programs and tracks the progress of its

compacts and projects against defined benchmarks and outcomes, which are also available on MCC's website.

The first step in the agency's grant-making process is for MCC's Board of Directors to select countries eligible for MCC assistance. To make these determinations, the Board identifies countries below a maximum per capita income level and then assesses their performance on twenty quantified indicators that measure policy performance in three categories: *ruling justly*, *investing in people*, and *economic freedom*. MCC is the only donor agency in the world to base partner selection so heavily and transparently on public, third-party policy performance data. In addition to the policy performance indicators, the Board considers the availability of funds to MCC, the agency's ability to reduce poverty and improve economic growth in a country, and where applicable, the performance of the country in implementing a prior MCC compact. After the Board selects countries as compact eligible, MCC works with them to develop a program of investment. Countries are responsible for identifying and prioritizing their constraints to poverty reduction and economic growth, and conducting consultations across the private sector and civil society to ensure that there is widespread public support for compact investments and that program design is informed by a wide range of viewpoints. MCC uses rigorous economic analysis to inform investment decisions and measures results throughout the entire investment lifecycle. The FY 2017 request will continue support for MCC's disciplined implementation processes, knowledge-sharing efforts across the global development community, easily accessible analyses of closed compacts, and project-level independent evaluations.

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

Inter-American Foundation

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

The FY 2017 request of $22.2 million for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) will enable targeted investments in citizen-led development initiatives in marginalized communities throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. In FY 2017, the IAF will serve U.S. interests by creating economic opportunities, strengthening the practice of democracy, furthering social inclusion, and fostering secure communities. Communities that are productive, secure, inclusive and democratic are better able to address their own problems, including emigration of their children and young people.

The IAF will provide grants and other targeted assistance to support initiatives that create jobs, increase incomes, encourage civic engagement, advance education and training, conserve natural resources, and improve access to basic needs and services in communities that are the foundation for democratic U.S. allies. As part of the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, the IAF is working in Central America and Mexico to address root causes of migration by improving economic opportunity, citizen security and civic participation. The IAF complements the efforts of other U.S. foreign assistance agencies by contributing its specialized expertise and 44 years of experience investing in the organized poor so that they develop the capacity to advance their own communities, including by helping grassroots groups take advantage of large-scale investments, new markets and trade opportunities. Grantee partners mobilize and contribute their own resources toward their projects. Over the last five years, each dollar invested by the IAF leveraged another $1.36 from grantee partners and others.

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

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

U.S. African Development Foundation

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

The FY 2017 request of $28.2 million for U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF) programs will provide resources to establish new grants and to support an active portfolio of 350 grants to producer groups engaged in community-based enterprises.

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

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

Department of Treasury

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
Department of Treasury	23,500	23,500	33,500	10,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	23,500	33,500	10,000
Technical Assistance - Enduring	23,500	23,500	33,500	10,000

Treasury Technical Assistance

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

Debt Restructuring

No funding is requested for the Debt Restructuring account in FY 2017, though the request includes transfer authority to allocate funding for bilateral debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative for Sudan, should it meet the requirements to qualify.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Actual[1]	FY 2016 Estimate[2]	FY 2017 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,292,250	1,211,496	1,138,013	-73,483
Enduring	853,055	839,846	813,773	-26,073
Overseas Contingency Operations	439,195	371,650	324,240	-47,410

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of $4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.
2/ The FY 2016 enduring level includes the transfer of $54.975 million from the FY 2016 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia account.

The FY 2017 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) enduring request of $813.8 million will support country and global programs critical to combat transnational crime, disrupt illicit trafficking, and assist partner nations to build their capacities to extend their reach of justice under the rule of law. INCLE-funded programs seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and strengthen weak or corrupt law enforcement institutions. FY 2017 INCLE funds are focused where civilian security institutions are weak, and are used in tandem with host country government resources in order to maximize impact. INCLE program funds will also support Program Design and Learning in bilateral and regional budgets in order to most effectively conduct evaluations and assessments.

The INCLE request recognizes criminal networks disrupt U.S. trade, licit productivity, and economic opportunities, while creating security vulnerabilities for U.S. citizens around the world. The FY 2017 INCLE request will continue to address national and transnational citizen security concerns in strategically important geographic regions such as the Western Hemisphere, South Central Asia, and the Near East. The request also focuses on emerging threats to stability and regional security in Central Asia and Africa. INCLE funding will also support Program Development and Support administrative costs.

Highlights:

Africa

- **State Africa Regional ($40 million)**: The INCLE request includes funding for two regional initiatives: Combatting Wildlife Trafficking (CWT), and the Security Governance Initiative (SGI). The CWT program supports Presidential Executive Order Number 13648 on combating wildlife crime, the poaching and illegal trade in wild animals and animal parts, by assisting rangers, police, customs officials, prosecutors, investigators, and judiciaries in addressing this growing threat. SGI funding seeks to develop, support, and strengthen criminal justice institutions, including systems, policies, processes, and capabilities to more effectively ensure citizen security and promote the rule of law.

East Asia and the Pacific

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

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

- **Indonesia ($10.6 million)**: Assistance programs in Indonesia will continue to focus on institutional reforms. Specific areas of assistance include national training reform, the development of professional standards and oversight, model police precinct and community engagement, women's leadership development, and improving investigations and forensics capabilities. Funding will strengthen and professionalize criminal justice sector institutions, including police, prosecutors, and judges. In addition to broad reform and institution-building efforts, INCLE programs will support specialized capacity to investigate, interdict, and prosecute money laundering, terrorism, and other transnational crimes. INCLE funding will also support the Indonesian government's counternarcotics efforts and combat wildlife trafficking.

- **Philippines ($9 million)**: Funding for the Philippines will support police training to shore up internal stability and build police investigative capacity in the wake of the transition of law enforcement functions from the military to civilian authorities in the south. Funding will also support ongoing capacity building and skills training for maritime law enforcement actors with a particular focus on the operational capacity of the Philippines Coast Guard and Philippines National Police Maritime Group to develop and deliver basic, specialized, and advanced maritime law enforcement training as well as modest infrastructure and equipment support. In the justice sector, programs will continue to promote greater access to the rule of law and facilitate criminal justice sector reform.

- **Vietnam ($4.5 million)**: Funding will support maritime law enforcement by providing training and equipment to Vietnamese Coast Guard (VCG) officers, as well as constructing regional training centers for the VCG. Training will enhance Vietnamese law enforcement officials' awareness of and capacity to counter transnational crime including wildlife, human, and drug trafficking, as well as other environmental crimes. INCLE funding will provide training and technical assistance to Vietnamese law enforcement agencies and training academies to expand their capacity to conduct evidence-based investigations and provide basic citizen security in a manner that respects human rights. Funds will also be used to strengthen and provide specialized training at police academies and training institutions. In the justice sector, funds will support capacity building and specialized skills training for prosecutors, defense lawyers, and the judiciary. Funds will also be used to provide technical assistance during the drafting of new legislation pertaining to law enforcement and/or the courts.

- **State East Asia and Pacific Regional ($5.9 million):** Regional assistance programs aim to strengthen cooperation among law enforcement and other criminal justice sector professionals in the areas of security sector reform, cybercrime, counternarcotics, and rule of law, and will target a broad range of officials to build the capacity of authorities to address transnational criminal threats. Funding will also support regional maritime efforts to improve interoperability and coordination on maritime law enforcement issues, including curricula development, workshops, and training programs for management planning and operational activities. Regional assistance projects will complement ongoing efforts in the region and may incorporate bilateral assistance activities in regionally-funded programs.

Europe and Eurasia

- **Kosovo ($9.5 million)**: INCLE assistance helps Kosovo implement effective, professional, accountable, transparent, and accessible legal and law enforcement services strongly grounded in rule of law. Funding will support programs designed to build institutional capacity within the Kosovo Policy and Ministry of Internal Affairs. INCLE funds will also support the implementation of legal reform, training for judges and prosecutors, legal education, and access to justice. In addition, these funds will be used to promote the normalization and integration of the parallel court structure in Northern Kosovo.

Near East

- **West Bank and Gaza ($35 million)**: Security in the West Bank will remain a key component of Middle East peace negotiations. INCLE funding will continue to build the capacity of the Palestinian Authority (PA) security sector and sustain the capabilities of the PA Security Forces (PASF). Modest programming will support the PA Ministry of Interior to improve its ability to manage and provide oversight over the security forces. To build toward the self-sufficiency of the PASF, emphasis will be placed on technical assistance, including a spectrum of training and limited infrastructure support, along with replenishing worn security force equipment. Programming will also support the justice and corrections sectors to ensure their development keeps pace with the rising performance of the security forces.

Western Hemisphere

- **Colombia ($143 million)**: The Colombian government and the oldest and largest left-wing rebel group, the FARC, will likely sign a final peace accord in early 2016. Helping Colombia consolidate its peace accord implementation would cement a major bipartisan U.S. foreign policy success and position Colombia to expand its support for U.S. foreign policy priorities, including regional security cooperation. Increased FY 2017 assistance will focus on helping Colombia consolidate advances in security, public services, and victims' assistance in conflict-affected municipalities in the year after an accord is signed. Funding will provide U.S. support for Colombian-led efforts to expand security, reduce drug trafficking and the cultivation of illicit crops, and increase access to government services through a comprehensive approach in conflict zones and priority rural areas. INCLE resources will largely support the capacity of the Colombian National Police (CNP) to assume additional security responsibilities – especially in rural areas – as well as to investigate and arrest illegal criminal organizations. Funds will also build the capacity of the Colombian government to export its security-expertise and training to third countries, primarily in Central America and the Caribbean. Support for interdiction efforts with the CNP and Colombian Navy and Coast Guard will continue to prevent the trafficking of multiple metric tons of drugs to the United States and weaken drug trafficking organizations. FY 2017 INCLE funding will also support Colombia's judicial institutions, enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate complex criminal cases.

- **Mexico ($80 million)**: With the FY 2017 INCLE request, the United States and Mexican governments will continue to focus on institutionalizing the rule of law, disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations, creating a 21st century border, including Mexico's southern border, and building strong and resilient communities through the Merida Initiative. INCLE-funded programs will focus on supporting Mexico's rule of law institutions through training, technical assistance, and limited equipment purchases. Programs will continue to provide assistance to federal and state criminal justice institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, and corrections institutions.

- **Peru ($33.5 million)**: The FY 2017 INCLE request will support efforts by the Government of Peru to combat the illicit drug industry, including efforts to extend state presence in the Monzon region as well as the Apurimac, Ene, and Mantaro River Valleys in order to oppose drug traffickers and criminal networks, including those aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. In support of the Government of Peru's robust national program, FY 2017 INCLE funds will support drug interdiction and coca eradication operations, improved controls at ports and airports, judicial reform, drug demand reduction, police academies, and training on community policing.

- **State Western Hemisphere Regional ($225 million)**: INCLE funding will support the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) ($205 million) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) ($20 million).

  As part of the $1 billion inclusive whole-of-government approach to support the U.S. Strategy for Engagement in Central America, INCLE funding will promote governance, and security in the region, especially in the Northern Triangle countries. The Strategy complements the work undertaken by national governments and multilateral development banks, to support the priority objectives identified by the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras in their Alliance for Prosperity Plan. The FY 2017 request includes and aligns the resources necessary to continue to comprehensively increase economic opportunity, reduce extreme violence, and strengthen the effectiveness of state institutions, addressing challenges that have resulted in an influx of migration from the region, largely from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. CARSI activities will include: extension of Model Police Precincts and the place-based strategy in coordination with USAID; in-service training and capacity enhancements of law enforcement personnel including anti-gang and transnational crime task forces; strengthening security and justice institutions to address transnational crime through joint police-prosecutor task forces; land border and maritime interdiction; regional aviation; and efforts to combat impunity. Increased emphasis will also be given to activities that support civil society through access to justice, protection of human rights, anticorruption, community engagement and support to justice system actors, with a particular focus on programs that address the insecurity and lack of opportunity driving increased migration.

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

Centrally Managed Programs

- **Anti-Crime Programs ($18.1 million)**: Funding will support efforts to address alien smuggling and border security, money laundering and financial crimes, cybercrime and intellectual property rights, corruption and kleptocracy, and transnational organized crime. Consistent with the President's National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, a portion of the transnational organized crime funding will support programs to reduce wildlife trafficking globally, including strengthening policies and legislative frameworks, enhancing investigative and law enforcement functions, supporting cross-border law enforcement cooperation, and developing capacities to prosecute and adjudicate wildlife crimes and related corruption.

- **Demand Reduction ($12.5 million)**: Funds will address pressing regional and global drug-related threats posed by methamphetamine, opiates such as heroin and opium, crack cocaine, and high-risk drug-using behavior that promote HIV/AIDS. Funding supports an innovative training model to

certify addiction counselors, sub-regional training centers that disseminate best-practice approaches; drug-free community coalitions that target illegal drugs; research and demonstration that improve women's treatment and minimize child addiction; and the development of scientific and technical methods to better detect, quantify, and understand drug use and its health-related consequences.

- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) ($27 million)**: Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Accra. These funds will support programs that focus on institution and capacity building within the criminal justice sector of 85 participating countries, and build regional networks to combat transnational organized crime. Additionally, funds made available to support the Shared Security Partnership initiative will be used to support emerging regional security priorities in West Africa to enhance regional criminal justice institutions on priority areas such as anticorruption, anti-money laundering, and advanced criminal investigations, as well as support enhanced program monitoring and evaluation programs.

- **Inter-regional Aviation Support ($38.5 million):** FY 2017 funds will sustain centralized aviation services in support of INL's overseas aviation programs including central management and oversight of technical functional areas such as operations; training; flight standardization; safety; maintenance; and logistics; and a centralized system for acquiring, storing, and shipping parts and commodities in support of all of these overseas locations. This program provides professional aviation services to INL's programs overseas, including counternarcotics and border security program elements in the Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform program area.

- **Program Development and Support ($34.1 million):** Funding will provide for limited personnel costs, including contract personnel, travel, and minimal support services to design, implement, monitor, evaluate and oversee INCLE programs.

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons ($20.7 million)

- INCLE funds managed by the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) will help stimulate governments to take action towards the eradication of trafficking in persons through criminal justice sector improvements including developing comprehensive legislation, strengthening anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies, training criminal justice officials on those laws and practices and how to implement them, supporting protection and assistance services to victims, developing victim-centered identification and assistance protocols and practices, and developing and implementing anti-trafficking public awareness campaigns. J/TIP's funding priorities are guided by the findings of the annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* (*TIP Report*), with the goal of assisting those countries on the lower tiers of the *TIP Report* (Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 3) to achieve compliance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons. Resources are directed to countries that demonstrate political will to address the deficiencies noted in the *TIP Report*, but lack the economic resources and technical expertise to do so. In FY 2017, J/TIP looks to continue its commitments in the Asia region in order to stay aligned with the Administration's rebalance to Asia.

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

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

<u>Nonproliferation Activities</u>

- The voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) ($89.8 million) supports programs that promote nuclear safeguards, nuclear safety and security, nuclear energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear science technologies. This level includes funding to support IAEA verification activities.

- The Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program ($67 million) supports tailored activities worldwide aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or state acquisition of WMD materials and expertise. Initiatives include strengthening the capacity to disrupt and deter chemical terrorism, enhancing the security of dangerous pathogens, and reducing insider nuclear threats.

- The Export Control and Related Border Security program (EXBS) ($41.5 million) seeks to prevent states and terrorist organizations from acquiring WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons by helping partner countries to develop comprehensive strategic trade control and related border security systems. The program builds partner country capacity to ensure that transfer authorizations support only legitimate trade, and to detect and interdict illicit transfers at borders. Funding for some EXBS programs is requested in OCO, as detailed in the OCO chapter.

- Contributions to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization ($32 million) help to fund the fielding, operation, and maintenance of the worldwide International Monitoring System as well as

Preparatory Commission activities, including the development of the On-Site Inspection element of the Treaty's verification system. This amount also includes funding for projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime.

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) ($20 million) develops, negotiates, and implements carefully-vetted programs to destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of WMD and related materials and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. NDF undertakes rapid-response activities to reduce threats that are unforeseen and unanticipated around the globe.

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

Antiterrorism Activities

- Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) bilateral and regional programs ($58.7 million) provide training, consultations, equipment, infrastructure, and mentoring/advising to help partner nations deal effectively with security challenges within their borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. ATA capacity-building includes, but is not limited to, strengthening law-enforcement counterterrorism investigations, bomb detection and disposal, critical-incident management, dignitary protection, airport and border security, hostage negotiation, and cyber security. ATA capacity-building is specifically designed to foster increased respect for human rights and the rule of law. The requested funds will build upon productive and strategic existing partnerships with countries including Kenya, Indonesia, the Philippines, and a number of other countries. Funding requested in ATA for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) programming is part of the State Department's broader efforts to increase our partner's capabilities to effectively counter the drivers of violent extremism. Specifically, NADR funds will be used to build the capacities of partner country law enforcement institutions to work with at-risk communities, civil society groups, and others to advance counter-radicalization and counter-recruitment efforts. Programs also build the capacity of correctional institutions and their partners to rehabilitate and reintegrate violent extremist offenders. Funding for some ATA programs is requested in OCO, as detailed in the OCO chapter.

- The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program ($30 million) provides state-of-the-art computerized screening systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The request provides funds for the deployment of PISCES installations, including biometric enhancements, to critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel. As foreign fighters continue to travel to Syria and Iraq, the threat of their return to their home countries or to other conflict zones makes TIP programs increasingly key to safeguarding our partners and the homeland. Worldwide, an estimated over 300,000 travelers are processed through PISCES-equipped border control sites every day in 22 high-counterterrorism-priority countries. The funding also supports research, development and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving United States and host nation requests for customized interfaces with local and international databases, as well as deployment of portable and mobile PISCES systems for remote locations

lacking infrastructure, while ensuring that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms. Funding for some TIP programs is requested in OCO, as detailed in the OCO chapter.

- The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program ($10 million) builds the capacity of frontline partner-nations to detect, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist financing networks. CTF funding will provide bilateral and multilateral program funds directed at key countries to assist them to develop anti-money laundering (AML) and CTF programs. Programs are focused on: strengthening legal frameworks; assisting financial regulatory systems to meet international standards; ensuring that countries' financial intelligence units are able to detect, analyze, and disseminate information about illicit financial flows moving through their formal and informal financial entities; improving the skills of police to investigate financial crimes linked to terrorism; training lawyers, prosecutors, and judges on how to best adjudicate these crimes; and, lastly, improving the cooperation between our countries on terrorist financing cases.

- The Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) program ($5 million) supports key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts to build political will among foreign government officials and civil societies to address shared counterterrorism challenges. By working with other government agencies and nongovernmental organizations, CTE programs support initiatives and training, including through the United Nations and regional bodies, to promote the rule of law and human rights while countering terrorism and raising awareness of the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy and implementation of UN counterterrorism resolutions. This funding will also support activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, a multilateral platform for senior counterterrorism policymakers and experts to engage on a sustained basis to build and mobilize the expertise and resources needed to identify and address critical civilian counterterrorism capacity-building challenges in key regions and countries around the globe. CTE funding will also go towards supporting the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ) in Malta program, which provides rule of law-based training to lawmakers, police, prosecutors, judges, corrections officials, and other justice sector stakeholders on how to address terrorism and related transnational criminal activities within a rule of law framework. Although the IIJ's mandate is global in nature, it focuses on countries in North and sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East, paying particular attention to supporting countries in transition.

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program ($94.1 million) will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of small arms/light weapons (SA/LW), including MANPADS and other advanced conventional weapons systems, and to clear land contaminated with landmines and ERW. CWD activities mitigate security and public safety risks associated with excess, obsolete, unstable, or poorly-secured/maintained weapons and munitions stockpiles, including MANPADS, by assisting countries with destruction programs, improving physical security at storage facilities, and enhancing stockpile management practices. CWD also confronts the dangers posed by landmines and other ERW by surveying hazard areas, clearing landmines and ERW from affected areas, educating vulnerable populations, and assisting victims. CWD priorities for FY 2017 include improving the security and safety of existing stockpiles and reducing excess, unstable, and poorly secured stockpiles, including stockpiles of MANPADS, that threaten the life and property of U.S. citizens and U.S. allies; preventing illicit SA/LW proliferation; continuing clearance of U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and the Pacific; expanding mine clearance activities in Colombia in support of peace; and reducing the threat of illicitly-held by non-State Actors of Concern or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts. Funding for some CWD programs is requested in OCO, as detailed in the OCO chapter.

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

Peacekeeping Operations

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

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

Highlights:

- **Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) ($61 million)**: FY 2017 funds will continue to support U.S. contributions to international peacekeeping capacity building by providing training, equipment, and other support for peacekeeping troops, with a focus on strengthening partner country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units and achieve self-sufficiency. Funds will also support the deployment of troops to peace operations, enabling countries to more rapidly respond to conflict-related crises worldwide. The requirements and standards for peace operations have continued to expand as missions have become more complex. Therefore, FY 2017 funds will be used to continue to address significant capacity shortfalls in the UN's and regional organizations' peace operations, with a particular focus on enabling capabilities. Funds will also continue to support efforts to increase the effectiveness of UN and regional operations, including better protecting civilians in areas of armed conflict and addressing gender issues in peacekeeping. Finally, funds will continue an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals efficiently and effectively.

- **Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) ($34.5 million)**: The FY 2017 request includes funds to continue the U.S. contribution to the MFO mission in the Sinai, which supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability.

- **Security Governance Initiative (SGI) ($14 million)**: Funds will support defense sector reform efforts with the governments of the six SGI countries (Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Tunisia) through the new SGI program, announced at the 2014 U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit. Funds will concentrate on institutional reform, with a heavy focus on the proper role of the military, civil-military relations, and respect for human rights. Support may include training, advisory support and potential refurbishment of facilities.

- **Maritime Security Technical Experts Program (MSTEP) ($0.5 million)**: Funds will support a new global maritime security program to provide maritime security advisory support to priority countries globally. MSTEP will temporarily place subject matter experts overseas to help foreign partners address key national level maritime security needs. In coordination with country teams and interagency partners, MSTEP advisors will assist in strengthening: maritime security governance and administration at ministerial to technical expert levels with the intent to shape and complement

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

- **Africa Regional ($16.3 million)**: FY 2017 funds will be used to support the following programs:

  - *Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS) ($8.3 million*): Funds will continue to support efforts to address regional crises on the African continent; provide monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment; and support civil society engagement in the security sector as well as the military component of broader security sector reform efforts. Funds will also support operations and maintenance and recapitalization of the Logistics Depot in Freetown, Sierra Leone and counterpoaching capacity building activities. Funds may also support targeted peacekeeping requirements in Mali and other high priority missions on the continent.

  - *African Union Rapid Deployment Capability ($3 million*): The FY 2017 request will support training, advisory and non-lethal equipment support to enable the African Union headquarters to more quickly deploy to crisis operations.

  - *Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) ($3 million)*: The FY 2017 request will support professionalization at the institutional level of select African partner nations. This program will complement, but not duplicate, the International Military Education Training program, which focuses primarily on direct training of African military and select civilian personnel primarily in the United States. AMEP funds will provide training, advisory support, and potentially equipment and supplies to African military training institutions to enhance their ability to professionalize their militaries, including an appreciation of civilian control of the military, respect for the rule of law, and human rights.

  - *Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) ($2 million)*: Funds will be used to continue developing African maritime security capabilities through the provision of regional training activities (including the training component of the Department of Defense's Africa Partnership Station program) and provide modest training equipment. By enhancing U.S. partners' maritime enforcement capabilities, the effort helps to develop African maritime forces that can better respond to piracy, terrorist activity, illegal fishing, environmental threats, and trafficking in drugs, arms, and humans.

Details of the FY 2017 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request for PKO are addressed in the OCO chapter.

International Military Education and Training

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

The FY 2017 request for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is $110.3 million. As a key component of U.S. security assistance, IMET promotes regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military education (PME) and training, including technical courses and specialized instruction conducted at U.S. military schoolhouses or through mobile education and training teams abroad. IMET provides students from allied and friendly nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards and exposes students to the concepts of democratic values and respect for internationally-recognized standards of human rights. IMET serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals. IMET also helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges, including terrorism, and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges in a collaborative manner.

Highlights:

- **Africa ($17.9million)**: IMET programs for Africa focus on professionalizing defense forces in support of efforts to respond to regional crises and provide for long-term stability on the continent. Major IMET programs include Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana, Uganda, and South Africa – states critical to long-term regional peace and stability.

- **East Asia and the Pacific ($11.5 million)**: IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific focus on professionalization and English language training which enables not only interoperability with U.S. forces but also their participation in regional and international peacekeeping missions. IMET courses also support building partner maritime security capability and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Priority recipients include Indonesia, Mongolia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.

- **Europe and Eurasia ($31.4 million)**: IMET programs for this region enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces. Importantly, these programs help to ensure that those nations that operate alongside the United States have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. The largest programs include key strategic partners such as Turkey, Ukraine, Georgia, and Bulgaria.

- **Near East ($18 million)**: IMET programs for the Near East include critical countries, such as Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, and Tunisia. Programs focus on enhancing professionalism, providing the technical training necessary to maintain U.S.-origin equipment, and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military, topics critical for the development of security forces in the region in a time of change.

- **South and Central Asia ($12.9 million)**: IMET programs in South and Central Asia focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners, with a particular emphasis on English language training and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Major IMET programs in this region include Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh.

- **Western Hemisphere ($13.2 million)**: IMET programs in the Western Hemisphere focus on professionalizing defense forces, institutionalizing respect for human rights and the rule of law, and enhancing the leadership and technical ability of partner nations to protect national territory and maritime borders against transnational threats. Priority programs include Colombia, Mexico, and the Northern Triangle countries of Central America.

Foreign Military Financing

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

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

The FY 2017 enduring request of $4,701.8 million for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) furthers U.S. interests around the world by helping ensure that coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are capable of working towards common security goals and sharing burdens in joint missions. FMF promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and countering transnational threats, including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. Increased military capabilities establish and strengthen multilateral coalitions with the United States and enable friends and allies to be interoperable with U.S., regional, and international military forces. Additional funding is requested in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

Highlights:

- **Africa ($23.8 million)**: In Africa, assistance will support defense reform, enhance counterterrorism and maritime security capabilities, promote interoperability, and expand recipient countries' capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations. FMF will strengthen security cooperation through support provided through regional programs as well as through bilateral engagement with Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa. Increased funding for regional programs will focus on sustaining counterterrorism investments. FMF funding for Liberia is requested in OCO.

- **East Asia and the Pacific ($86.6 million)**: Assistance will meet security challenges by enhancing ties with allies and partners. Programs will demonstrate U.S. commitment to priority regional security concerns of enhancing maritime security and freedom of navigation; disaster response; enabling troop-contributing countries to participate in peacekeeping and coalition operations; increasing educational opportunities and English language capacity in support of deeper partnership with the United States; developing mutual understanding; and building the professionalization of partner nations' security forces, including strengthening democratic values and respect for human rights.

- **Europe and Eurasia ($37.3 million)**: In Europe and Eurasia, FMF assistance furthers defense reform, military modernization, and interoperability of recipient country armed forces with the United States and NATO. A key focus of the program is helping ensure our European allies and partners, including Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria, are ready and capable to undertake and sustain overseas deployments and peacekeeping missions, lessening the burden on U.S. forces. FMF funding for Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, and Europe and Eurasia Regional is requested in OCO.

- **Near East ($4,410 million)**: The majority of FY 2017 FMF funding will provide continued assistance to the Middle East and North Africa region, including support for Israel in accordance with

the Memorandum of Understanding. This request continues assistance to Egypt to further our shared security interests and protect key U.S. regional and strategic interests, including counterterrorism and border security, safe commercial and military transit through the Suez Canal, regional military access enhanced by U.S. overflight of Egyptian air space, and maintenance of the Peace Treaty with Israel. FMF funding will also continue support for programs that consolidate gains in the development of counterterrorism capabilities and professional militaries in Morocco and Bahrain. FMF funding for Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Tunisia is requested in OCO.

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

- **Western Hemisphere ($71.3 million)**: FMF in the Western Hemisphere supports our partners' efforts to control national territory, modernize defense forces, and secure the southern approaches to the United States. FMF funding for Central America will support partner efforts to control national territory and borders, denying safe havens and operating areas to transnational criminal organizations (TCO) and others who drive violence and other illicit activity that threatens the security of our partners. FMF for Central America will also address security sector reform to ensure that at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels each country has the ability to manage, plan and carry out their border and maritime missions in the most effective manner to counter TCOs. These activities directly support two lines of action in the Administration's whole-of-government Strategy for U.S. Engagement in Central America: enhancing security through continued and expanded Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) activities, and promoting improved governance. FMF will continue to support Colombia's efforts to ensure that its security gains are irreversible and support the transition of the bilateral relationship toward that of a strategic partnership in a post-accord environment. FMF will also support Mexico's efforts to control national territory and enhance cooperation with the United States. FMF support through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) will continue to build maritime security and support efforts in the region to identify, track and address transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking.

In addition to the regional highlights above, $70 million will be used for administrative expenses including monitoring and evaluation efforts.

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

Special Defense Acquisition Fund

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

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

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

The FY 2017 request reflects an additional $900 million in new SDAF obligation authority, to be funded by offsetting collections. In FY 2017, offsetting collections will be derived from SDAF sales of stock as well as other receipts consistent with section 51(b) of the Arms Export Control Act. The FY 2017 request will support advance purchases of high-demand equipment that have long procurement lead times. Long procurement lead times are often the main limiting factor in our ability to provide coalition partners with critical equipment to make them operationally effective in a timely manner. Improving the mechanism for supporting U.S. partners is a high priority for the Departments of State and Defense.

Multilateral Assistance

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

1/ The FY 2015 level includes the transfer of $4.16 million from the FY 2015 International Organizations & Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.
2/ Sec. 7060(d)(2) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 includes authority for a contribution to GAFSP from bilateral assistance if such contribution will not cause the United States to exceed 33 percent of total contributions.
3/ FY 2015 includes the transfer of $16.607 million from the Economic Support Fund account to the Clean Technology Fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriation Act, 2015.
4/ FY 2015 includes the transfer of $13.3 million from the Economic Support Fund account to the Strategic Climate Fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriation Act, 2015. FY 2016 includes the transfer of $9.72 million from the Economic Support Fund to the Strategic Climate Fund in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(5) of the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2016.

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

The FY 2017 request of $332.9 million for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing international coordination as well as leveraging resources from other countries. From this account, the

United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations. Such contributions help accomplish transnational goals where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic. In other areas, such as development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its own assistance through support for international programs that are attracting additional resources from other donors, thereby leveraging other donors' contributions to advance U.S. strategic goals.

Highlights:

- **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) ($132 million)**: UNICEF acts as a global champion for children and strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children throughout the world. U.S. voluntary contributions support the core budget of UNICEF, which provides goods, and services directly to the worlds' most disadvantaged and marginalized children and their families, and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity to help them.

- **United Nations Development Program (UNDP) ($60 million)**: UNDP is the primary development agency of the UN, working in over 130 countries. UNDP's work in promoting stability and peaceful political and economic transitions in countries facing challenges and crises helps to advance U.S. development priorities and national interests by strengthening America's foreign policy impact on our strategic challenges.

- **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) ($35 million)**: UNFPA advances the U.S. government's strategic foreign policy goals to reduce poverty, improve the health of women and their families, prevent HIV/AIDS, address gender-based violence, and provide voluntary family planning assistance worldwide. With programs in over 150 countries, UNFPA is the largest multilateral provider of family planning, reproductive health, and maternal health services which are key elements of global health and contribute to the U.S. comprehensive strategy for sustainable development.

Multilateral Development Banks

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

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

Food Security

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

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

Environment and Clean Energy

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

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

Infrastructure

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

Unmet Commitments

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

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

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

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

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

Export-Import Bank of the United States

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

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

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

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

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

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is the U.S. government's development finance institution. OPIC mobilizes private capital to help solve critical development challenges and in doing so, advances U.S. foreign policy. OPIC offers financing to private sector companies with an American nexus that will promote market-based economies and set high labor standards in low-income and politically unstable regions. It helps U.S. businesses gain footholds in emerging markets, catalyzing revenues, jobs and growth opportunities both at home and abroad. OPIC achieves its mission by providing investors with financing, guarantees, political risk insurance, and support for private equity investment funds. By balancing risks, returns and resources, OPIC maintains itself as a self-sustaining Federal Corporation and regularly contributes to deficit reduction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

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

The FY 2017 request for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) of $80.7 million will strengthen the Agency's ability to help U.S. companies create jobs through the export of U.S. goods and services for priority development projects in emerging economies. USTDA links U.S. businesses to export opportunities by funding project preparation activities, pilot projects and reverse trade missions that create sustainable infrastructure and foster economic growth in its partner countries. In carrying out its mission, USTDA prioritizes activities where there is a high likelihood for the export of U.S. goods and services that can match the development needs of the Agency's overseas partners.

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

The FY 2017 budget request represents an increase of $20.7 million over the FY 2016 enacted level—an increase that represents the potential generation of an additional $1 billion in U.S. exports based upon the Agency's historical track record. The additional funds will enable USTDA to support Administration priorities and to help level the playing field for U.S. companies in emerging markets by:

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

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

International Trade Commission

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

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

The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) is an independent, nonpartisan, Federal agency with a wide range of trade-related mandates. The ITC makes determinations regarding unfair trade practices in import trade and conducts import-injury investigations. It also conducts economic research and fact-finding investigations of trade issues, maintains the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, participates in work on the international Harmonized System tariff nomenclature, and provides technical information and advice on trade matters to the Congress and the Administration. The FY 2017 request of $92.9 million will fund activities related to these mandates.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

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

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

The FY 2017 request for FCSC provides $2.4 million to continue evaluating claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments under current claims programs as well as maintaining the decisions and records of past claims programs, and continue building and modernizing both current and past claims programs records by creating and updating the relevant databases.

Food for Peace Title II

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

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

The FY 2017 Title II request of $1,350 million includes funding for development food assistance programs, complemented by resources requested in the Development Assistance (DA) account under USAID's Community Development Fund. Together, these resources support development food assistance programs' efforts to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises using a multi-sectoral approach to reduce poverty and build resilience.

The majority of the FY 2017 Title II request will be used to provide emergency food assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies. In an emergency, when people face severe food insecurity, Title II emergency programs save lives, boost the resilience of disaster-affected communities, and support the transition from relief to recovery. This food, including specialized, processed commodities, provides life-saving assistance to millions of vulnerable people facing disasters overseas.

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

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

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

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

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

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program – The program provides for the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated financial and technical assistance to carry out preschool and school feeding programs in foreign countries. Maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs also are authorized under the program. Its purpose is to reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition and improve literacy and primary education. These measures contribute to a healthy, literate workforce that can support a more prosperous, sustainable economy and ensure long-term food security. The 2017 Budget proposes $182 million for the McGovern-Dole program. With this funding, the program is expected to support assistance to 3.4 million individuals in food insecure countries in 2017. As in 2016, up to $5 million of McGovern-Dole funding will be used for Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement in 2017.

USDA Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Program

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

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

FY 2017 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)

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

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

Overseas Contingency Operations Overview

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

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

The FY 2017 OCO request for Afghanistan continues transitioning to a more self-sustaining diplomatic mission, focused on diplomatic engagement, public outreach, and empowering the Government of Afghanistan in its ongoing efforts toward self-sustainment. Maintaining the development gains made over the last 13 years in health, education, and gender remains a priority, while also continuing to partner with the Government of Afghanistan in its ongoing efforts to bolster economic growth, strengthen the rule of law, and fight corruption. Mission Afghanistan supports vital national security objectives, chief among them disruption of al-Qaida and its extremist allies and empowerment of the government of Afghanistan as it takes the lead on management of security, economic, and political transitions. The request for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) provides for timely, effective oversight of Afghanistan programs.

For Pakistan, the OCO request supports a robust diplomatic presence and critical assistance programs to advance cooperation and reforms in energy, economic growth, and agriculture, education, health, and stabilization of areas vulnerable to violent extremism. This includes supporting the government and its people, while maintaining diplomacy and outreach in the face of challenging political and security conditions. The request will help facilitate increased stability and prosperity in this strategically important nation. The State Department plans to sustain the presence necessary to achieve our essential strategic priorities of combatting terrorism and enhancing stability in Pakistan and the region following the transition in Afghanistan. OCO resources will support critical U.S. activities such as ensuring the safety of Pakistani nuclear installations, working with Pakistan to facilitate the peace process in Afghanistan, and promoting improved relations with India.

In Syria, OCO funds will enable the ongoing U.S. response to the humanitarian crisis and provide support through foreign assistance for the moderate Syrian opposition as they seek to counter ISIL, provide local services and security to their communities. The request also addresses Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) and fostering the conditions that can lead to political settlement. The OCO request sustains and expands counter-ISIL programs initiated in FY 2015, to include public diplomacy lines of effort. Public Diplomacy programming is targeted to increase the organizational capacity to expand counterterrorism

messaging in the key languages of Arabic, Urdu, Somali, and English during hours of peak activity in the Middle East, Central Asia and Africa, and includes dedicated counter-ISIL content, speakers, platform development, outreach programs and analytics.

FY 2017 OCO funds for Iraq will continue to promote Iraq's security, stabilization and recovery activities, economic reform agenda, and reconciliation efforts as we continue to work towards the mutually shared goal to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL. The request supports staff and activities at Embassy Baghdad, as well as consulates in Erbil and Basrah. In addition, OCO funds will enable the ongoing U.S. response to the humanitarian crisis in Iraq.

In Jordan, consistent with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), OCO funds will help address temporary and extraordinary needs related to countering ISIL and mitigating Syria-related economic and security strains. These funds will expand essential services like health, education, and water required to support communities that are hosting refugees. Funds will also support the Jordanian Armed Forces' efforts to improve their border security capacity; control national territory; and improve their interoperability with the United States to participate in coalition operations, including operations to counter ISIL.

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

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

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

Diplomatic and Consular Programs - OCO

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

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

D&CP - Ongoing Operations

For Iraq, the OCO request of $172.1 million supports the U.S. Mission's strategic partnership with Iraq, through which the U.S. can advance its economic and security interests in the region. The NEA's request will support staff and activities at Embassy Baghdad, as well as consulates in Erbil and Basrah. The emergence of ISIL within Iraq has further increased the volatility and instability in the region, resulting in an expanded role for U.S. engagement with the Iraqi government. While the request is $67.5 million above the FY 2016 estimate due to reduced carryover levels, it incorporates a $17.1 million OCO to base shift for recurring operating costs.

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

For Pakistan, the OCO request of $3 million reflects the normalization of 96 percent of ongoing costs into the enduring base budget. Pakistan lies at the heart of the U.S. counterterrorism strategy, the peace process in Afghanistan, nuclear non-proliferation efforts, and economic integration in South and Central Asia. OCO resources will support temporary positions critical to U.S. activities. The request incorporates a $33.0 million OCO to base shift for normal operating costs, and is $55.3 million below the FY 2016 Estimate

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

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

D&CP – Worldwide Security Protection

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

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

The FY 2017 OCO increase will enable necessary investments to maintain an appropriate level of security for current diplomatic operations. The increase is needed to avoid reductions in the security footprint, which would result in reduced movement of diplomatic personnel and decreases in the aviation platform.

For Afghanistan, the $672.1 million OCO request is $115.7 million above the FY 2016 estimate. Requested changes include:

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

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

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

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

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

Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance - OCO

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Inspector General - OCO

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

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

The FY 2017 request of $54.9 million for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) will enable the organization to perform independent and objective oversight of reconstruction and security assistance programs. SIGAR will continue to address emergent reconstruction issues, coordinate with experts from multiple SIGAR Directorates, and highlight potential issues that may impact the implementation of reconstruction programs. Additionally, SIGAR will produce lessons learned reports on the reconstruction efforts to help inform future overseas contingency operations.

Contributions to International Organizations - OCO

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

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

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

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

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities - OCO

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

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

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

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

Mechanism for Peace Operations Response - OCO

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

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

MPOR will allow the United States to respond more rapidly and effectively to unanticipated peacekeeping requirements without disrupting ongoing missions and programs. Unanticipated peacekeeping requirements that have arisen in Africa over the past two years demonstrate the need for such a mechanism, which would enable the United States to respond to future missions in Africa, the Middle East, or other needs around the world. MPOR is aimed to ensure that funding is available to respond expeditiously to unforeseen global peacekeeping requirements, including those led by the African Union, other regional or coalition entities, or the United Nations.

Allocation of this funding is subject to a determination by the Secretary that additional resources are necessary to support new or expanded peacekeeping operations or activities above the program level recommended in the FY 2017 budget submission to the Congress in the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) or Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) accounts. The MPOR request includes transfer authority to the PKO and CIPA accounts to provide flexibility for new UN or non-UN peacekeeping missions, to include significant troop level or mission expansions when approved by the relevant governing bodies.

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

USAID Operating Expenses - OCO

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

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

USAID Capital Investment Fund - OCO

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

The FY 2017 request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Capital Investment Fund (CIF) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) of $133.8 million will support capital investments in facility construction. The request will support approximately 80 percent of USAID's costs to participate in the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program, which is designed to accelerate the construction of new secure, safe, and functional diplomatic and consular office facilities for all U.S. government personnel overseas. The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-113) requires USAID to co-locate on new embassy compounds.

International Disaster Assistance - OCO

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

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

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

Transition Initiatives - OCO

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

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

TI funding will support catalytic programs targeting political crises, preventing and mitigating conflict, and addressing stabilization needs in countries important to U.S. foreign policy. TI funds will support fast, flexible, short-term assistance to help government and civilian partners advance peace and democracy. TI funding will target foreign policy priority countries where the USAID Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) acts as a first responder to engage quickly and robustly and where additional contingency funds are less readily available.

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

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

Complex Crises Fund - OCO

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

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

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

Economic Support Fund - OCO

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

1/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes Foreign Assistance Act sec. 610 transfers from FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement-OCO account ($66.011 million), Foreign Military Financing-OCO account ($10.5 million), and Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs account ($32.176 million).
2/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of $14.583 million from the FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.
3/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of $4 million from the FY 2015 International Narcotics and Law Enforcement-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.
4/ The FY 2015 OCO level includes the transfer of $4 million from the FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs-OCO account to the Economic Support Fund-OCO account.

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

Sub-Saharan Africa ($365.2 million): The FY 2017 request includes funding for programs that strengthen democratic institutions and support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, basic education, and economic growth in key African countries, including:

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo ($75.2 million)**: The FY 2017 request will support conflict mitigation to avert violence and human rights violations, the prevention and treatment of victims of sexual and gender-based violence, basic education, agriculture, and capacity building for the legislature, justice, and media sectors. Funds will also be used for rule of law programs to support the development of democratic institutions that provide basic needs and services for citizens.

- **Liberia ($65.4 million)**: The FY 2017 request will support Liberia's efforts to consolidate progress made over the past few years and move more clearly from post-Ebola crisis activities into sustainable assistance programs as the Liberian government takes on greater responsibilities to solidify confidence in public governance. Funding will also be used to rebuild health, water, governance, education, and agriculture programs, all of which have faced significant setbacks due to the Ebola epidemic.

- **Somalia ($79.4 million)**: The FY 2017 request will continue to support the formation of legitimate, durable governing institutions that are essential to enhancing peace and stability in Somalia and alleviating suffering in the broader Horn of Africa. Increased resources will focus on stabilization and reconciliation efforts; nascent political party development; civil society efforts to promote peace, good governance, and consensus-building; and programs in education, livelihoods, and economic growth.

- **South Sudan ($131.9 million)**: As a result of the peace agreement that was signed in August 2015, this funding request will continue United States support for an inclusive peace process to enable a response to opportunities as conditions permit. South Sudan will continue to need significant donor assistance in developing governmental and civil society capacity and economic infrastructure to advance towards a lasting peace and democratic future. U.S. assistance will be positioned to support

progress in governance, rule of law, conflict mitigation, civil society building, agriculture, biodiversity, health, and basic education.

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

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

- **Georgia ($63 million)**: FY 2017 resources will support Georgia's democratization, economic development, Euro-Atlantic integration, and resistance to Russian aggression. U.S. programs will help strengthen institutional checks and balances and the rule of law; develop a more vibrant civil society; improve access to independent, reliable, and balanced media; promote political pluralism and reconciliation efforts in Abkhazia; increase energy security and advance clean energy; promote reforms necessary to foster economic development; expand private-sector competitiveness and agricultural productivity; and attract foreign investment. Increased funding will be targeted towards enhancing energy security and economic opportunities for populations susceptible to Russian influence.

- **Moldova ($41.1 million)**: FY 2017 funding will help expedite reforms necessary for Moldova's European integration and mitigate vulnerabilities to Russian trade bans and other forms of aggression. The United States will provide increased support for Moldova's integration with the EU energy market, as well as private sector competitiveness and regulatory reform as Moldova pivots toward European markets and looks to promote greater foreign investment. FY 2017 funding will also support ongoing reforms to improve governance; increase transparency and accountability; strengthen the rule of law; address corruption; and bolster civil society, civic activism, and independent media.

- **Ukraine ($192.4 million)**: FY 2017 ESF funding will help Ukraine reduce its vulnerability to Russian aggression and build its resilience as it seeks to advance a comprehensive reform agenda intended to comply with EU and IMF requirements, and respond to the strong demands from the Ukrainian people for meaningful change. Funding will accelerate reforms to address corruption; enhance transparency and accountability, including by expanding e-governance initiatives; advance institutional reforms and training necessary for European integration; improve the business climate and enhance trade capacity, including to implement World Trade Organization agreement rights and obligations; strengthen the agricultural sector; support energy security through reform of Ukraine's national oil and gas company and increase energy efficiency; contribute to reconstruction efforts, and increase support for a robust OSCE border monitoring mission to help secure Ukraine's border. Funds will also continue to promote democratic and economic reforms; support civil society, decentralization, improve access to unbiased information, and judicial reform; encourage clean energy investment; and help bring the damaged Chornobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition and properly store its nuclear waste.

- **Europe and Eurasia Regional ($66.8 million)**: Resources will support initiatives to counter corruption and advance economic and democratic transition in the region. U.S. assistance will help advance economic integration, growth, and competiveness, especially in the Western Balkans; support cross-border energy linkages and lower emissions development pathways for the region; promote civil society development and networks; foster professional investigative journalism particularly through regional journalist networks; and leverage transition experience and resources from emerging donors in Central Europe and the Baltic states.

Near East ($1,378.9 million): The FY 2017 OCO request addresses urgent and extraordinary needs associated with prevention and recovery from conflicts in the region. OCO funding will be used to support the moderate Syrian opposition, provide assistance to Syria's neighbors, support to the Iraqi government, and counter extremist elements in the region, including ISIL. Support provided to the moderate Syrian opposition, Jordan, and Iraq will be tailored to the individual needs of each partner and country. Funding will be used to meet needs in communities in the region that are hosting refugees from Syria as well as bolster governments that are bearing costs associated with the refugee crisis and countering ISIL.

Assistance will also address transitions in Tunisia, Libya, and Yemen. The Administration's strategy makes clear that bolstering resilience and stability in the region is a priority while the United States continues to focus efforts on countering violent extremists and terrorist organizations, like ISIL, and their ability to exploit governance shortfalls and sectarian tensions to expand their own reach.

- **Iraq ($332.5 million)**: The FY 2017 request for ESF-OCO for Iraq is required to support the President's strategy to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL. These programs will have a direct impact in communities and areas liberated from ISIL's control, and will promote long-term stability nationwide through activities that support good, responsive governance; inclusivity; and effective and transparent use of public resources. Assistance will support the reform agenda, designed to help government at all levels better respond to citizens' needs to rebuild trust and legitimacy necessary to counter ISIL's messaging and promote stabilization, recovery, and reconciliation. A significant increase in ESF-OCO resources is planned to support Iraq's efforts to stabilize and strengthen its macroeconomic position as it pursues reforms in line with conditions outlined in international financial institutions agreements. This includes $260 million to provide a $1 billion Sovereign Loan Guarantee to the Government of Iraq, conditioned on economic reform implementation in support of International Financial Institution reform efforts. FY 2017 request will include assistance to support moderate, democratic actors to reinforce Iraq's constitutional system, and promote inclusive governance. Assistance will support work at the community level to complement national-level efforts that promote tolerance and counter sectarianism.

- **Jordan ($632.4 million)**: The FY 2017 request will continue critical support to mitigate the economic strains Jordan faces due to regional instability, the ISIL offensive, and the influx of refugees from the crisis in both Iraq and Syria. Funds will also provide balance of payments support to the Government of Jordan to enhance economic stability. In addition to supporting Jordan's economic stability, funding may provide assistance in sectors that are increasingly under strain in communities hosting significant numbers of refugees from Syria. The request includes programs that will increase private sector competitiveness through reforms to the business enabling environment and development of a workforce that can meet the demands of Jordan's growing private sector. A portion of ESF assistance will be provided for sub-national and local governments to support policies that enhance government functionality at the municipal level, as well as support meaningful citizen participation and representation. Finally, this assistance will improve the Government of Jordan's ability to strengthen the delivery and quality of basic, essential services, especially those related to health, education, and water.

- **Lebanon ($110 million)**: The FY 2017 request supports Lebanese institutions that advance internal and regional stability, combat the influence of extremists, and promote transparency and economic growth. Stability and good governance in Lebanon contribute to a peaceful Middle East and a direct enhancement of U.S. national security. The request includes assistance to promote Lebanon's stability by strengthening the delivery of public services such as clean water and education, and promoting good governance and economic growth across sectarian lines. Lebanon is on the front lines of the Syrian crisis and under constant threat from extremists such as ISIL at its borders. Funds will also provide additional support to Lebanese communities through programs that bolster Lebanon's ability to provide basic services and governance, like water infrastructure and basic education, which are under strain due to the massive influx of Syrian refugees.

- **Syria ($175 million)**: The FY 2017 request will continue to provide assistance to moderate Syrian opposition groups to support critical needs resulting from the ongoing crisis. U.S. leadership will remain critical through FY 2017, and this request will help the United States advance a political transition; counter violent extremist groups, including ISIL; support local communities in liberated areas to maintain basic services; and preserve U.S. national security interests in the region. Specifically, this request continues ongoing efforts to support the moderate opposition, including national and local-level opposition groups as they strive to achieve a negotiated political solution to this conflict; provide goods and services to their communities; and jumpstart local economies. The United States remains firmly committed to international efforts that support a negotiated political solution to the crisis. Should a transition occur, U.S. assistance will focus on helping consolidate the political transition, support the democratic process, and enable reconstruction and recovery efforts, in coordination with the other international donors.

- **Tunisia ($74 million)**: Undertaking political and economic reform amid high unemployment is a key challenge for the democratically-elected Tunisian government. The ESF request will facilitate market-oriented reforms that address Tunisia's primary constraints for economic growth. In addition, the United States will continue to support bottom-up economic growth, including generating professional growth and training opportunities for women and youth in historically marginalized areas. ESF assistance will allow for increased support for Tunisia's democratic institutions and civil society, as well as support for increased governmental transparency. ESF may also be used to support appropriate institutions and processes as part of the Security Governance Initiative (SGI). This request includes $20 million in support of the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund.

- **Yemen ($40 million)**: The United States remains committed to supporting all Yemenis who strive for a peaceful, resilient, and unified Yemen. The needs were great before the current conflict and have risen substantially since. The FY 2017 request will help Yemen recover and rebuild in the areas of democracy and governance, education, health, nutrition, water, and economic growth. It is critical that U.S. assistance is coordinated with both the Republic of Yemen Government and international donors to bolster a Yemeni-led democratic society and support the country's most vulnerable citizens.

South and Central Asia ($1,505.8 million): The FY 2017 request includes funding to support extraordinary and temporary needs that will help stabilize conflict areas and aid in the transition to long-term sustainable and durable development of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

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

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

- **Nepal ($64 million):** U.S. assistance will be used to foster economic growth, and support reconstruction of houses, schools, and livelihoods in Nepal following the devastating April 2015 earthquake. Resources will also be used to increase agricultural productivity and promote changes in nutrition habits in order to lower the poverty rate and increase food security. Additionally, U.S. assistance will be used to improve resource management, adaptation to climate change, and protect biodiversity. ESF will also be used to strengthen national disaster institutions in order to increase Nepal's preparedness and response to future natural disasters. U.S. assistance will also help increase effective governance through support for constitutional reform, increased political competition, improved government institutions, and a more strategic and effective civil society that advances the public interest.

- **Pakistan ($400 million)**: The FY2017 ESF-OCO request will continue to support the United States' strategic objectives in the region, including combatting terrorism and violent extremism and increasing security, growth and stability within Pakistan and the broader region. The request will also demonstrate the United States' commitment to fostering long-term cooperation with the Government of Pakistan in order to address areas of mutual interest. Civilian assistance is organized around a five-sector strategy focused on fostering Pakistan's growth and stability: energy; economic growth

and agriculture; stabilization of areas vulnerable to violent extremism; education; and health. This request will continue assistance to support to energy investments that help Pakistan address its debilitating energy crisis, which remains the highest civilian assistance priority for both the United States and the Government of Pakistan. These projects will focus on clean energy, particularly facilitating private sector investment in the energy sector. Interventions will support increasing power generation, transmission, reforms, and improving the business climate of the energy sector. U.S. assistance will support economic growth through facilitating trade, private sector led growth, modernization of agricultural operations and good farming practices; improve Pakistan's education sector by enhancing both reading skills and teacher capacity, as well as build U.S.-Pakistan ties and cooperation in higher education; and promote improvements in Pakistan's health sector, including maternal and child health services. U.S. assistance will also support stabilization and civilian governance, infrastructure reconstruction and development, and increased regional trade economic activity, particularly but not exclusively in the tribal areas and border regions with Afghanistan. U.S. assistance will also help expand the writ of the Government of Pakistan to improve democracy, governance, and the delivery of essential services, as well as expand economic opportunities, in areas prone to instability. In addition, this request also supports the return of persons displaced by counterterrorism operations, and provides related construction and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, irrigation systems, and other infrastructure to promote development in these areas.

- **Central Asia Regional ($14.8 million)**: U.S. assistance will complement bilateral programs in Central Asia to build resilience to economic and political aggression due to Russian influence. Funding will support regional efforts to increase access to relevant objective news and information. Funding will continue to support regional cross-border activities under the New Silk Road initiative, which aims to further Afghanistan's economic integration into the broader region and increase Central Asia's access to diverse markets. Specifically, these resources will fund projects that increase economic growth and trade, including improving the transit of legal goods and services across borders, increase regional cooperation on the use of energy resources, increase cooperation and rational use of water and other natural resources, improve governance along trade and transit corridors, and foster business-to-people exchanges. These funds will support the new "C5+1" process, which provides a forum for high-level dialogue between the United States and all five Central Asian states, and will include projects on enhancing regional economic connectivity, addressing environmental challenges, and improving regional coordination on security challenges, such as recruitment by violent extremist groups.

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

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

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

Migration and Refugee Assistance - OCO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO

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

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

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

Highlights:

Africa

- **Central African Republic ($5.7 million)**: Funding will support ongoing efforts to help reestablish a functioning criminal justice system in the Central African Republic (CAR) and end impunity for serious crime by building upon current programming. Funds will support stability operations and security sector reform projects to train and professionalize CAR's law enforcement forces and prison system in line with international standards and best practices. Rule of law projects will expand the capabilities of justice sector actors, prosecution functions, and court institutions through training, mentoring, and work-related equipment for prosecutors, investigators, and court officials.

- **Liberia ($11.1 million)**: Funding to civilian law enforcement will be used to continue to develop the Liberia National Police (LNP), focusing on supporting LNP's nationwide reach and building transparent processes within an efficient and effective management structure. Department of State-led efforts will complement and coordinate with other donors' programs and support the broader strategy to assist the Government of Liberia. U.S. assistance will also provide technical training, advising, mentorship, technical assistance, and materials to criminal justice institutions to uphold the rule of law and improve adherence to laws and international standards.

- **South Sudan ($6 million)**: Funding will be used to develop South Sudan's capacity to provide civilian security and basic criminal justice services. Funds will support technical assistance and training for South Sudan's criminal justice sector officials, both through bilateral programs and through support to the UN Mission in South Sudan. INCLE programs will enhance short- and long-term stability as South Sudan transitions domestic security responsibility away from the military to the South Sudan National Police Service and develops its justice and correctional institutions.

- **State Africa Regional ($15 million)**: The INCLE OCO request includes funding for three regional initiatives: the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism (PREACT), and the West Africa Regional Security Initiative (WARSI). Both TSCTP and PREACT focus on enhancing the capabilities of partner nations to prevent and respond to terrorism in their respective regions. TSCTP seeks to build institutional capacity in the justice and security sectors in the Sahel, in support of cross-regional programs to

address emerging security challenges facing the Sahel region of sub-Saharan Africa and the Maghreb region of North Africa. WARSI focuses on enhancing rule of law, promoting security sector reform, and building partner nations' capacity to counter transnational criminal threats, including narcotics trafficking.

Europe and Eurasia

- **Ukraine ($15 million)**: To ensure the country's future stability and advance its European integration, INCLE funding will be used to enhance efforts to develop fair, effective, and transparent justice and law enforcement systems in Ukraine. INCLE-funded programs will complement other U.S. government assistance efforts by supporting the development of a criminal justice system that is more effective and transparent, thereby limiting opportunities for corruption. As part of a comprehensive law enforcement reform program, INCLE-funded technical expertise and capacity building assistance will help the Ukrainian government reform its law enforcement and police structures, including organizational reforms within the Ministry of Interior. Programs will also improve the quality and performance of new and existing law enforcement and justice-sector personnel, assist and support reform of the Prosecutor General's Office, and counter corruption across the justice sector.

Near East

- **Lebanon ($10 million):** INCLE assistance supports two major objectives: helping the Lebanese internal security forces become more responsive to the public's internal security needs, and enhancing the ability of Lebanon's criminal justice institutions to work together to provide effective criminal justice and internal security services to the public. The FY 2017 INCLE request supports these two objectives through assistance in law enforcement, justice sector reform, and transnational crime programming. Assistance consists of training, advising, and limited equipping procurement to increase individual and organizational capacity, improve internal processes and organizational makeup; and improve coordination within and between sectors of Lebanon's criminal justice system.

- **Tunisia ($13 million)**: INCLE funding will sustain ongoing programming focused on criminal justice sector reform efforts Programming will continue to support the transition of Tunisia's civilian law enforcement institutions into professional organizations that are more accountable and transparent to the public; enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary; and enhance the capacity of the Tunisian correctional system to manage prisons in a safe, secure, humane, and transparent fashion. Funding will support Security Governance Initiative activities as defined in the Joint Country Action Plan related to the development of national-level priorities such as border management; police policy, procedure, and community engagement; and promoting integrity and addressing radicalization in the criminal justice sector.

South and Central Asia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The FY 2017 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of $214.3 million will support a broad range of U.S. national interests through critical, security-related programs that reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities; landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) and stockpiles of excess conventional weapons and munitions; nuclear, chemical, biological, weapons of mass destruction (WMD); and other destabilizing weapons and missiles, including Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) and their associated technologies. The NADR OCO request is focused on programs for countries in Africa, Europe, the Near East, and South and Central Asia that are threatened by or recovering from crisis, including armed conflict.

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

- The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program ($18.5 million) seeks to prevent states and terrorist organizations from acquiring WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons by helping partner countries to develop comprehensive strategic trade control and related border security systems. The program builds partner country capacity to ensure that transfer authorizations support only legitimate trade, and to detect and interdict illicit transfers at borders. The OCO request includes resources for country and regional EXBS programs in Afghanistan, Georgia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Nepal, Pakistan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine, Yemen, and Europe and Eurasia Regional.

Antiterrorism Activities

- Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) programs ($128.9 million) provide training, consultations, equipment, infrastructure, and mentoring/advising to help partner nations deal effectively with security challenges within their borders, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across borders and regions. ATA capacity-building includes, but is not limited to, strengthening law-enforcement counterterrorism investigations, bomb detection and disposal, critical-incident management, dignitary protection, airport and border security, hostage negotiation, and cyber security. ATA capacity-building is specifically designed to foster increased respect for human rights and the rule of law. The OCO request includes resources for ATA country and regional programs in Afghanistan, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen, Central Asia Regional, and State Africa Regional (AF), as well as for the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the Counterterrorism bureau's Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI).

- In response to strategic threat assessments and building on FY 2016 funding, the FY 2017 request includes $21 million in NADR OCO funds under the ATA program heading for the Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF), which will enhance the civilian counterterrorism capabilities of key partner nations in the Middle East, North Africa and the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and South and Central Asia, and other regions as required to mitigate the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, prevent and counter terrorist safe havens and recruitment, and counter Iranian-sponsored terrorism. Additional funding for CTPF ($59 million) is requested in the Economic Support Fund- OCO account to allow the United States to broaden partnerships with other governmental actors, sub-national authorities, and civil society organizations in these regions that can help provide the necessary civilian security to those most vulnerable to brutal terrorist actions and prevent radicalization to violent extremism. Programs will be appropriately balanced among interventions focused on security and criminal justice, and interventions focused on addressing the conditions driving recruitment and radicalization. Allocation decisions will be made in the context of a robust, coordinated interagency process.

- The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program ($3 million) provides state-of-the-art computerized screening systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The OCO request includes resources for TIP/PISCES bilateral and regional programs in Afghanistan and State Africa Regional.

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program ($63.9 million) will continue to advance U.S. efforts to secure and combat the illicit proliferation of small arms/light weapons (SA/LW), including MANPADS and other advanced conventional weapons systems, and to clear land contaminated with landmines and ERW. CWD activities mitigate security and public safety risks associated with excess, obsolete, unstable, or poorly-secured/maintained weapons and munitions stockpiles, including MANPADS, by assisting countries with destruction programs, improving physical security at storage facilities, and enhancing stockpile management practices. CWD also confronts the dangers posed by landmines and other ERW by surveying hazard areas, clearing landmines and ERW from affected areas, educating vulnerable populations, and assisting victims. CWD OCO priorities for FY 2017 include preventing illicit SA/LW proliferation from the Middle East and Sahel/Maghreb region; denying SA/LW to destabilizing forces in North Africa and the Sahel; clearing battle areas in Iraq; continuing landmine and ERW clearance in Afghanistan; and engaging in UXO clearance efforts in the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL)-liberated areas within Syria and Iraq. The OCO request includes resources for CWD bilateral and regional programs in Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen, as well as Europe and Eurasia Regional.

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

Peacekeeping Operations - OCO

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

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

Highlights:

- **Somalia ($110 million)**: FY 2017 funds will be used to continue voluntary support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), including training and advisory services, equipment, and logistics support of personnel/goods from current and new force-contributing countries not covered by the UN Support Office for Somalia (UNSOS). Given the security gains and expansion made by AMISOM, increased support to the national Somali military forces is critically important. Accordingly, PKO funds will be used to professionalize, and provide training, advisory, equipment, logistical, operational, and facilities support to Somali military forces to ensure they have the capability to contribute to national peace and security in support of the international peace process efforts, and as part of a multi-sector approach to post-conflict security sector reform. Programming will emphasize human rights and civil-military relations. Funds to pay the United States' portion of the UN assessment for UNSOS are requested separately in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities account.

- **Syria ($50 million)**: FY 2017 assistance will build the capacity of moderate partners inside Syria to counter ISIL, enhance security and stability in their local communities, and foster conditions that can lead to political settlement in Syria. PKO OCO funds will enable the Department of State to continue the provision of non-lethal assistance to the moderate, armed Syrian opposition, which will serve to bolster their capacity, cohesion, and credibility. This funding will also be used to strengthen linkages between armed and civilian actors which are critical to enabling the opposition to counter ISIL and set the conditions for a political settlement. This assistance will complement the train and equip efforts of the Department of Defense.

- **South Sudan ($30 million)**: FY 2017 funds will support the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) efforts to overcome the legacy of conflict and transform into an appropriately-sized professional military that respects human rights, represents its population, is accountable to elected leadership, protects the people of South Sudan, and encourages stability in the Horn of Africa. U.S. assistance is implemented through a "dual use" approach that builds the capacity of the SPLA in areas that will also directly benefit the citizens of South Sudan. In doing so, PKO-funded programs will provide technical training and non-lethal equipment to the military as well as expert advisors to assist both the military and the Ministry of Defense and Veteran's Affairs in the professionalization of the defense sector. If needed (depending on the security situation), funds may also support efforts to resolve or enforce stability in South Sudan such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)-led monitoring mechanisms of the peace agreement.

- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) ($20.1 million)**: The FY 2017 request continues support for the TSCTP, an interagency program designed to build the capacity and cooperation of governments across West and North Africa to counter terrorism. Funds will enhance the military capacity of TSCTP partners to respond to current and emerging threats, with an emphasis on border security, aerial mobility, military intelligence, logistics, institutional capacity, civil-military operations, military information support operations, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions and will also have a new focus on institutional reform in the partner countries to ensure they can sustain and logistically support the new counterterrorism capabilities being developed. Funds will also support a monitoring and evaluation effort to evaluate the effectiveness of the TSCTP PKO funded programs.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo ($10 million):** FY 2017 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to reform the military in the DRC into a force capable of maintaining peace and security, including the development of the military justice system and the Congolese military logistics system. Funds will support advisory assistance at the strategic and operational levels, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements that contribute to the professionalization of the Congolese military.

- **Central African Republic ($8 million)**: Requested funds will primarily support security sector reform at the national level with the Central African Republic military, including training, advisory support, and non-lethal equipment.

- **Liberia ($1 million)**: The FY 2017 request will continue to support the long-term effort to transform the Liberian military into a professional 2,100-member armed force that respects the rule of law and has the capacity to protect Liberia's borders and maintain adequate security in the country. Funds will primarily provide for support for the Department of Defense military mentors in Liberia, select infrastructure support, and advisory and/or training support.

- **Africa Regional ($120 million)**: FY 2017 OCO funds will be used to support the following programs:

  - *African Peacekeeping Rapid Response Partnership (APRRP): ($110 million)*: Funds will support the third year of the program, announced at the 2014 U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit, to build rapid peacekeeping response capabilities in the following initial African countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda. Supporting partner country efforts to deploy, employ, and sustain an effective rapid response capability requires a full spectrum approach so funds may support doctrine development, organizational structures, facilities, training and education, logistics capabilities, and equipment.

  - *Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT) ($10 million)*: Funds will continue support for PREACT, an interagency effort to build the capacity of governments in East Africa to counter terrorism. Funds will be used to enhance the tactical, strategic, and institutional capacity of PREACT partner militaries to respond to current and emergent terrorist threats, with an emphasis on border security, command-and-control, communications, civil-military operations, logistics, military intelligence, special forces, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will also support advisory assistance; modest infrastructure improvements; and training and equipping of military counterterrorism units in the East Africa region.

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

Foreign Military Financing - OCO

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

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

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

Highlights:

- **Iraq ($150 million)**: The FMF OCO requested for Iraq in FY 2017 will focus broadly on helping the Iraqis improve the capability and professionalism of their military and will build upon the efforts made since 2003 by U.S. military, coalition forces, and Iraqi military operations and initiatives. This assistance will help ensure that a strong U.S.-Iraq relationship is in place as Iraq continues to rely on its own fiscal resources to contribute to peace and security in the region. The program will focus on helping the Iraqi Security forces counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL); developing enduring logistics capabilities and institutions to sustain U.S. and Iraqi post-war investments; professionalizing the security forces; and strengthening the United States' long-term strategic partnership with Iraq. FMF funding may be used to support a second $2.7 billion FMF loan to the Government of Iraq to help assist in procurement U.S. military items.

- **Jordan ($350 million)**: Under the three-year Memorandum of Understanding, this $350 million FMF OCO request for Jordan in FY 2017 will support the Jordanian Armed Forces' (JAF) efforts to improve border and maritime security, capacity to control national territory and counter internal and external threats, and interoperability with the United States to participate in coalition operations, including operations to counter ISIL. FMF will support training, equipment, and defense services that build the JAF's overall ability to secure Jordan. Such assistance may include support for Jordan's precision strike capabilities, mobility, professionalization, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capacity, communications and command and control ability, and logistics and maintenance processes. This assistance enables Jordan's ability to support ongoing operations against extremist threats stemming from Syria. Building the capacity of the JAF will support regional security and their ability to contribute to regional security efforts.

- **Lebanon ($105 million)**: With the conflict in Syria almost five years in, Lebanon remains on the frontline in the fight against regional instability and the corrupting and destabilizing influence of extremists and terrorists. FMF assistance is crucial to supporting Lebanon's security and stability. FMF OCO requested for FY 2017 will support the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF)'s ability to secure the border and national territory against extremist threats, including ISIL and al Nusra. Assistance may focus on bolstering the capacity of the LAF to improve ISR on the border, to support mobility and precision strike capabilities, to improve technical and operational skills through training, to build improve communications and command and control capacity, and to enhance sustainment of existing equipment.

- **Tunisia ($45 million)**: Tunisia faces internal as well as external terrorist threats, including those emanating from Libya and Algeria. Terrorist cells affiliated with al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Ansar Al-Sharia-Tunisia (AAS-T), and ISIL have a foothold in Tunisia. FMF OCO will help Tunisia counter increasing threats to its security by augmenting the capabilities of Tunisia's security forces, particularly in the areas of ISR and border security, and ensuring that Tunisia's aging equipment remains combat-capable.
- **Georgia ($20 million)**: Funds will be used to advance Georgia's development of forces capable of enhancing security, countering Russian aggression, and contributing to coalition operations. This will include support in areas such as upgrades to Georgia's rotary wing air transport capabilities, advisory and defense reform, and modernization of Georgia's military institutions.

- **Moldova ($12.8 million)**: This FMF OCO request will build on previous efforts to enable Moldova to contribute to regional stability and security and counter Russian aggression, while also increasing its ability to participate in future international peacekeeping and coalition operations. Funds will focus on providing individual equipment and training to the Moldovan Armed Forces.

- **Ukraine ($42 million)**: The FMF OCO request for Ukraine in FY 2017 will address critical equipment shortfalls to assist its armed forces in maintaining Ukraine's sovereignty and countering Russian aggression. Assistance will focus on building capabilities that respond to short-term needs and also constitute long-term investments in the modernization of Ukraine's armed forces. These funds will continue to promote Ukraine's political realignment towards the transatlantic alliance, improve interoperability with NATO and other western forces, increase Ukraine's capacity to provide for its own defense, and reinforce the long-term U.S. commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty.

- **Europe and Eurasia Regional ($15 million)**: The Europe and Eurasia Regional FMF OCO request will focus on strengthening security and enhancing stability in the region amid Russian aggression. These funds will allow the United States to respond with maximum flexibility and agility to developments in the region by providing equipment and training to assist allies and partners build capabilities focused on deterring and defending against hybrid threats, increasing military readiness, and enhancing deployable capabilities. Assistance is likely to focus on allies and partners which face the greatest vulnerability to Russian aggression, while also investing in critical capabilities among allies that will be important within NATO for current and future coalition operations.

- **Pakistan ($265 million)**: Given the ongoing transition in Afghanistan and continued terrorist attacks against civilian and military targets throughout Pakistan, FMF is essential to Pakistan's efforts to increase stability in its western border region and ensure overall stability within its own borders. The FMF OCO request for Pakistan in FY 2017 will enhance the Pakistan Army, Frontier Corps, Air Force, and Navy's ability to conduct counterinsurgency (COIN) and counterterrorism (CT) operations against militants throughout its borders, especially in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, improve Pakistan's ability to deter threats emanating from those areas, and encourage continued U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military engagement. FMF will continue to focus on seven priority COIN/CT capability areas identified and agreed to with the Government of Pakistan, including precision strike; air mobility and combat search and rescue; counter-improvised explosive device and survivability; battlefield communications; night operations; border security; and maritime security/counternarcotics in support of CT aims.

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

ACCOUNT TABLES

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Global Health Programs - USAID

($ in thousands)

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

Global Health Programs - USAID

($ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual[1]	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
Europe and Eurasia	7,700	*	7,100
Ukraine	6,500	*	6,100
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	*	1,000
Near East	9,000	*	9,000
Yemen	9,000	*	9,000
South and Central Asia	174,200	*	180,950
Bangladesh	79,500	*	77,000
India	37,500	*	27,500
Kyrgyz Republic	4,300	*	3,750
Nepal	40,900	*	39,700
Pakistan	-	*	22,500
Tajikistan	7,000	*	6,500
Uzbekistan	4,000	*	3,000
Central Asia Regional	1,000	*	1,000
Western Hemisphere	66,128	*	65,541
Dominican Republic	5,750	*	5,750
Guatemala	14,000	*	13,000
Haiti	25,200	*	25,200
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	6,537	*	6,950
Central America Regional	8,391	*	8,391
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	6,250	*	6,250
Asia Regional	4,750	*	5,250
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	19,500	*	14,500
Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors (SPANS)	19,500	*	14,500
GH - Global Health	391,822	*	474,169
Global Health - Core	391,822	*	474,169
GH - International Partnerships	496,745	*	549,345
Blind Children	2,500	*	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	*	20,335
Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance	200,000	*	275,000
Global Health Security in Development	72,500	*	72,500
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	*	28,710
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,500	*	2,000
Microbicides	45,000	*	45,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	100,000	*	86,500
TB Drug Facility	15,000	*	13,500
MDR Financing	5,000	*	3,000
New Partners Fund	5,200	*	2,800
LAB - Global Development Lab	6,000	*	5,000

FY 2015 Emergency Funding, P.L. 113-235	312,000	-	-

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

Global Health Programs - State

($ in thousands)

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

Global Health Programs - State

($ in thousands)

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

Development Assistance

($ in thousands)

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

Development Assistance

($ in thousands)

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

Economic Support Fund

($ in thousands)

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

Economic Support Fund
($ in thousands)

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

Economic Support Fund

($ in thousands)

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

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

Economic Support Fund

($ in thousands)

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

FY 2015 Emergency Funding, P.L. 113-235	711,725	-	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

($ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Estimate[1]	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL - MRA	3,059,000	3,066,000	2,798,600
Total Enduring - MRA	931,886	938,886	922,597
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	931,886	*	922,597
Africa	15,000	*	-
East Asia	72,875	*	54,600
Europe	59,385	*	-
Near East	72,000	*	-
South Asia	16,460	*	-
Western Hemisphere	47,765	*	45,300
Protection Priorities	178,881	*	186,587
Migration	27,266	*	21,110
Administrative Expenses	38,000	*	40,000
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	10,000	*	7,500
Refugee Admissions	394,254	*	567,500
Total OCO - MRA	2,127,114	2,127,114	1,876,003
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,127,114	*	1,876,003
Africa	760,520		500,000
Europe	-		32,900
Near East	914,220		1,270,203
South Asia	156,372		72,900
Protection Priorities	296,002		-
TOTAL - ERMA	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total Enduring - ERMA	50,000	50,000	10,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	50,000	*	10,000
Emergency Funds	50,000	*	10,000
Total OCO - ERMA	-	-	40,000
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	-	-	40,000
Emergency Funds	-	-	40,000

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

($ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual[1]	FY 2016 Estimate[2]	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL - INCLE	1,292,250	1,211,496	1,138,013

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

($ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual[1]	FY 2016 Estimate[2]	FY 2017 Request
Kyrgyz Republic	2,000	*	2,100
Nepal	2,230	*	-
Sri Lanka	-	*	1,000
Tajikistan	3,720	*	3,720
Turkmenistan	200	*	200
Uzbekistan	740	*	940
Central Asia Regional	4,000	*	-
Western Hemisphere	483,195	*	489,000
Colombia	135,195	*	143,000
Haiti	6,000	*	7,500
Mexico	110,000	*	80,000
Peru	37,000	*	33,500
Western Hemisphere Regional	195,000	*	225,000
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)	*[25,000]*	*	*[20,000]*
Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)	*[170,000]*	*	*[205,000]*
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	148,321	*	147,220
Alien Smuggling/Border Security	500	*	500
Anti-Money Laundering Programs	2,500	*	2,300
Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP)	7,000	*	7,000
Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	3,000	*	3,400
Cyber Crime and IPR	5,000	*	4,000
Demand Reduction	12,500	*	12,500
Fighting Corruption	3,500	*	3,000
International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA)	27,000	*	27,000
Inter-regional Aviation Support	38,471	*	38,478
International Organizations	4,000	*	3,800
International Organized Crime	12,850	*	8,300
International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS)	2,000	*	2,800
Program Development and Support	30,000	*	34,142
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	*	20,723
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	20,723	*	20,723

Total OCO - INCLE	439,195	371,650	324,240
Africa	49,695	*	42,500
Central African Republic	-	*	5,650
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	*	2,000
Liberia	-	*	11,100
Somalia	1,700	*	2,750
South Sudan	14,621	*	6,000
State Africa Regional	33,374	*	15,000
Europe and Eurasia	15,000	*	22,510
Georgia	3,500	*	4,000
Moldova	2,800	*	3,510
Ukraine	8,700	*	15,000

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

($ in thousands)

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

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

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Summary by Sub-Account

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

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

Peacekeeping Operations

($ in thousands)

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

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

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

International Military Education and Training

($ in thousands)

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

International Military Education and Training

($ in thousands)

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

International Military Education and Training

($ in thousands)

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

International Military Education and Training

($ in thousands)

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

Foreign Military Financing

($ in thousands)

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

Foreign Military Financing

($ in thousands)

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

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

Foreign Military Financing

($ in thousands)

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

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

International Organizations and Programs

($ in thousands)

	FY 2015 Actual[1]	FY 2016 Estimate	FY 2017 Request
TOTAL - IO&P	340,010	339,000	332,900
IO - International Organizations	340,010	*	332,900
Department of Political Affairs	-	*	1,000
Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCOPIL)	-	*	200
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	800	*	800
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	600	*	400
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	360	*	300
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	10,000	*	13,000
International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,610	*	3,000
International Conservation Programs	7,900	*	7,000
Internet Governance Forum (IGF)	-	*	200
Monitoring and Evaluation	-	*	150
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	*	32,500
OAS Development Assistance	3,400	*	3,000
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	*	4,000
Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP)	50	*	50
UN Department of Field Support (DFS)	-	*	100
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)	3,000	*	2,500
UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	-	*	300
UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sexual Violence in Conflict	-	*	250
UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women	-	*	1,000
UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,250	*	1,150
UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	*	14,000
UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT)	700	*	700
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	900	*	500
UN Democracy Fund (UNDF)	4,200	*	3,700
UN Development Program (UNDP)	80,000	*	60,000
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	7,550	*	6,500
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	30,840	*	35,000
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)	5,500	*	4,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	132,000	*	132,000
United Nations Junior Professional Officer Program (UNJPO)	700	*	1,000
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)	6,500	*	3,000
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1,650	*	1,000
Technical Assistance (WTO)	1,000	*	600

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