Congressional Budget Justification

Volume 2

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year 2014

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Acronym List

ACSBS	Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security
ACOTA	Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance
AEECA	Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia
AF	Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State
AFRICOM	United States Africa Command
AMISON	African Union Mission in Somalia
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
AQIM	Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
ARCT	Africa Regional Counterterrorism
ARF	Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATA	Anti-Terrorism Assistance
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program
CAFTA-DR	Central American and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARSI	Central American Regional Security Initiative
CBSI	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative
CCF	Complex Crises Fund
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CIF	USAID Capital Investment Fund
CIO	Contributions to International Organizations
CIPA	Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities
COP	Country Operational Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CT	Bureau of Counterterrorism, Department of State
CTE	Counterterrorism Engagement
CTF	Counterterrorism Finance
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
CWD	Conventional Weapons Destruction
DA	Development Assistance
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DF	Democracy Fund
DG	Democracy and Governance
DoD	Department of Defense
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course protocol
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRL	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
E3	Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment, USAID
EAP	Bureau of East Asia and Pacific Affairs, Department of State
ECA	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State
EC-LEDS	Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies

ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EFAC	Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund
EG	Economic Growth
EGCI	Energy Governance Capacity Initiative
ENR	Bureau of Energy Resources, Department of State
ERMA	U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EU	European Union
EXBS	Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FP/RH	Family Planning/Reproductive Health
FTF	Feed the Future
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCC	Global Climate Change
GCCI	Global Climate Change Initiative
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GH	Bureau for Global Health, USAID
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHI	Global Health Initiative
GHP	Global Health Programs
GSCF	Global Security Contingency Fund
GJD	Governing Justly and Democratically
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
ICS	Integrated Country Strategy
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDEA	Office of Innovation and Development Alliances, USAID
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMET	International Military Education and Training
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Depart. of State
IO	Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
IOM	International Organization of Migration
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
ISN	International Security Assistance Force
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State
J/TIP	Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State
LAC	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, USAID
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
LMI	Lower Mekong Initiative
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MANPADS	Man-Portable Air Defense Systems
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goals

MDR	Multiple Drug Resistant
MDR-TB	Multi-Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis
MENA-IF	Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOSI	NGO Sustainability Index
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation
OE	USAID Operating Expenses
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OES	Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, USAID
OPHT	Other Public Health Threats
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives, USAID
OU	Operating Unit
PCCF	Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PfG	Partnership for Growth
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
P.L. 480	P.L. 480 Title II
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PPL	Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning, USAID
PREACT	Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
QDDR	Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review
RDSC	Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RLA	Resident Legal Advisor
RSO	Regional Security Office
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SA/LW	Small Arms/Light Weapons
SCA	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, Department of State
SDAF	Special Defense Acquisition Fund
S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SSFA	Safe Skies for Africa
TB	Tuberculosis
TCO	Transnational Crime Organization
TI	Transition Initiatives
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TIP	Terrorist Interdiction Program

TSCTP	Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WARSI	West Africa Regional Security Initiative
WHA	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WPS	Women Peace and Security
WTO	World Trade Organization

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 10, 2013

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Advancing Peace, Security, and Stability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strengthening Our Economy While Combating Global Challenges

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our People and Platform

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

John F. Kerry

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OVERVIEW

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

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

Specifically, the request:

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

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

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

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

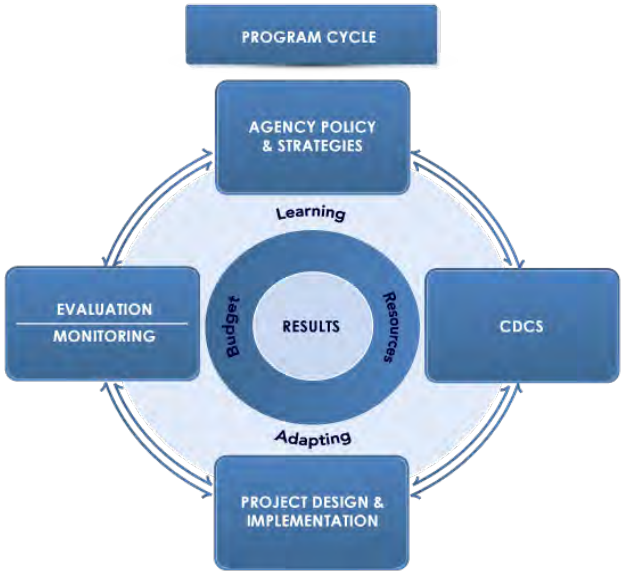
Overview

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

Building Agency Capacity to Collect Evidence

As a result of QDDR recommendations, the Department and USAID significantly modified their approaches to the annual planning, budgeting and performance management cycle to create important feedback loops between strategic planning, budgeting, program management, and monitoring and evaluation that maximize the impact of Department of State and USAID resources. The *Managing for Results Framework* puts State Department bureau and mission strategic planning before the budgeting process so budget requests are informed by and support the goals and objectives bureaus and missions want to achieve.

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



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

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

Program Evaluation

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

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

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

Program and Project Design and Management

Creating a strong culture of monitoring and evaluation starts with its early integration into program and project design. Some key efforts to build capacity in strong program and project design and management include:

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

Performance Monitoring

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

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

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

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

Acting on Evidence in Foreign Assistance Programming and Budgeting

The true value of performance monitoring, program evaluation and analysis is only realized if the lessons they reveal are put to use to inform and support foreign assistance programs and projects. Some of the many ways this information has been put to use in foreign assistance programmatic and budgetary decisions are described below.

Using Program Evaluation and Program Assessment Findings

Below are just a few examples from around the world that highlight how lessons learned through program evaluations and other program assessment activities have informed and improved foreign assistance programs.

Ethiopia:

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

Liberia:

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

Tanzania

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

Cambodia

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

China

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

Indonesia

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

Philippines

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

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

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

Jordan

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

Data Driven Reviews of Agency Priority Goals

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

Analytic Approach to the Foreign Assistance Budget

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

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

- Below are some examples of how this analytical approach helped the Africa bureau consider budget decisions based on need, country performance, foreign policy interests, and strategic developmental opportunities with the potential for the greatest impact:

    - *Djibouti*: A low Combined Education Enrollment index score of 1.0 out of 5.0, made it clear that education could be improved; however, the country performance data also show that Djibouti ranks high in terms of its government expenditures in education as a percentage of GDP (index score of 5.0 on this indicator). These factors help guide how and where donor assistance could be targeted in this sector as the Government of Djibouti has shown its commitment to improving education.

    - *Ethiopia*: A low Conflict Mitigation index score of 1.8 combined with the government's commitment to this sector indicates that restoration of this funding has the potential to have a programmatic impact. Further, data indicate that Ethiopia is making progress on economic growth reforms – it ranks above the Africa average and near the global average in several of the indicators. Given the government's commitment to economic growth and the significant need for resiliency and economic stability, this is an area where donor assistance could have an important impact.

Evidence Summits

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

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

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

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

Agency Contacts for Performance Monitoring and Evaluation:

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

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
($000)

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

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
($000)

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

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
($000)

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

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
($000)

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Global Climate Change

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

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

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

A Whole-of-Government Approach

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

USAID and Department of State International Investments under the GCCI

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

Request by Pillar and Fiscal Year (State/USAID)

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL	**481,000**	*****	**481,000**	**-**
Adaptation	184,000	*	186,000	2,000
Clean Energy	160,500	*	171,500	11.000
Sustainable Landscapes	136,500	*	123,500	-13,000

Request by Pillar and Account (State/USAID)

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

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

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

USAID and State Department Requests

USAID: USAID requests $349.0 million for global climate change programs. As the U.S. Government's lead for bilateral and regional programs, USAID will work directly with countries to help accelerate their transition to climate-resilient low emission sustainable economic development. It will conduct its programming according to USAID's Climate Change and Development Strategy, and in so doing will pursue three priorities: 1) accelerate the transition to low emissions development by supporting country-developed LEDS and more direct investments in clean energy and sustainable landscapes; 2) increase the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods through investments in adaptation; and 3) strengthen development outcomes by integrating consideration of climate change across agency programming, learning, policy dialogues, and operations.

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

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

Requests by Program Pillars (USAID/Department of State)

Adaptation

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

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

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

<u>USAID Programs</u>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Department of State Programs

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

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

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

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

Clean Energy

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

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

<u>USAID Programs</u>

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

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

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

Department of State Programs

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

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

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

Sustainable Landscapes

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

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

Programs address the drivers of international deforestation: unsustainable forest clearing for agriculture, illegal logging, poor governance, and a failure to share the economic benefits of sustainable forest and land management with local communities. These investments will also support other development goals – such as economic growth, food security, good governance, and health – and produce the benefits of cleaner air, cleaner water, and increased water availability.

USAID Programs

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

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

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

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

Department of State Programs

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

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

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

FY 2014 Global Climate Change Request

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

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

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

Global Health Initiative

Overview

The United States Government is a world leader in global health, saving and improving millions of lives. U.S. global health investments – a signature of American leadership and values in the world – strengthen fragile or failing states, promote social and economic progress, and support the rise of capable partners who can help to solve regional and global problems. The response to global health problems, however, is a shared responsibility that cannot be met by one nation alone. The United States will challenge the global community to also provide leadership in building healthier and more self-sufficient nations.

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

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

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

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

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

The Vision

The paramount objective of GHI is to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: saving lives of mothers and children, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. In partnership with governments, donors, and other global and national health organizations, the U.S. Government will accelerate progress toward ambitious health goals to improve the lives of millions while building sustainable health systems.

Saving Mothers and Children: The world has made remarkable strides in both public and private efforts toward saving the lives of women and children, yet maternal and child mortality remains a critical problem in developing countries. Child deaths decreased by 42 percent from 1990 to 2011, and maternal deaths decreased by 47 percent from 1990 to 2010. Nevertheless, the most recent estimates indicate that each year nearly 300,000 women die from pregnancy-related causes and there are 6.9 million deaths of children under five–43 percent of which are in the first month of life, a fraction which has been consistently increasing over time. Approximately three-quarters of these child and maternal deaths are preventable with currently available interventions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FY 2014 Global Health Programs (GHP) Request

The Global Health Programs account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and USAID. The FY 2014 request reflects a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy to implement GHI by taking the investments made through PEPFAR and PMI, and in MCH, family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), and other programs, and expanding their reach by linking individual programs in an integrated system of care.

For all programs, resources are targeted toward countries with the highest need, demonstrable commitment to achieving sustainable health impacts, and the greatest potential to leverage U.S. Government programs and platforms, as well as those of other partners and donors.

Saving Lives of Mothers and Children

Maternal and Child Health: Funding of $680.0 million will support programs that work with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery systems to ensure the long term sustainability of these programs. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vulnerable Children: The FY 2014 request includes $13.0 million for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF). DCOF supports projects that strengthen the economic capacity of vulnerable families to protect and provide for the needs of their children; strengthen national child protection systems; and facilitate family reunification and social reintegration of children separated during armed conflict, including child soldiers, street children and institutionalized children.

Creating an AIDS-free Generation

The GHP account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR and this account is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. The request includes a total $6.0 billion in GHP (approximately $5.7 million for GHP-State and $330.0 million for GHP-USAID) for country-based HIV/AIDS activities, technical support/strategic information and evaluation, support for international partners, and oversight and management. PEPFAR implementation is a broad interagency effort that involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor, as well as local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

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

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

- U.S. assistance of $236.0 million in GHP-USAID contributes to PEPFAR's global fight against the

HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting funds to meet critical needs of USAID field programs and by providing technical leadership worldwide. This includes support for programs that work with orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic. Funding supports centrally-driven initiatives that catalyze new interventions at the field level, translate research findings into programs, and stimulate scale-up of proven interventions. GHP-USAID field resources leverage larger contributions from multilateral, international, private, and partner country sources by providing essential technical assistance for health systems strengthening, sustainability, capacity building, and country ownership. In addition to country programs, USAID will also continue to support the development of advanced product leads including Tenofovir gel. USAID collaborates closely with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. Government agencies to ensure that activities funded with these resources complement and enhance efforts funded through the GHP-State account.

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

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

Oversight and Management: GHP-State funding of $187.0 million supports costs incurred by multiple U.S. Government agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

Technical Support, Strategic Information and Evaluation: GHP-State funding in the amount of $80.0 million supports central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. PEPFAR aims to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening, in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While not a research organization, PEPFAR works with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including: ART; prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and testing and counseling); care (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS); as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

Protecting Communities from Other Infectious Diseases

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

strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support the delivery of priority health services such as Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV co-infection, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address MDR and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures. USAID collaborates with PEPFAR, other U.S. Government agencies, and the Global Fund to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.

Neglected Tropical Diseases: More than 1 billion people worldwide suffer from one or more NTDs, which cause severe disability, including permanent blindness, and hinder growth, productivity, and cognitive development. USAID will focus the majority of its requested $85.0 million in NTD support on scaling-up preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs, including schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. USAID programs will use an agency-tested and the World Health Organization (WHO)-approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities, using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. USAID centrally leverages the vast majority of the drugs through partnerships with several pharmaceutical companies, which donate close to a billion dollars-worth of drugs each year. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally, and onchocerciasis in the Americas. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course, standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats: The FY 2014 request includes $47.0 million for programs that focus on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1, H1N1, H7N9, or another pathogen variant could develop into a pandemic. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats; broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission; and strengthen national capacities to prepare for the emergence and spread of a pandemic.

GHP Country-Specific Allocations

Assistance provided through the GHP sub-accounts (GHP-State and GHP-USAID) will support GHI principles, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation. Each of the countries and investments reflected in the chart that follows is essential for achieving the ambitious outcomes and objectives envisaged in GHI. FY 2014 requests for GHP funding are further described in the respective country and program narratives elsewhere in this Congressional Budget Justification document.

Global Health Initiative - FY 2014 Request
By Strategic Framework

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

Global Health Initiative - FY 2014 Request
By Strategic Framework

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

Global Health Initiative - FY 2014 Request
By Strategic Framework

$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Pandemic Influenza	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Vulnerable Children
Dominican Republic	12,644	12,644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	14,000	-	-	4,000	6,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Guyana	5,945	5,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	148,096	122,896	-	14,000	9,000	2,200	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	21,058	21,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	20,272	20,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,000	-	-	3,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	4,750	-	-	2,250	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
GH - Global Health	358,594	80,204	63,500	69,490	99,100	14,500	31,800	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	422,345	94,045	-	175,000	2,800	2,000	16,500	47,000	85,000	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Alliance (GAVI)	175,000	-	-	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Int'l AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,000	-
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,000	-	-
TB Drug Facility	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	-	-	-
MDR Financing	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
New Partners Fund	2,800	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,188,931	2,188,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Funding for Country Programs	227,057	227,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	1,695,000	1,695,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oversight/Management	186,874	186,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Feed the Future
The Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

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

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

Initiative Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

Development Assistance
The request includes $460.0 million for FTF focus countries, representing 44 percent of the total Feed the Future request. FTF focus countries were identified on the basis of prevalence of chronic hunger and poverty in rural communities; potential for rapid and sustainable agricultural-led growth; host government commitment to country investment plans; and opportunities for regional synergies through trade. Four of these focus countries, Ghana, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Ethiopia, are part of the New Alliance and have designed cooperation frameworks in partnership with G-8 countries, the private sector, and African partners.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strategic Partner Countries

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regional Food Security Programs

Regional programs reflect the strategic importance of expanded local and regional trade, harmonized regulatory standards and practices, and other transnational initiatives for raising agricultural incomes and productivity at the household and community level and through private enterprise. Working with regional economic communities, FTF regional programs promote expanded access to regional markets, mitigate risks associated with drought, disaster, and disease, and build the long-term capacity of regional organizations to address regional challenges.

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

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

In FY 2014, regional FTF programs will continue to help establish common regulatory standards; support trade, tariff, and macroeconomic policy reform; establish and strengthen regional commodity exchanges and associations; coordinate infrastructure investments to support regional development corridors; build and strengthen regional research networks to promote dissemination of new technologies; and support cross-border management of natural resources.

Research and Development (R&D)

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

<u>Key Interventions</u>:

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

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

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

Markets, Partnerships and Innovations

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

Economic Resilience

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

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

Monitoring and Evaluation

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

Aligned Agriculture Programs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aligned Agriculture Programs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Zimbabwe: Requested FTF funding will move rural households from humanitarian assistance toward self-sufficiency through training in improved technology and management practices for a variety of high-value and staple food crops, dairy, and livestock. Activities will promote market-oriented production, farm-to-market linkages, and increase access to finance for farmers and agribusiness.

Global Health Programs

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

Humanitarian Assistance

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

Feed the Future: Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative*

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

($ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	ESF
Kenya	50,000	50,000	-
Liberia	8,000	-	8,000
Malawi	17,000	17,000	-
Mali	12,000	12,000	-
Mozambique	35,000	35,000	-
Nepal	10,000	-	10,000
Rwanda	37,000	37,000	-
Senegal	17,000	17,000	-
Tajikistan	10,000	-	10,000
Tanzania	70,000	70,000	-
Uganda	37,000	37,000	-
Zambia	2,000	2,000	-
Strategic Partners	6,000	3,000	3,000
Brazil	2,000	2,000	-
India	3,000	-	3,000
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-
Regional Programs	97,100	97,100	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	30,000	30,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	900	900	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,700	2,700	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	10,000	10,000	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	22,000	22,000	-
Research and Development	160,400	160,400	-
BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	400	400	-
BFS - Research and Development	160,000	160,000	-
Monitoring and Evaluation	15,000	15,000	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	15,000	15,000	-
Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	47,035	47,035	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	47,035	47,035	-
Economic Resilience	105,000	105,000	-
BFS - Community Development	80,000	80,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	20,000	20,000	-

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

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

Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund

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

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

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

The MENA IF will address two types of needs:

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

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

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

Significant Resources and Authorities Required

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Longer time horizon:** MENA IF funds would be available for five years, ensuring strategic commitment of resources and time to engage with host countries. These kinds of long-term incentive programs that are based on negotiated agreements will require longer period of availability of funds.

- **Loan guarantee authority:** Loan guarantees help partner governments mobilize larger amounts of affordable financing, at a risk-adjusted cost to the United States, to help restore investor confidence in publicly held debt by re-enforcing access to international private capital. Under a U.S. sovereign loan guarantee program, a recipient country issues sovereign debt in the international capital markets, governed by a bilateral agreement in which the United States agrees to repay some or all of the principal and interest to debt holders should the recipient country default on the debt. As a result, the guaranteed issuance leverages the United States' creditworthiness and lowers investors' evaluation of the risk associated with the sovereign debt issue, reducing the cost of financing for the recipient country.

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

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

- **Debt relief:** The request authorizes debt relief for debt owed to the United State and restructuring to provide countries with critical fiscal space for increased spending on job creation and other programs. Debt forgiveness can be in the form of either a flow treatment, which writes off payments, or stock reduction, which reduces the principal of the debt. Debt relief can, among other things, open up multilateral development bank support.

- **Enterprise Funds (EF):** The request would authorize EFs for countries in the region. The request also authorizes use of bilateral program funds for this purpose. Small and medium enterprise (SME) development is key to economic growth and unlocking the potential of transitioning societies. These funds leverage private investment and can generate interest from the business community in regulatory reforms relating to the business enabling environment, sparking greater engagement with the government on economic opportunity. These funds are also a way to work directly with the citizens of the country on entrepreneurial development.

- **Multilateral efforts:** The MENA IF will seek creative new ways to provide assistance other than through traditional government-to-government mechanisms – including support for local implementing partners - and where appropriate will seek to attract and support World Bank/IMF/African Development Bank/European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and other multilateral development banks, to multiply impact.

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

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

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

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

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

- **Peacekeeping support:** The MENA IF allows response to future events in the region by transferring funds for assessed contributions to UN peacekeeping missions, should such missions be authorized in the region. The authority to use a portion of the MENA IF funds for those assessed contributions before we have time to budget through the regular CIPA account will leverage much greater international support for peacekeeping and for US policy priorities.

- **Enhanced Operational Capacity:** MENA IF allows the funding of operations costs which will be associated with the design and implementation of programs and which are otherwise not budgeted for. This will ensure the right skills and capabilities are identified at the right time.

Applying and Expanding Lessons Learned

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

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

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

Reform initiatives will promote three primary outcomes:

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

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

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

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

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

2. **Joint (U.S.-partner country) analysis and program design**
   - Establish U.S.-partner country joint teams to ensure buy-in to final proposals

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

3. Implementation and monitoring

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

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

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

Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund

($ in thousands)

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

Gender

Summary

To achieve successful outcomes for U.S. foreign policy priorities, including stability, prosperity, and peace, the FY 2014 foreign assistance budget request supports U.S. promotion of gender equality and advancement of the political, economic, social, and cultural status of women and girls.

Evidence supports this strategic imperative. Research indicates that investments in women's employment, health, and education are correlated with a range of positive outcomes, including greater economic growth and children's health and survival. A growing body of evidence shows that women bring a range of unique experiences and contributions in decision-making on matters of peace and security that lead to improved outcomes in conflict prevention and resolution. Furthermore, engaging women as political and social actors can alter policy choices and make institutions more representative and better performing. Advancing the status of women and girls is not simply the right thing to do—it is the smart thing to do.

Policy Framework

Today, a range of policies reflects this strategic focus on gender equality and advancing the status of women to achieve U.S. foreign policy objectives. The U.S. National Security Strategy specifically recognizes that countries are more peaceful and prosperous when women are accorded full and equal rights and opportunity, and that, when those rights and opportunities are denied, countries often lag behind. In addition, the 2010 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) identifies women as an integral part of U.S. diplomacy and development—not simply as beneficiaries, but as agents of peace, reconciliation, development, growth and stability. The QDDR directs Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to integrate a focus on gender equality across U.S. diplomatic and development efforts.

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

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

In August 2012, the United States released a Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence Globally, accompanied by an Executive Order directing its implementation. The strategy marshals U.S. expertise and capacity to address gender-based violence more effectively and establishes a government-wide, multi-sector approach that identifies, coordinates, integrates and leverages current efforts and resources.

Gender in Strategic Planning and Budgeting

Pursuant to the U.S. policy framework requiring a strategic focus on gender equality to achieve foreign policy goals, gender is integrated into foreign assistance strategic planning and budgeting processes. Under the Secretary's Policy Guidance on Gender Equality and USAID's Gender Policy, Department of State and USAID Embassies, Missions and Bureaus develop multi-year strategies, and incorporate the findings of gender assessments into those strategies. Gender equality objectives must be integrated into the following strategic planning documents, as applicable to a particular Missions or Bureau:

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

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

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

- ***Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary (GE/WE-Primary)***, which includes activities where gender equality or women's empowerment is an explicit goal of the activity and fundamental in the activity's design, results framework, and impact;

- ***Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary (GE/WE-Secondary),*** which encompasses activities where gender equality or women's empowerment purposes, although important, are not among the principal reasons for undertaking the activity, but are integrated into key parts of the activity;

- ***Gender-based Violence (GBV),*** which includes activities aimed at preventing and responding to GBV, which results in physical, sexual, and psychological harm to either women or men. Forms of gender-based violence include, but are not limited to, domestic or intimate partner violence; rape as a tactic of war; sexual violence and abuse; female infanticide; psychological or emotional abuse; sexual harassment or violence in the workplace or in educational institutions; and harmful traditional practices including female genital mutilation/cutting, honor crimes, early marriage, forced marriage, bride kidnapping, and dowry-related violence; and

- ***Women, Peace, and Security (WPS)***, which includes activities that advance peace and security for all by fully integrating women and girls as equal partners in preventing conflict, reducing instability and building peace; protecting women from gender-based violence; and ensuring equal access to relief and recovery assistance, in countries affected by conflict, crisis, and insecurity.

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

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

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

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

These programs seek to strengthen women's participation as political leaders, as well as their capacity as citizens to constructively engage the government in key democratic processes and to contribute to community-based conflict mitigation efforts. For example, in Afghanistan, resources will strengthen women-led civil society groups to develop networking and communications skills and to advocate for women's rights and welfare.

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

A little more than $50.0 million from the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement and the International Military Education and Training accounts promote women's participation in decision-making positions in the security and justice sectors; support for partnerships between the policy and community members, with a particular emphasis on including women; and the provision of legal services, including for survivors of GBV. From Pakistan to Kosovo, funding will support programs that provide

training for women working in judicial and security sectors, and gender sensitization and GBV training for judicial and law enforcement officials.

Elevating the status of women in foreign assistance to promote peace and security is just one example of how the United States is maximizing dollars and promoting foreign policy objectives. Efforts to integrate gender equality into programs in order to maximize outcomes are clear throughout the FY 2014 budget request, from the Global Health Initiative, which has a particular focus on women, girls, and gender equality in order to improve health outcomes, to the Feed the Future Initiative, which has integrated gender equality and female empowerment objectives into strategy, program design, and monitoring and evaluation.

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

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

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

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

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

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

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

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

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

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

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

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

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

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	NADR CWD	IMET	IO&P	MRA	MENA IF
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,050	-	-	-	2,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	9,700	9,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender-Based Violence	181,292	16,486	17,268	74,060	31,158	-	27,320	-	-	-	15,000	-
Africa	89,049	1,900	9,276	66,878	10,565	-	430	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	2,231	-	-	2,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	613	-	-	613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	870	-	700	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	141	-	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	2,285	-	-	2,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,557	-	-	5,074	6,483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3,043	400	-	2,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	1,980	-	1,000	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	4,780	-	-	4,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	176	-	-	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,630	-	-	-	1,200	-	430	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	7,467	-	3,451	4,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	8,680	-	-	8,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2,598	-	-	2,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	796	-	-	796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,302	-	1,075	1,227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,250	500	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	9,248	500	-	8,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	1,829	-	500	372	957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	389	-	-	389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	8,961	-	-	8,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2,777	-	-	2,777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	8,663	-	-	8,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	558	-	-	558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	1,925	-	-	-	1,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

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

Gender Initiative - FY 2014

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

USAID Operating Expenses

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

1/ These amounts reflect the actual FY 2012 obligations of available resources, including New Obligation Authority.
2/ The FY 2013 CR estimate is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).
3/Other sources include Trust Funds, reimbursements, and carryover.

Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cost Savings and Restructured Overseas Presence

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Uses of Funds

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

1/ The FY 2013 CR estimates reflect the FY 2013 President's request, except the Washington operations line, which includes the across-the-board increase provided under the CR ($6.94 million).
2/ FY 2012 funding for Implementation and Procurement Reform activities, including the Acquisition Workforce Initiative, is reflected in Washington Operations and Central Support. FY 2013 funding is reflected in Washington Operations and Implementation and Procurement Reform. FY 2014 funding is reflected in Washington Operations.
3/ Refer to the Resources Table at the end of this chapter for fiscal-year breakout of funding sources.

USAID Workforce

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

USAID Forward Agenda

Talent Management - Development Leadership Initiative

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

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

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

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

Civil Service Capacity

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

the Middle East.

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

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

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

Implementation and Procurement Reform Initiative (IPRI)

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

IPRI Accomplishments

- *Strengthened partner-country capacity* and provided for the safe and effective use of U.S. public resources through broad implementation of the Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework for public financial management and procurement systems that is now in operation in 33 countries.

- *Strengthened local civil-society and private-sector capacity* by developing new tools, including a customized mapping tool to identify eligible local organizations and in-depth pre-award surveys and post-award organizational assessments to pinpoint needed improvements in capacity to administer USAID funds and manage projects to deliver results, to increase awards to local organizations.

- *Increased competition and broadened USAID's partner base* by instituting a Board for Acquisition and Assistance Reform that reviewed 39 planned awards, including most of the Agency's largest, with $26 billion total estimated funding, which were separated into 46 separate awards. In addition, the Agency introduced 43 small-business reserves into indefinite quantity contracts (IQCs) and established thresholds for 15 IQC awards that require task orders below the threshold be awarded to small businesses.

- *Used U.S. Government resources more efficiently and effectively* by issuing new policies, including a simplified regulation on the source and nationality of goods and services purchased with foreign assistance funds; rolling out new and updated training and acquisition and assistance toolkits and templates; and revising internal procedures including those aimed at improving acquisition planning. The Agency has an extensive training effort underway on these revised and streamlined procedures.

Science and Technology

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

Science and Technology Results

- *The Partnership for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER) Science and PEER Health leverage* the expertise of Federal science agencies to build long-term relationships and provide funding to build labs, support students and research, and empower scientists to use S&T to address local development problems. In the first round of PEER Science in 2012, from over 500 applications from 63 countries, USAID awarded 45 grants in 26 countries for a total of $5.9 million. In FY 2012, the program leveraged almost $48 million of National Science Foundation funds for a leverage ratio of 1:8. PEER expects to leverage $68 million in FY 2013 for a similar ratio.

- *The Geospatial Center (GeoCenter) augments* the Agency's overall planning, monitoring, evaluation, and communication of its development work by employing geospatial methods and technologies and serving as the authoritative reference for geographic content and spatial analysis. To date, the GeoCenter has supported more than 40 USAID missions and several Washington bureaus. The GeoCenter saved $500,000 in FY 2012 and expects to save $650,000 in FY 2013 by

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

- *Grand Challenges for Development (GCD) focus on* removing critical barriers to development, engaging global public-private partners and defining problems without prescribing solutions. To date, USAID has launched four Grand Challenges: Saving Lives at Birth, All Children Reading, and Powering Agriculture, and Making All Voices Count. In FY 2012, USAID invested $21.5 million in a GCD and leveraged over $30 million from 10 partners.

- *The Higher Education Solutions Network (HESN) helps* USAID and the development community discover more creative solutions to global development challenges. Under HESN, a groundbreaking partnership with seven top American and foreign universities, each university is establishing a Development Lab that will work with USAID staff to apply science and technology to create, incubate, and scale up solutions to key development challenges in areas such as global health, food security, and chronic conflict. Over the next five years, the universities will provide more than 40 percent of HESN funding in the form of cost-share. In FY 2012, USAID invested $27 million and the universities close to $18 million, for a ratio of 1:0.66.

Innovation

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

Innovation Results

- *Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) support catalyzed* the deployment of a Health platform in India that uses multimedia prompts that deliver maternal health education to new mothers, tailored to literacy level and local dialect. DIV's $100,000 investment mobilized more than $1.5 million in investments directly in evaluation and scale up over two years. In addition, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation chose this platform for its $100 million effort in Bihar.

- *In Afghanistan, USAID's work with the Central Bank reduced* regulatory barriers to market entry, inducing all four mobile operators to establish mobile money capabilities. Through a $5 million Mobile Money Innovation Grant Fund and support to the Association of Mobile Money Operators of Afghanistan, USAID is accelerating the replacement of cash with mobile money, bringing much-needed transparency to public- sector payments, such as teacher salaries. In the first phase of an ambitious, country-wide project, some 100,000 households in Kabul will be able to receive and pay their electricity bills via mobile phone.

- *In Haiti, USAID partnered with* the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to jumpstart the mobile money sector that has facilitated over 5 million transactions. The Agency has helped double the number of financial-access points since before the 2010 earthquake.

Overseas Operations

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

1/ The FY 2014 request includes $71 million for Overseas Contingency Operations.
2/ The first two phases of overseas comparability pay (also known as Foreign Service Pay Modernization) are reflected in the USDH Salaries and Benefits line.
3/ The third phase of overseas pay comparability

Field Missions

This budget line item funds the following activities:

- Residential and office rents, utilities, security guard costs, and communications: These costs are largely non-discretionary.
- Intergovernmental payments: The majority of these payments are for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS). ICASS is the cost of administrative support provided to missions by other U.S. Government agencies (generally the Department of State).
- Operational travel and training: This category includes essential travel to visit development sites and work with host-country officials; other operational travel, (e.g. response to disasters); and the costs of tuition and travel for training not sponsored by Headquarters.
- Supplies, materials, and equipment: This category includes the cost of replacing office and residential equipment, official vehicles, IT hardware and software, general office and residential supplies and materials, and some security-related equipment.
- Mandatory travel and transportation: This category includes travel and transportation expenses for post assignment, home leave, rest and recuperation, and the shipment of furniture and equipment.
- Contractual support: This category includes mission requirements for data-entry assistance and other administrative support provided through contracts.
- Operation and maintenance of facilities and equipment: This category includes the cost of operating and maintaining facilities and equipment at overseas missions.

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Overseas

This category includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, as well as Social Security, health, and life insurance for FSOs serving overseas. Overseas salaries also include various post differentials, including "difficult-to-staff incentives" for FSOs willing to extend tours at posts where harsh living conditions deter personnel from seeking assignments.

Overseas Pay Comparability

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

Washington Operations

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

Washington Bureaus/Offices

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

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

Office of Security

The USAID Office of Security request represents a continuing effort to protect USAID employees and facilities against global terrorism and national security information against espionage. The request provides funding for physical security countermeasures for those USAID missions not co-located with embassies, including building renovations, security enhancements, and increased local security-guard services. The budget is distributed among the four major program categories as detailed below.

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

Physical Security

Funding will allow USAID to complete physical security enhancement projects at 13 missions overseas and maintain security counter-measures at Washington facilities. These funds also will be used to install and maintain emergency communications systems at eight missions and procure armored vehicles for nine missions. In addition, funding will support the Federal Protective Service contract guards that protect USAID space in the Ronald Reagan Building.

Personnel Security

Funding will allow USAID to conduct the required applicant and facility access investigations pursuant to E.O. 12968, Access to Classified National Security Information, and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors working for the Agency. These funds will support the Director of National Intelligence decision to reduce the intervals between initial and re-investigations of Federal employees and contractors from every five years to annually for top-secret clearance holders and from every 10 years to every five years for secret-level clearance holders. With the funds requested, the Agency will enhance its investigations database to allow for data collections that will support background investigation statistical reporting required under Public Law 108-458, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

Counterintelligence and Information Security

Funding will allow USAID to provide required training to its employees on how to properly protect classified national security information and themselves from being exploited by foreign intelligence services (FIS). FIS-targeting of U.S. government staff employed in non-Title 50 organizations, such as USAID, is recognized at the national level as an emerging and growing threat. These funds also will serve to expand and enhance training mechanisms provided to USAID employees, covering such topics as classified handling procedures, travel precautions, awareness of FIS techniques, insider-threat, and security vulnerabilities of information technology systems. In addition, funding will support ongoing computer-based training made available to all employees at their workstations and applications to assist monitoring of travel-related incidents and information of counterintelligence or security concerns.

Counterterrorism

Funding will cover costs associated with maintaining the IT system that supports the current terrorist-screening processes and an expanded pilot-vetting program.

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Washington

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

Central Support

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

Information Technology (IT)

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

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

IT Systems

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

IT Infrastructure

The request reflects the shift towards a more mobile and connected workforce, which provides for enhanced productivity, as staff are able to work from anywhere at any time. This category also includes: CyberSecurity support; worldwide telecommunications network; Washington telephone services; computer maintenance and management; e-mail and data archiving and storage; help-desk assistance and anti-virus software worldwide; maintenance of classified devices in Washington; and support for the Agency's web services, such as Internet, Intranet, and Extranet design, implementation, and maintenance.

IT Architecture, Planning, and Program Management

Funding will support the ongoing operations of the Agency Information Resources Management Program including: strategic planning, systems engineering, IT governance, capital planning, acquisition, Agency operations, enterprise architecture, and customer-service management.

Washington Rent, Utilities, and Support Costs

The request will fund mandatory rent and general Agency support costs. In FY 2014, payments for office rent, utilities, and building specific and basic security for the Ronald Reagan Building (RRB), International Trade Center, warehouse, and other space in the metropolitan area and general support costs are estimated at $84.9 million, approximately 86 percent of the budget. It will allow the Agency to reconfigure the RRB to accommodate current staff levels.

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

Staff Training

The request will ensure that staff have the essential job skills and training to carry out the Agency's development mission. It will allow: enhanced training in security and leadership; implementation of certification programs for senior leaders, program managers, technical officers, and support staff; mandatory training for all supervisors; and continued language training.

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

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

Personnel Support

Funding will cover mandatory Agency-wide personnel support costs, such as labor-relations casework, workforce planning, the subscription costs to OPM-approved Human Resources Lines

of Business providers for payroll (National Finance Center) and talent acquisition (recruitment), entry on duty, core personnel system, and enterprise reporting (Department of Treasury).

USAID will continue and improve all current systems. This includes a complete overhaul of the core personnel database, upgrades and maintenance of the USDH payroll system, refinements to the worldwide Consolidated Workforce Planning Model, enhancements to the workforce management system, and improvements to the Foreign Service Nationals database.

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

Other Agency Costs

The request for other Agency spending primarily covers mandatory costs, of which the largest are payments to the Department of State for administrative support and dispatch-agent fees and the Department of Labor for employee medical and compensation claims for job-related injuries and deaths. This category includes travel and related costs associated with the Foreign Service panels and medical, property, and tort claims.

USAID Capital Investment Fund

Categories	FY 2012 Actual 1/	FY 2013 CR Estimate2/	FY 2014 Request
Information Technology	14,814	30,400	27,400
Overseas Facilities Construction	118,308	99,300	82,840
Real Property Maintenance	-	-	7,700
Total	**133,122**	**129,700**	**117,940**

1/ These amounts reflect obligations of available resources, including carryover and New Obligation Authority.
2/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175). The FY 2013 CR estimate reflects the FY 2013 President's request, except the Overseas Facilities Construction line was decreased by $5.3 million to reflect that the CR level is less than the President's request.

The Capital Investment Fund (CIF) is used to modernize and improve information technology (IT) systems and finance construction of USAID buildings overseas in conjunction with the Department of State (DOS). Prior to FY 2003, the Operating Expense (OE) account funded these activities. No-year funds provide greater flexibility to manage investments in technology systems and facility construction not permitted by the annual OE appropriation. Separate improvement and on-going operations funding gives the Agency more certainty for new investments independent of operational cost fluctuations. For FY 2014, the request will support IT investments, facility construction, and the establishment of a real property maintenance fund.

Information Technology (IT)

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

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

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

IT Systems

CyberSecurity: This investment will harden our digital infrastructure to be more resistant to penetration and disruption; improve our ability to defend against sophisticated and agile cyber threats; and recover quickly from cyber incidents—whether caused by malicious activity, accident, or natural disaster.
E-Gov Contributions: This investment will fund the fees required to support e-Gov initiatives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IT Infrastructure

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

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

Overseas Facilities Construction

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

The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 required the co-location of new USAID office facilities on embassy compounds when new embassies are constructed. The FY 2014 request of $82.84 million will support USAID's full participation in the ninth year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program.

The CSCS Program is designed to: (1) accelerate the construction of new secure, safe, functional diplomatic and consular office facilities for all U.S. Government personnel overseas; and (2) provide an incentive for all departments and agencies to right-size their overseas staff by taking into account the capital costs of providing facilities for their staff.

To achieve these objectives, the CSCS Program uses a per capita charge for: (1) each authorized or existing overseas position in U.S. diplomatic facilities and; (2) each projected position above current authorized positions in those New Embassy Compounds (NECs) that have already been included in the President's Budget or for which a contract already has been awarded. The CSCS Program charges for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) positions, which are passed through to agencies based on their relative percentages of use of ICASS services. Agencies are eligible to receive a rent credit each year for office rent paid because existing diplomatic facilities are unable to accommodate their overseas personnel.

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

The CSCS Program charges were phased in over the first five years from FY 2005 to FY 2009. Since FY 2010, per capita charges are fully phased.

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

Real Property Maintenance Fund

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

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

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

and ineffective method of protecting investments in USG property.

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

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

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

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

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

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

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

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

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

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

Strategic Goal 1: Strengthen the ability of the organizations for which OIG provides oversight to manage and deliver foreign assistance efficiently and effectively through audit products and activities.

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

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

Strategic Goal 2: Deter and detect fraud, corruption, criminal activity, and misconduct in the programs, operations, and workforce of the organizations for which OIG provides oversight.
OIG will devote personnel and financial resources to investigating allegations of contract and procurement fraud. In addition, OIG will continue to devote resources to investigating employee integrity issues and participate in the National Procurement Fraud Task Force and the International Contract Corruption Task Force so that it can leverage multiagency investigative resources. This participation is crucial to OIG's effectiveness as the scope and complexity of its fraud cases increase.

Strategic Goal 3: Provide useful, timely, and relevant information to enable stakeholders to make informed decisions.
OIG will make use of cost-effective mechanisms, such as social media, to enhance or expand communications to Congress, the Administration, and the public about the work the office does. OIG will also continue to provide Congress with information in semiannual reports in a timely manner and will work to ensure that key information is brought to the attention of congressional stakeholders.

Strategic Goal 4: Continually improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of OIG operations and outputs.
The office is reevaluating its conference and training processes, making greater use of video conferencing in lieu of overseas travel whenever feasible, and is placing more emphasis on using government-owned or government-provided facilities for annual planning and training sessions. OIG is implementing technology improvements to streamline its financial operations. Further, it is conducting annual surveys to determine how the office can improve its processes and quality of services.

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

Strategic Goal 5: Recruit, develop, and retain a highly qualified, motivated, and diverse workforce with the necessary tools and training to fulfill OIG's mission.
With the resource challenges facing all federal agencies, it has become increasingly important to place more emphasis on retaining and developing existing personnel. OIG is working to provide more developmental opportunities for its employees, as well as to improve management practices. The office is also striving to better address employee work-life balance and wellness issues. As a result of these improvements, OIG expects to see greater retention of valued employees.

Table 1. OIG Staffing (FTEs)

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

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

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

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

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

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

***FSN-** Foreign Service National positions.

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

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

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

Global Health Programs

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

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

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

The Global Health Programs account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Investments in global health protect Americans at home and abroad, strengthen fragile or failing states, promote social and economic progress, and support the rise of capable partners who can help to solve regional and global problems.
U.S. Government efforts in global health are a signature of American leadership in the world, including the United States' historic commitment to the treatment, care, and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

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

For FY 2014, a total of $8,315 million is requested for Global Health Programs (GHP) under two subaccounts: $2,645 million GHP-USAID for USAID-administered programs and $5,670 million GHP-State for State-administered programs. The programs will be focused on three key areas: Saving Lives of Mothers and Children; Creating an AIDS-free Generation; and Protecting Communities from Other Infectious Diseases. For all programs, resources will be used to support interventions intended to achieve ambitious targets on global health indicators. They will be focused toward countries with the highest need, demonstrable commitment to achieving sustainable health impacts, and the greatest potential

to leverage U.S. Government programs and platforms, as well as those of other partners and donors.

Saving Lives of Mothers and Children

The world has made remarkable strides in both public and private efforts toward saving the lives of women and children, yet maternal and child mortality remains a critical problem in developing countries. Child deaths decreased by 42 percent from 1990 to 2011, and maternal deaths decreased by 47 percent from 1990 to 2010. Nevertheless, the most recent estimates indicate that each year nearly 300,000 women die from pregnancy-related causes and there are 6.9 million deaths of children under five–43 percent of which are in the first month of life, a fraction which has been consistently increasing over time. Approximately three-quarters of these child and maternal deaths are preventable with currently available interventions.

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

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

Highlights:

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) ($680 million) funding will support programs that work with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery systems to ensure the long term sustainability of these programs. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries.

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

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

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

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

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

Nutrition ($95 million) More than 200 million children under age five and one in three women in the developing world suffers from undernutrition. Undernutrition contributes to 35 percent of child deaths and leads to irreversible losses to children's cognitive development, resulting in lower educational attainment and lower wages. Since 2008, forty-two million infants, children, and women have been provided core nutrition interventions. Nutrition activities will be linked with the Feed the Future Initiative and evidence-based interventions that focus on the prevention of undernutrition through integrated services. These include nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

Vulnerable Children ($13 million) for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF). DCOF supports projects that strengthen the economic capacity of vulnerable families to protect and provide for the needs of their children, strengthen national child protection systems, and facilitate family reunification and social reintegration of children separated during armed conflict, including child soldiers, street children and institutionalized children.

Creating an AIDS-free Generation

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

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

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

The GHP account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR and this account is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. The request includes a total

$6,000 million in GHP ($5,670 million GHP-State and $330 million GHP-USAID) for country-based HIV/AIDS activities; technical support, strategic information, and evaluation support for international partners; and oversight and management. PEPFAR implementation is a broad interagency effort that involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor, as well as local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

Highlights:

Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment and Other Health Systems Programs ($3,944 million including $3,708 million GHP-State and $236 million GHP-USAID):

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

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

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

- $236 million GHP-USAID contributes to PEPFAR's global fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting funds to meet critical needs of USAID field programs and by providing technical leadership worldwide. This includes support for programs that work with orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic. Funding supports centrally-driven initiatives that catalyze new interventions at the field level, translate research findings into programs, and stimulate scale-up of proven interventions. GHP-USAID field resources leverage larger contributions from multilateral, international, private, and partner country sources by providing essential technical assistance for health systems strengthening, sustainability, capacity building, and country ownership. In addition to country programs, USAID will also continue to support the development of advanced product leads including Tenofovir gel. USAID collaborates closely with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. Government agencies to ensure that activities funded with these resources complement and enhance efforts funded through the GHP-State account.

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

- $1,695 million GHP-State will be used for a $1.65 billion contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and a $45 million contribution to UNAIDS. PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs.

- $94 million GHP-USAID will be used to support the Commodity Fund, HIV vaccine development through the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), and major research with worldwide impact including microbicides research activities.

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

Technical Support, Strategic Information and Evaluation ($80 million GHP-State) funding supports central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. PEPFAR aims to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions and broader health systems strengthening in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While not a research organization, PEPFAR works with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including: antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and testing and counseling), and care (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

Protecting Communities from Other Infectious Diseases

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

Highlights:

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

address MDR and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures. USAID collaborates with PEPFAR, other U.S. Government agencies, and the Global Fund to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) ($85 million) More than 1 billion people worldwide suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), which cause severe disability, including permanent blindness, and hinder growth, productivity, and cognitive development. USAID focuses the majority of its NTD support on scaling-up preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs, including schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma and three soil-transmitted helminthes. USAID programs will use an agency-tested and the World Health Organization (WHO)-approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities, using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. USAID centrally leverages the vast majority of the drugs through partnerships with several pharmaceutical companies, which donate close to a billion dollars worth of drugs each year. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally, and onchocerciasis in the Americas. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course and standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats (PIOET) ($47 million) funding for programs that focus on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1, H1N1, or another pathogen variant could develop into a pandemic. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats; broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission; and strengthen national capacities to prepare for the emergence and spread of a pandemic.

Development Assistance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Economic Growth ($449.2 million, not including FTF and GCC funding):** Economic growth is essential to reducing the many dimensions of extreme poverty, unlocking the full potential of individuals and communities, and enabling governments to provide basic public services effectively. The quality of economic growth matters as much as how it is generated. To be sustainable, growth must be widely shared; inclusive of all ethnic groups, women, and other marginalized groups; and compatible with the need to both reduce climate change impacts and manage natural and environmental resources responsibly. Economic growth programs will help countries develop the policies and practices they need to support rapid and sustainable economic growth. Economic policies, regulations, and approaches also affect countries' ability to meet other development objectives. Funding will support programs that work with countries to improve the enabling environment for private investment, entrepreneurship, and broad-based economic growth by addressing issues such as property rights, business registration, administrative "red tape," well-regulated competition, trade policies and trade capacity, and access to credit.

- **Governing Justly and Democratically ($351.8 million):** Democracy, human rights, and governance are inseparable from other development goals. Without capable, transparent, accessible, and accountable public institutions, economic growth, broad-based opportunity, and key public services cannot be sustained. At the same time, citizens who enjoy access to services but do not live in a democratic society cannot realize the freedom and opportunity. U.S. assistance will support democracy, human rights, and governance to consolidate democratic institutions, make governments more effective and responsive to their populations, and expand the number of countries that respect human rights and act responsibly in the international system. The focus of DA interventions in this area will be on new and fragile democracies, as well as on those that have committed through sound policies and practice to build effective, transparent, and accountable governments, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America, to help ensure that they are able to deliver both political and socioeconomic benefits to their citizens. Programs will include efforts to increase political competition; strengthen civil society's role in political, economic, and social life; support the free flow of information; promote government that is effective and legitimate; strengthen the rule of law; and advance anti-corruption measures. Programming will pursue specific goals, including (1) increasing the ability of government officials, law professionals, non-governmental organization affiliates, journalists, election observers, and citizens to strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and participatory nature of democratic institutions within new and fragile democracies; (2) strengthening domestic human rights organizations, supporting public advocacy campaigns on human rights, and training domestic election observers in order to foster respect for human rights, increase citizens' political participation, and expand political competition in closed societies; and (3) promoting stability, reform, and recovery to lay the foundations for democratic governance in conflict and failed states.

- **USAID Forward Initiatives ($173.1 million):** USAID Forward is a coordinated set of initiatives and reforms aimed at transforming USAID into a fully modern development enterprise, as called for in the PPD-6 and the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR). Funding will support initiatives on innovation, science and technology, and evaluation. The Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) program borrows from the private venture-capital model to invest resources in innovative high-risk, high-return development projects. DIV has the potential to produce breakthroughs that can serve as best practices in development, thereby transforming not just USAID's program effectiveness but that of development agencies and developing country governments around the world. As well, the Office of Science and Technology (S&T) will leverage the power of research and development as envisioned in the PPD-6. S&T will engage universities and mobilize the global science and technology community for development results, including in developing countries, and

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

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

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

International Disaster Assistance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund

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

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

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

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

Transition Initiatives

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)
Transition Initiatives (TI) – FY 2012-2014 ($ in Thousands)

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

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

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

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

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

Complex Crises Fund

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

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

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

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

Development Credit Authority

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

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

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

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

In FY 2014, DCA will continue to use guarantees to help banks and microfinance institutions access affordable, long-term capital for small and medium enterprise lending at longer tenors, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. DCA will also continue to take advantage of more developed municipal capacity and capital markets to expand successful sub-sovereign financing models developed in Asia and Eastern Europe. In addition, DCA will develop new partnerships with Diaspora groups, leasing companies, pension funds, and other guarantors, both public and private. Lastly, DCA loan guarantees will be used to increase investments in climate change activities including sustainable forestry, adaptation, and mitigation.

The request for FY 2014 increases the maximum guaranteed portfolio level to $2 billion in order to both support anticipated growth in the program, as well as to enable DCA to assume smaller, yet catalytic, positions in larger portfolios. In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. sec. 661), the request for credit administrative expenses will fund the total cost of development, implementation, and financial management of the DCA program, as well as the continued administration of USAID's legacy and other credit portfolios, which amount to more than $17 billion.

Economic Support Fund

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

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

2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $105 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund and $285.5 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund.
3/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $10 million from the Economic Support Fund to the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

The FY 2014 Economic Support Fund (ESF) enduring request of $4,152.1 million advances U.S. interests by helping countries meet short- and long-term political, economic, and security needs. These needs are addressed through a range of activities, including countering terrorism and extremist ideology; increasing the role of the private sector in the economy; assisting in the development of effective, accessible, independent legal systems; supporting transparent and accountable governance; and empowering citizens. Programs funded through this account are critical to U.S. national security because they help to prevent wars and contain conflicts, and foster economic prosperity at home by opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition to developed economies.

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

Highlights:

Sub-Saharan Africa ($564 million): The FY 2014 request includes funding for programs that strengthen democratic institutions and support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, basic education, and economic growth in key African countries, including:

- **South Sudan ($280.5 million):** In the coming decade, significant donor assistance in developing governmental and civil society capacity and economic infrastructure will help the South Sudanese advance towards a lasting democratic future. U.S. assistance will accelerate progress in governance, rule of law, conflict mitigation, civil society building, agriculture, infrastructure, health, and basic education.

- **Liberia ($106 million):** The FY 2014 request will support Liberia's efforts to consolidate progress made over the past few years and move more clearly from post-crisis activities into sustainable assistance programs as the United Nations Mission in Liberia draws down and the Liberian government takes on greater responsibilities to solidify confidence in public governance. Funding will also be used to sustain health, water, governance, education, and agriculture programs, and expand infrastructure programs, especially in the energy sector.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo ($59.9 million):** The FY 2014 request for the Democratic Republic of the Congo will support conflict mitigation, the prevention and treatment of sexual and gender-based violence, basic education, agriculture, and capacity building for the legislature, justice, and media sectors. Funds will also be used for rule of law and civil protection programs to support the development of democratic institutions that provide basic needs and services for citizens.

- **Somalia ($49.4 million):** The end of the political transition in 2012 and the formal recognition of the Government of Somalia in January 2013 represent the beginning of a new political phase. The FY 2014 request will assist Somalis in reestablishing viable governance institutions, which are essential to alleviating humanitarian suffering in the broader Horn of Africa. Increased resources will focus on stabilization and reconciliation efforts; nascent political party development; civil society efforts to promote peace, good governance, and consensus-building; and programs in education, livelihoods, and economic growth.

- **Zimbabwe ($25.1 million):** The FY 2014 request will expand efforts to improve governance in Zimbabwe by placing greater emphasis on strengthening Parliament, local governments, and executive branch structures. Support for Zimbabwe assumes progress in reform of the political system under a transitional or new government that comes to power through free, fair, and transparent elections. Efforts will also focus on improving food security.

- **Sudan ($10.7 million):** Peace and stability in Sudan remain critical objectives of the United States, both in the context of resolving outstanding and post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) issues, as well as improving conditions in Darfur and seeking an end to the conflict there. In the Three Areas, Darfur, and other marginalized areas, efforts will focus on peacebuilding and conflict mitigation.

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

- **Burma ($51.2 million):** The FY 2014 request supports a forward-leaning U.S. policy that builds on Burma's political and economic reform agenda to promote national reconciliation, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law; foster economic opportunity; increase food security; and meet other basic human needs to enable Burma's population to contribute to and sustain reforms. By focusing on inclusivity, transparency, accountability, and local empowerment, programs strengthen civil society and promote democratic culture and practices. ESF-funded programs also provide crisis assistance and recovery programs to Burmese refugees and internally displaced persons.

- **East Asia and Pacific Regional ($26 million):** The FY 2014 request supports partnerships with key regional multilateral organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum, and the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI). The Department of State leverages cooperation within these multilateral fora to strengthen U.S. engagement at the annual East Asia Summit, the region's preeminent forum to discuss political and strategic issues. EAP Regional programs support these important multilateral institutions to help maintain momentum for key economic priorities, encourage regional standards that more closely align governments with the Unites States, and support regional connectivity and integration. These programs will also fulfill the President's commitments to the Enhanced Economic Engagement Initiative (E3) and the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership for a Sustainable Energy Future, announced by President Obama in November 2012 at the East Asia Summit.

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

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

- **Ukraine ($54 million):** U.S. assistance aims to promote the development of a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine, fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community as it struggles to overcome the effects of the global financial crisis and worsening backsliding on democratic reform. Funding will strengthen democratic institutions and processes, and accountable governance; support civil society, independent media, judicial reform, and anti-corruption efforts; improve conditions for investment and economic growth; improve energy security; and help bring the damaged Chornobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition and properly store its nuclear waste.

- **Georgia ($43 million):** The funding requested in FY 2014 will focus on encouraging Georgia's democratization and developing its free-market economy. U.S. programs will help strengthen institutional checks and balances and the rule of law; develop a more vibrant civil society; promote political pluralism; bolster independent media and public access to information; increase energy security; promote the reforms necessary to foster economic development and attract foreign investment; and further social sector development.

- **Kosovo ($41 million):** Funding will help still-nascent institutions in Kosovo adjust to the challenges of effective governance; further the development of the justice sector; drive private sector-led economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors; strengthen democratic institutions; develop future leaders; build the capacity of civil society and independent media to address corruption and promote government accountability; and mitigate conflict by building tolerance among all of Kosovo's diverse communities.

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina ($27.7 million):** Funding will help Bosnia and Herzegovina regain momentum toward Euro-Atlantic integration and improve its uneven progress on reform. U.S. assistance will support the development of state-level institutions; strengthen the rule of law; foster a sound financial and regulatory environment to promote investment; increase the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises in targeted sectors; improve governance and delivery of justice at the sub-state level; build the capacity of local government and civil society; and address ethnic tensions.

- **Europe and Eurasia Regional ($68.3 million):** Resources will support initiatives to further transition goals in the region by promoting cross-border economic and energy linkages; advancing economic integration across the Balkans; supporting lower emissions development pathways for the region; promoting civil society development and networks; fostering professional investigative journalism; and providing targeted humanitarian assistance.

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

- **West Bank and Gaza ($370 million):** The FY 2014 request will help advance a negotiated, two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by working with the Palestinian Authority (PA) to build the institutions of a future Palestinian state and deliver services to the Palestinian people. It will also provide much needed humanitarian relief to Palestinians living in Gaza by providing assistance through the UN and NGOs as a counterweight to Hamas. U.S. Government assistance creates an atmosphere that supports negotiations, encourages broad-based economic growth, promotes democratic governance, and improves the everyday lives of Palestinians, thereby contributing to the overall stability and security of the region.

- **Jordan ($360 million):** The FY 2014 request supports the Government of Jordan's capacity to advance its political, economic, and social reform agendas. Programs will support these reforms as well as encourage competitiveness and job creation, combat poverty, support workforce development, enhance government accountability, bolster civil society, and increase public participation in political processes. Assistance will also support improvements in basic education and healthcare. Funds will also provide balance of payments support to the Government of Jordan to enhance economic stability.

- **Egypt ($250 million):** The FY 2014 request will continue our longstanding commitment to Egypt by providing critical assistance as the country continues its historic democratic transition. U.S. assistance programs will seek to support a successful transition to democracy while assisting the Egyptian Government to address obstacles to sustainable economic growth and recovery. In partnership with the Egyptian Government, U.S. assistance will help Egypt address its economic challenges; support the development of democratic institutions; encourage broad-based private-sector growth and job creation through a focus on small and medium enterprises, entrepreneurship, workforce development, trade promotion, and the development of the tourism and agricultural sectors; promote government accountability, transparency, and human rights; support improvements in education; and help improve the quality of health services. The request also includes continued funding for the Egyptian-American Enterprise Fund that will invest in promising Egyptian businesses and stimulate job creation.

- **Lebanon ($70 million):** The FY 2014 request supports Lebanese institutions that advance internal and regional stability, combat the influence of extremists, and promote transparency and economic growth. These goals support a peaceful Middle East and a direct enhancement of U.S. national security. The request includes assistance to promote Lebanon's sovereignty and stability by strengthening credible and capable public institutions, improve the quality of life for ordinary Lebanese, and promote economic prosperity across sectarian lines. The United States continues to closely monitor developments in Lebanon, in particular the Government of Lebanon's adherence to international obligations and the rule of law. The program continues to emphasize the funding of non-governmental organizations.

- **Yemen ($45 million):** The FY 2014 request will support Yemen's ongoing political transition and constitutional reform, as well as women and youth, advancing U.S. interests by promoting good governance, democratic reform, and regional stability. The request will also continue to support Yemen's critical humanitarian and economic development needs through community livelihood programs, particularly for at-risk populations, and will fund key agriculture programs in a sector that historically accounts for roughly one half of Yemen's employment.

- **Tunisia ($30 million):** Contributing to Tunisia's democratic and economic evolution advances U.S. interests in a number of ways by helping to build a locally legitimate example of responsive and accountable governance, economic prosperity, and regional stability. The FY 2014 request funds activities that bolster governance and civic engagement; continue USAID's program to develop Tunisia's information and communications technology sector; invest in education; expand access to

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

- **Near East Regional Democracy ($30 million):** The FY 2014 request will be used to expand and enhance existing Near East Regional Democracy-funded activities aimed at increasing the capacity of citizens and civil society in the region to promote internationally recognized democratic and human rights principles. The request includes $7 million to support cutting edge tools and requisite training that promote Internet Freedom and enhance the safe, effective use of communication technologies. As specific opportunities arise or new openings occur, additional focus areas may emerge that are in line with U.S. Government policy in the region.

- **Iraq ($22.5 million):** In line with the reduced U.S. Government footprint in Iraq, the Administration envisions a much smaller bilateral assistance program in Iraq focused on U.S. priorities such as programs for vulnerable populations and democracy and governance.

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

- **Afghanistan ($535.3 million):** FY 2014 base resources will provide support during the ongoing security transition and the Afghan Presidential election, perhaps the most critical phase of our engagement in Afghanistan. Continued, sustained support to Afghanistan throughout this period is essential to solidifying the progress made over the last decade and helping establish Afghanistan as a stable, prosperous, and secure nation in a stable, prosperous, and secure region. In concert with the ESF-OCO funding for Afghanistan, this request will strengthen Afghan public and private institutions to be sufficiently resilient to withstand the longer-term economic, security, and governance challenges associated with the security transition and the drawdown of international forces. In the transition period, programming will shift from an emphasis on stability interventions to medium- and long-term efforts in key areas in economic growth, agriculture, health, education, rule of law, and good governance, all of which are critical to Afghanistan's development. Resources will continue to emphasize support of women and girls and their full participation in the economic, social and political arenas. U.S. assistance will be allocated in accordance with the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, which prioritizes and incentivizes Afghan reforms in areas including respect for the rights of women and minorities, improved governance, anti-corruption efforts, and improved legislation to support private investment.

- **Pakistan ($513.5 million):** Base resources requested in FY 2014 will support the continued implementation of the U.S. Civilian Assistance Strategy for Pakistan. Assistance will include medium- to long-term development assistance programs that will further the foundation for a stable economy and a strong, moderate, competent, and democratic government that exercises authority across all of its territory and is responsive to its people. Funding will focus on programs to help Pakistan address its energy challenges; increase economic growth, including agriculture; help stabilize vulnerable areas; and improve delivery of social services, particularly education and health. Improving governance, accountability, and gender equality are cross-cutting priorities in all sectors. Assistance for short-term stabilization programs that provide immediate assistance to conflict-prone areas is requested in ESF-OCO.

- **Kyrgyz Republic ($38.3 million):** U.S. assistance is focused on supporting newly-formed democratic institutions and addressing the Kyrgyz Republic's broad, underlying development challenges and chronic instability, which were exacerbated by the effects of the 2010 political upheaval and ethnic violence. Programs will work to bolster civil society and democratic institutions, support the rule of law and human rights, empower the private sector, strengthen food security, and address key social issues such as education.

- **Nepal ($34.5 million):** Funding will help increase food security; combat the effects of global climate change; and support community mediation to address local disputes before they escalate to conflict and violence. Programs will also build the capacity of governmental and non-governmental organizations to combat human trafficking; support the integration of former Maoist combatants into a post-conflict society; and assist the Nepal Election Commission with security planning and preparations for upcoming elections. Disaster risk reduction will be integrated across foreign assistance activities.

- **Tajikistan ($19.1 million):** Assistance is focused on ensuring the stability of Tajikistan, particularly in light of the military drawdown in Afghanistan. Programs will seek to strengthen local governance and improve education. Funding will also be used to increase food security by seeking to solve systemic problems that contribute to food shortages such as inequitable access to water, inadequate supplies of seeds and fertilizer, a lack of modern technologies, and poor farm practices.

- **Central Asia Regional ($20.9 million):** In FY 2014, U.S. assistance will continue to support regional cross-border activities under the New Silk Road initiative, which aims to further Afghanistan's economic integration into the broader region. Specifically, these resources will fund projects that increase trade and improve the transit of legal goods and services across borders, increase regional cooperation on the use of energy resources, increase cooperation and rational use of water and other natural resources, and improve governance along trade and transit corridors.

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

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

- **Haiti ($139 million):** Funding in the FY 2014 request will continue supporting the U.S. commitment to help build a stable and more prosperous Haiti by engaging in partnership with the Government and

people of Haiti, and other donors and private sector partners. The request supports long-term development in the four strategic pillars of the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Haiti Strategy and will focus on these key sectors: infrastructure and energy; food and economic security; health and other basic services; and governance and rule of law. The request provides support in these areas to help Haiti continue to rebuild and transform itself into a secure, prosperous, democratic nation that meets the needs of its people and contributes to regional stability.

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

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

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

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

- **Mexico ($35 million):** The FY 2014 request will support our relationship with the new Mexican administration. The United States will continue its partnership with Mexico and expand mutual cooperation under the Merida Initiative to address security risks from drug trafficking, violent crime, and rule of law capacity in Mexico. Specifically, ESF funding will focus on strengthening and institutionalizing reforms to improve the rule of law and respect for human rights and building strong and resilient communities able to prevent and reduce crime and violence. A more stable Mexico will increase the United States' national security, enhance economic growth potential, and protect U.S. citizens along our shared border.

- **Cuba ($15 million):** The FY 2014 request will support fundamental freedoms and respect for basic human rights. Programs will support humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families, strengthen independent Cuban civil society, and promote basic freedoms, particularly freedom of expression.

- **Venezuela ($5 million):** The FY 2014 request will help strengthen Venezuelan civil society and democratic institutions and support political competition-building efforts that will protect democratic space and seek to serve the interests and needs of the Venezuelan people. Funding will assist civil society and human rights organizations.

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

- **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) ($116.5 million):** As part of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI), OES programming constitutes an integral element of U.S. efforts on climate change. These funds include support for programs that forge new paths forward on clean energy and emissions reductions in connection with activities such as the Clean Energy Ministerial, the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, and the Global Methane Initiative, all of which were established as a result of U.S. diplomacy. FY 2014 funds will also support multilateral adaptation efforts through the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund, and sustainable landscapes and forests through the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility or similar programs. Outside of the GCCI, funds will support assistance to the Pacific Islands associated with the South Pacific Tuna Treaty that promotes American jobs and economic development in the important Pacific region. In addition, OES Partnerships funds will be used to promote cooperation and build global capacity for sound stewardship of environmental and natural resources in concert with global economic growth and social development.

- **Human Rights and Democracy Fund ($64 million):** Through the implementation of innovative programs and use of new technologies, the FY 2014 request for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund will address human rights abuses globally, wherever fundamental rights are threatened; encourage open political space in struggling or nascent democracies and authoritarian regimes; support civil society activists worldwide; and protect populations that are at risk, including women, indigenous populations, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered people. Programs will target protection of universal human rights, with a specific focus on ensuring the rights of traditionally marginalized populations, including people with disabilities and minority religious communities; support independent media and Internet Freedom; advance respect for workers' rights; and promote human rights practices in the global business environment.

- **Special Representative for Global Women's Issues (S/GWI) ($20 million):** The FY 2014 request includes $20 million for S/GWI, of which $15 million is for a new State Department Full Participation Fund. The Fund's purpose is to advance gender equality and the status of women and girls in all foreign policy objectives, highlighting activities in women's political and civic participation; women and the economy, and women, peace and security. The Fund will support innovative efforts by bureaus and embassies to integrate gender into foreign assistance programming. The remaining $5 million is for actions in support of the National Action Plan for Women Peace and Security (WPS).

- **Economic Growth, Education and the Environment (E3) ($14.8 million):** The requested funds will promote domestic finance for development by working with countries that have demonstrated a commitment to reform in the areas of fiscal transparency and revenue generation. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will also support U.S. export promotion by focusing on areas where improvements can have a catalytic impact on a developing nation's ability to conduct cross-border trade. Economic growth is key to U.S. national security and the foundation of America's strength. The Department of State and USAID build economic prosperity at home by opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition from developing to developed economies.

- **Energy Resources ($14 million):** The FY 2014 request will support improved energy sector governance and transparency, technical engagement to build awareness of the challenges involved in developing unconventional resources, and power sector reform and development to support the

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

Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund

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

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

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

The MENA IF will address two types of needs:

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

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

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

Significant Resources and Authorities Required

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Longer time horizon:** MENA IF funds would be available for five years, ensuring strategic commitment of resources and time to engage with host countries. These kinds of long-term incentive programs that are based on negotiated agreements will require longer period of availability of funds.

- **Loan guarantee authority:** Loan guarantees help partner governments mobilize larger amounts of affordable financing, at a risk-adjusted cost to the United States, to help restore investor confidence in publicly held debt by re-enforcing access to international private capital. Under a U.S. sovereign loan guarantee program, a recipient country issues sovereign debt in the international capital markets, governed by a bilateral agreement in which the United States agrees to repay some or all of the principal and interest to debt holders should the recipient country default on the debt. As a result, the guaranteed issuance leverages the United States' creditworthiness and lowers investors' evaluation of the risk associated with the sovereign debt issue, reducing the cost of financing for the recipient country.

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

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

- **Debt relief:** The request authorizes debt relief for debt owed to the United State and restructuring to provide countries with critical fiscal space for increased spending on job creation and other programs. Debt forgiveness can be in the form of either a flow treatment, which writes off payments, or stock reduction, which reduces the principal of the debt. Debt relief can, among other things, open up multilateral development bank support.

- **Enterprise Funds (EF):** The request would authorize EFs for countries in the region. The request also authorizes use of bilateral program funds for this purpose. Small and medium enterprise (SME) development is key to economic growth and unlocking the potential of transitioning societies. These funds leverage private investment and can generate interest from the business community in regulatory reforms relating to the business enabling environment, sparking greater engagement with the government on economic opportunity. These funds are also a way to work directly with the citizens of the country on entrepreneurial development.

- **Multilateral efforts:** The MENA IF will seek creative new ways to provide assistance other than through traditional government-to-government mechanisms – including support for local implementing partners - and where appropriate will seek to attract and support World Bank/IMF/African Development Bank/European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and other multilateral development banks, to multiply impact.

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

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

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

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

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

- **Peacekeeping support:** The MENA IF allows response to future events in the region by transferring funds for assessed contributions to UN peacekeeping missions, should such missions be authorized in the region. The authority to use a portion of the MENA IF funds for those assessed contributions before we have time to budget through the regular CIPA account will leverage much greater international support for peacekeeping and for US policy priorities.

- **Enhanced Operational Capacity:** MENA IF allows the funding of operations costs which will be associated with the design and implementation of programs and which are otherwise not budgeted for. This will ensure the right skills and capabilities are identified at the right time.

Applying and Expanding Lessons Learned

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

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

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

Reform initiatives will promote three primary outcomes:

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

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

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

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

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

2. **Joint (U.S.-partner country) analysis and program design**
   - Establish U.S.-partner country joint teams to ensure buy-in to final proposals

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

3. Implementation and monitoring

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

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

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

Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund

($ in thousands)

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

Migration and Refugee Assistance

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

1/ The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).
2/ The FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $100 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Migration and Refugee Assistance account.

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

Highlights

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

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

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

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

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

Overseas Assistance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assistance Programs in Africa

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

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

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

Assistance Programs in East Asia

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

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

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

Assistance Programs in Europe

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

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

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

Caucasian refugees and others elsewhere in the region.

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

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

Assistance Programs in the Near East

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

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

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

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

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

Assistance Programs in South Asia

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

[1] In addition, a portion of the FY 2012 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in South Asia.

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

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

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

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

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

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

Decades of ongoing violence in Colombia have internally displaced an estimated 4.8 million people, approximately 10 percent of its population. The request supports protection and assistance for the 0.2 million Colombians expected to be newly displaced in FY 2014 as well as for over 0.4 million Colombian asylum seekers and refugees in neighboring countries (Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, and Costa Rica). Their protection and assistance needs are expected to continue into FY 2014. At the same time, the FY 2014 request recognizes increased Government of Colombia resources devoted to the reintegration of IDPs as the country implements the Victims and Land Restitution law which seeks to restore land and provide reparations to victims of the conflict, 90 percent of whom are IDPs. Given this commitment by the Colombian government, funding will increasingly focus on supporting Colombian refugees and replicable model programs in areas of high displacement with low government capacity. The FY 2014 request will also support the regional programs of UNHCR to protect and assist refugees, stateless persons, and asylum seekers and programs of ICRC and IOM throughout the Caribbean. Haiti will remain a fragile state in FY 2014, and ICRC will continue to provide healthcare and improve water systems in conflict affected neighborhoods of Port au Prince and monitor prison conditions nationwide. IOM will continue to respond to emerging protection gaps, particularly in the field of assistance to survivors of GBV. The FY 2014 request allows the Department of State to meet its commitment to support the Migrant Operations Center at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base under Executive Order 13276. The Department of State is responsible for migrants determined to be in need of protection as well as assistance with their initial resettlement in third countries.

Protection Priorities

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

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

Migration

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

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

Refugee Admissions

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

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

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

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

Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel

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

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

Administrative Expenses

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

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

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

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

($ in Thousands)

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

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

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

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- $10 million provided shelter, protection, and health and nutrition assistance to IDPs in Mali and Malian refugees throughout the region.

- $26 million addressed the humanitarian needs of Sudanese refugees in South Sudan and Ethiopia who fled conflict in the Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States of Sudan.

In FY 2011, **$52.6 million** was drawn from the Fund:

- $12.6 million addressed the needs of those displaced as a result of violence and insecurity in Côte d'Ivoire, including shelter, protection, and water/sanitation support.

- $15 million supported humanitarian needs resulting from unrest in Libya, including emergency evacuation of third country nationals.

- $15 million provided assistance and protection to those affected by conflict in Côte d'Ivoire and Libya.

- $10 million provided critical humanitarian assistance to Somali refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti, including emergency nutritional support, access to water, health care, and essential non-food items.

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

- $33 million extended the Dadaab /Ifo refugee camp in Kenya, established a food distribution center for Somali refugees in Kenya, and averted serious food pipeline breaks in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and South America.

- $9.5 million provided shelter, warm clothing, health care, and services assisting victims of sexual violence to returned refugees and IDPs in Kyrgyzstan.

- $33 million provided emergency shelter, food, clean water, and health care to Afghan refugees and Pakistanis displaced as a result of the floods in Pakistan.

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

- $8.3 million assisted Pakistani, Afghan, and Georgian conflict victims.

- $6 million provided assistance and protection to Congolese IDPs and refugees in Uganda and southern Sudan as a result of the crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

- $20.3 million addressed humanitarian needs related to conflict in Gaza.

- $8 million provided shelter to IDPs and health care to the wounded due to the crisis in Pakistan.

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

- $32 million provided protection and assistance to those displaced by conflicts in Somalia, the DRC, the Central African Republic, Sudan, and Chad, supported refugee return and reintegration to Mauritania, and provided food assistance, health care, and temporary employment programs to Palestinian refugees in the West Bank and Gaza.

- $4.9 million addressed the needs of Kenyan refugees in Uganda and Tanzania as a result of the post-election crisis in Kenya.

- $32.8 million responded to the renewed or escalating conflicts in Darfur, Somalia, DRC, Yemen, and the region of Mali, Niger, and Senegal and averted serious food pipeline breaks in Africa, East Asia, Near East, South Asia, and the Western Hemisphere.

- $2.5 million provided shelter and non-food emergency relief to Zimbabwean refugees and asylum seekers in South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, and Zambia.

- $5.75 million provided emergency relief and medical assistance to IDPs and conflict victims as a result of violence in Georgia.

Peace Corps

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Millennium Challenge Corporation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inter-American Foundation

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

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

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

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

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

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

African Development Foundation

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

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

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

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

ADF programs support three important strategic goals:

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

Treasury Technical Assistance and Debt Restructuring

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

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

Treasury Technical Assistance

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

Debt Restructuring

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

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

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

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

The FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) enduring request of $1,129.7 million will support country and global programs critical to combat transnational crime, disrupt illicit trafficking, and assist partner nations to build their capacities to extend their reach of justice under the rule of law. INCLE-funded programs seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and strengthen weak or corrupt law enforcement institutions. FY 2014 INCLE funds are focused where security situations are most dire, and are used in tandem with host country government resources in order to maximize impact.

The INCLE request recognizes criminal networks disrupt U.S. trade, licit productivity and economic opportunities, while creating security vulnerabilities for U.S. citizens around the world. The FY 2014 INCLE request will continue to address national and personal security concerns in strategically important geographic regions such as the Western Hemisphere, South Central Asia, and Near East Asia. The request also focuses on emerging threats to stability and regional security in Central Asia and Africa. The FY 2014 INCLE-OCO request includes funding for Afghanistan.

Highlights:

Africa

- **South Sudan ($22 million)**: Funding will be used to develop the Republic of South Sudan's capacity to provide civilian security and basic justice services. Funds will support technical assistance and training for South Sudan's criminal justice sector officials, both through bilateral programs and through support to the UN Mission in South Sudan. INCLE programs will enhance short and long-term stability as South Sudan transitions domestic security responsibility away from the military to the South Sudan National Police Service and develops its justice and correctional institutions.

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

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

East Asia and the Pacific

- **Indonesia ($10.1 million)**: Assistance programs in Indonesia will strengthen and professionalize criminal justice sector institutions, including police and prosecutors. In addition to broad reform and institution-building efforts, the programs will support specialized capacity to investigate, interdict, and prosecute money laundering, terrorism, and other transnational crimes. INCLE funding will also support the Indonesian Government's counternarcotics efforts.

- **Philippines ($8 million):** Funding for the Philippines will build on previous years' achievements by broadening and deepening Philippine criminal justice sector institutional capacity. Funds will support police training and infrastructure development in the southern Philippines to shore up internal stability and build police investigative capacity in the wake of the Philippine military's withdrawal. In the justice sector, funds will support leadership development in the judiciary and prosecutors' offices and add a greater focus on anti-corruption assistance.

Europe and Eurasia

- **Kosovo ($10.7 million)**: U.S. assistance in Kosovo will support efforts to increase the capacity, professionalism, and accountability of law enforcement and justice sector institutions. Funds will be used to support the U.S. contribution to the European Union's rule of law mission; continue efforts to create and institutionalize democratic legal structures that meet international standards; and improve Kosovo's ability to investigate and prosecute complex criminal cases, such as war crimes, organized crime, and corruption.

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina ($6.7 million)**: Funding for Bosnia and Herzegovina will support programs designed to strengthen and professionalize Bosnian law enforcement and justice sector institutions. Specifically, funds will support efforts to increase the use of advanced investigative skills of the police and prosecutors, improve the trial advocacy capacity of state and sub-state level prosecutors, and strengthen the role of the judge as a neutral arbiter. Resources will also be used to support victim witness support offices at the sub-state level, bolster efforts to improve court security, and enhance police-prosecutor cooperation, with special emphasis on corruption and war crimes cases.

Near East

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

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

- **Iraq ($23.1 million):** In FY 2014, the Administration will continue rule of law, anti-corruption, and drug demand reduction programming in Iraq to build on progress in combating corruption, promoting judicial security, and advancing professional development within the criminal justice sector. To maintain strong U.S. relationships with promising Iraqi police leaders and support their professional development, the FY 2014 request seeks funding for an annual International Police Education and Training (IPET) program. This modest program would establish training fellowships in the United States. IPET would complement the ongoing U.S.-based police training program administered by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

- **Lebanon ($13.9 million)**: Support for Lebanon's security forces is a key component of U.S. efforts to strengthen the institutions of the Lebanese state, promoting stability and security in both Lebanon and the region. Funding will continue to improve the capacity of the Internal Security Forces (ISF) to exert sovereign authority throughout Lebanese territory, which is critical to the successful implementation of UNSCR 1701. FY 2014 funding will be used to provide technical assistance to the ISF to increase their professionalism and continue their shift in orientation toward the protection of, and service to, the Lebanese population, while improving country-wide perceptions of the ISF as a professional, non-sectarian institution. Additionally, funding will continue to support corrections reform efforts to improve prison management and operations.

- **Tunisia ($8 million)**: U.S. program assistance will support the ongoing police reform process, including Tunisian efforts to make civilian law enforcement institutions more accountable and transparent; enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary; and enhance the capacity of the Tunisian correctional system to manage prisons and detention centers in a safe, secure, humane, and transparent fashion.

- **Egypt ($4.1 million)**: Ongoing unrest in Egypt and recent clashes between security forces and protestors draw attention to the important role of police reform in Egypt's post-Mubarak transition and the need for effective, democratic security institutions. U.S. foreign assistance will support reforms in the police and justice sectors to help Egypt develop institutions that are professional, accountable, and responsive to the public.

<u>South and Central Asia</u>

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

- **Pakistan ($45 million):** In order to support the Administration's national security priorities in Pakistan, the FY 2014 INCLE request will continue to focus on strengthening Pakistan's criminal

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

- **Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI) ($7 million)**: This initiative will improve the ability of Central Asian countries to disrupt drug trafficking originating from Afghanistan and dismantle related criminal organizations through effective investigation, prosecution and conviction of mid- to high-level traffickers. The U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy for Afghanistan calls for enhanced regional and international community support for Afghan-led counternarcotics efforts, expanded U.S. Government counternarcotics engagement with Afghanistan's neighbors and regional actors, and strengthening of counternarcotics cooperation between Afghanistan and neighboring countries.

- **Tajikistan ($7 million):** Assistance to Tajikistan will promote security sector reform and the development of democratic institutions through border security, police reform, and justice reform programming. With the impending withdrawal of U.S. troops from Afghanistan, these resources are intended to help mitigate potential instability and build the capacity of Tajikistan's law enforcement agencies to address transnational threats emanating from Afghanistan and the broader region.

Western Hemisphere

- **Mexico ($148.1 million):** With the FY 2014 INCLE request, the United States and Mexican Governments will continue to focus on institutionalizing the rule of law, disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations, building a 21st Century border, and building strong and resilient communities. INCLE-funded programs will focus on developing Mexico's rule of law institutions through training, technical assistance, and limited equipment purchases. Programs will continue to provide assistance to federal and state criminal justice institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, and corrections institutions.

- **Colombia ($149 million):** Funding will support Colombian-led consolidation efforts to expand security, reduce drug trafficking and cultivation of illicit crops, and promote economic development through a comprehensive whole-of-government approach in former conflict and key rural areas. INCLE resources will also help the Colombian National Police to assume additional security responsibilities and combat the criminal drug organizations, the BACRIMs or "*bandas criminales*." Resources dedicated for aerial and manual eradication of illicit crops will continue to significantly reduce cocaine production, while support for interdiction efforts will assist in preventing the annual arrival of multiple metric tons of drugs to the United States and other markets. Funding will also support Colombia's judicial institutions, enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to address sensitive and complex criminal cases.

- **Peru ($26.3 million):** The FY 2014 INCLE request will support efforts by the Government of Peru to combat the illicit drug industry, including efforts to extend state presence in the Monzon region as well as the Apurimac and Ene River Valleys in order to oppose drug traffickers aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. FY 2014 INCLE funds will support drug interdiction and coca eradication operations, as well as precursor chemical seizures, improved controls at ports and airports, judicial reform, modernized and refurbished police stations, bases and equipment, and increased capacity amongst rule of law actors.

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

Global Programs

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

- **Inter-regional Aviation Support ($40 million)**: Funding will provide centralized core services for counternarcotics and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.

- **Washington-Based Program Development and Support ($39.6 million):** Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, travel, equipment, communications and utilities, and other support services to design, implement, evaluate and oversee INCLE programs. FY 2014 funds include a one-time cost associated with the relocation of Washington-based INL personnel into one central location.

- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) ($24 million):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds made available to support the Shared Security Partnership initiative will be used to support emerging regional security priorities in West Africa to enhance regional and local-level criminal justice institutions. The focus will be on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training at the West Africa RTC in Accra, Ghana that addresses high-profile crimes and a wide array of existing threats to U.S. national security posed by terrorist and criminal organizations.

- **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons ($18.7million):** These funds will assist committed governments of countries ranked as Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and some Tier 2 in the 2012 annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* to improve their capacity to combat trafficking in persons through rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements as well as victim protection services.

- **Demand Reduction ($12.5 million):** Funding for Demand Reduction will address pressing regional and global drug-related threats posed by methamphetamine, opiates such as heroin and opium, crack cocaine, and high-risk drug-using behavior that promote HIV/AIDS. Funding supports an innovative training model to certify addiction counselors, sub-regional training centers that disseminate best-practice approaches; drug-free community coalitions that target illegal drugs; research and demonstration that improve women's treatment and minimize child addiction; and the development of science and technology to better detect, quantify, and understand drug use and its health-related consequences.

- **Anti-Crime Programs ($12.5 million):** Funding will support efforts to address corruption and kleptocracy, money laundering and financial crimes, border security and alien smuggling, intellectual property and cyber crime, and transnational and organized crime.

- **Critical Flight Safety Program ($11.1 million)**: Funding will provide programmed depot-level maintenance and aircraft/aircrew safety of flight for the fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft fleet supporting counternarcotics and border security aviation programs worldwide.

- **Civilian Police and Rule of Law Program ($4.5 million):** Funds support enhanced pre-deployment training of advisors sent overseas, and a center of excellence to improve the Department of State's programming and ability to promote law enforcement, increase women's participation in programs, improve the quality and consistency of curricula delivered, and expand domestic law enforcement partnerships.

- **International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS) Program ($2.5 million):** Funds will provide training and capacity building support for police-contributing-countries to deploy highly trained and well-equipped officers to peacekeeping and stabilization missions, as well as help the United Nations with coordination, policy, and projects in support of police peacekeeping missions.

Overseas Program Development and Support

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

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

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

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

- The voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency ($88 million) supports programs in nuclear safeguards, nuclear safety and security, nuclear energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear science technologies. This request underscores the U.S. commitment to the organization, particularly its nuclear safeguards program.

- The Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program ($63.5 million) supports tailored activities aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or state acquisition of WMD materials and expertise. Initiatives include strengthening security for dangerous biological materials and potentially dangerous chemicals, engagement with scientists with WMD-applicable expertise, and decreasing the likelihood that terrorists could gain the technical expertise needed to develop an improvised nuclear device. GTR priorities include Yemen, Pakistan, and Iraq, where the combined risks of WMD proliferation and terrorism are greatest.

- The Export Control and Related Border Security program ($54 million) seeks to prevent states and terrorist organizations from acquiring WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons by helping partner countries to develop comprehensive strategic trade control and related border security systems. The program builds capacity to ensure that transfer authorizations support only legitimate trade, and to detect and interdict illicit transfers at borders.

- The contribution to the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization ($31 million) helps to fund the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the worldwide International Monitoring System as well as Preparatory Commission activities, including the development of the On-Site Inspection element of the Treaty's verification system. An additional

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

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) ($25 million) develops, negotiates, and implements carefully-vetted programs to destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), WMD-related materials and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. NDF undertakes rapid-response activities to reduce threats that are unforeseen and unanticipated around the globe, and is currently engaged in various activities in South Asia and the Middle East.

- The WMD Terrorism program ($5 million) undertakes specialized, targeted projects to improve international capacities to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction in support of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and to help develop capacity among our international partners to deter, detect, and respond to nuclear smuggling.

Anti -Terrorism Programs

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program ($169.5 million) has long been the U.S. Government's flagship program for counterterrorism law enforcement assistance to critical partner countries. ATA programs provide training, mentoring, advising, and equipment to help partner countries build or enhance a wide range of capabilities to detect, deter, and apprehend terrorists, including law enforcement investigations, border security, protection of critical targets, leadership and management of counterterrorism incidents, regional coordination and cooperation, critical incident management, and cyber security. ATA funding also supports the Regional Strategic Initiative, a global program that provides anti-terrorism training and equipment focused on addressing regional challenges.

- The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program ($25.1 million) provides computerized screening systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The request provides funds for the deployment of PISCES installations, including biometric enhancements, to critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel -- such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Yemen, Kenya, Thailand, and, since June 2012, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Chad, in addition to 12 other nations. The request also supports research, development and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving U.S. and host nation requests for customized interfaces with local and international databases, as well as deployment of portable PISCES installations for remote locations lacking infrastructure, while ensuring that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.

- The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program ($15 million) provides funding for anti-money laundering and counterterrorism finance (AML/CTF) training and technical assistance initiatives to enable our frontline partners to detect, disrupt, and dismantle money laundering and terrorist financing networks. CTF capacity building efforts will include developing AML/CTF legal frameworks and regulatory structures, establishing active and capable financial investigative units, and strengthening the capabilities of other relevant law enforcement, prosecutorial, and judicial institutions. The CTF program generally works through the interagency Terrorist Finance Working Group (TFWG) to leverage AML/CTF expertise across the U.S. government to develop and implement comprehensive AML/CTF training and technical assistance. CTF also works with the

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

- Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) program ($10 million) supports key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts to build political will among foreign government officials and civil societies to address shared counterterrorism challenges. By working with other government agencies and with nongovernmental organizations, CTE programs support initiatives and training, including through the United Nations and regional bodies to promote the rule of law and human rights while countering terrorism and raising awareness of the United Nations Global Counterterrorism Strategy and implementation of UN counterterrorism resolutions. This funding will also support activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, a multilateral forum that provides a platform for senior CT policymakers and experts to engage on a sustained basis to build and mobilize the expertise and resources needed to identify and address critical civilian counterterrorism capacity-building challenges in key regions and countries around the globe.

- The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program ($3 million) supports targeted counter-recruitment interventions for at-risk communities in high priority countries, and aims to build resilience against violent extremist narratives. NADR-funded CVE programming focuses on building the capacity of partner countries' law enforcement institutions to support community-level initiatives against violent extremism and address violent extremist threats in prisons (de-radicalization).

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

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

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Summary by Sub-Account

	FY 2012 Actual [1]	FY 2013 CR [2]	FY 2014 Request
NADR Total	711,270	714,381	616,125
Total - Enduring	590,113	593,724	616,125
Nonproliferation Programs	294,729	*	267,494
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	30,000	*	25,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	61,809	*	53,979
Global Threat Reduction	68,978	*	63,515
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	85,900	*	88,000
CTBT International Monitoring System	33,000	*	31,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	6,042	*	5,000
UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Trust Fund	1,500	*	-
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	7,500	*	1,000
Anti-terrorism Programs	146,284	*	222,631
Antiterrorism Assistance	79,284	*	169,540
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)	*[2.000]*	*	*[1,800]*
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	*[7,000]*	*	*[9,000]*
Countering Violent Extremism	-	*	3,000
Terrorist Interdiction Program	42,000	*	25,091
CT Engagement with Allies	8,000	*	10,000
Counterterrorism Financing	17,000	*	15,000
Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance	149,100	*	126,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	149,100	*	126,000
Total - Overseas Contingency Operations	121,157	120,657	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	120,657	*	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	500	*	-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Peacekeeping Operations

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

- **Mali ($83.8 million):** Requested funds will continue to support AFISMA, which began in January 2013 to stabilize Mali. Funds will support basic logistics support (e.g. food, fuel, and water) for Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) and Police-Contributing Countries (PCCs); non-lethal equipment for TCCs and PCCs; training of TCCs; possible advisory support; and strategic transport of personnel and equipment.

- **Global Peace Operations Initiative ($75 million):** FY 2014 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment of peacekeeping troops. In addition, consistent with the shift begun in FY 2010 from direct training of peacekeepers to a focus on building a sustainable national peacekeeping capacity, activities will focus on strengthening partner-country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of national peacekeeping trainer cadres; peacekeeping training centers; and other self-sufficiency oriented programs, events, and activities. Funds will also enable the United States to continue to support the deployment of troops to peacekeeping operations worldwide. Some FY 2014 funds may be used to continue GPOI support for collaboration with the Center for Excellence in Stability Police Operations. Finally, PKO funds will continue to underwrite an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to

ensure GPOI is achieving its goals.

- **Somalia ($70 million):** FY 2014 funds will be used to continue voluntary support to AMISOM, including training and advisory services, equipment, and transportation of forces from current and new troop-contributing countries. Given the newly recognized government of Somalia and the security gains and expansion made by AMISOM, increased support to the national Somali military forces is critically important. Accordingly, PKO funds will be used to professionalize and provide operational support to Somali security forces, to ensure their capability in contributing to national peace and security in support of the international peace process efforts, and as part of a multi-sector approach to post-conflict security sector reform. Funds to pay the United States' portion of the UN assessment for support of the UN Support Office for the AMISOM (UNSOA) are being requested in the Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities account.

- **South Sudan ($38 million):** FY 2014 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to build and transform the Sudan People's Liberation Army in South Sudan from a guerilla army to a professional military force subordinate to civilian leadership and protective of human rights. Funds will continue to provide support for this transformation process, including the refurbishment, operations, and maintenance of training centers and divisional headquarters; strategic and operational advisory assistance; unit and individual professional training; and communications and other non-lethal equipment for the military.

- **Multinational Force and Observers ($28 million):** The FY 2014 request includes funds to continue the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai, which supervises the implementation of the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, a fundamental element of regional stability.

- **Africa Regional ($21.2 million):** FY 2014 funds will be used to support the following programs.

- *Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT) ($10 million):* The FY 2014 request continues support for PREACT, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative in East Africa that is based upon best practices of the TSCTP. Funds will support advisory assistance, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the East Africa region.

- *Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS) ($7.2 million*): The FY 2014 request continues efforts to address and stabilize regional crises on the African continent. In particular, funds will support activities in areas such as the Great Lakes region in Central Africa, the Mano River region in West Africa, and the Horn of Africa. Examples include countering the Lord's Resistance Army in Central and East Africa, and addressing spillover from the conflict in Sudan into neighboring Chad and the Central African Republic. Funds will support monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment. Funds will also support the military component of broader security sector reform efforts in Guinea through training, advisory services, limited infrastructure projects, and non-lethal equipment.

- *Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) ($2 million):* The FY 2014 request includes funds to increase African maritime security capabilities through the provision of regional training activities (including the training component of the Department of Defense's Africa Partnership Station program) and provide modest training equipment. By enhancing U.S. partners' maritime enforcement capabilities, the initiative helps to develop African maritime forces that can better respond to piracy, terrorist activity, illegal fishing, environmental threats, and trafficking in drugs, arms, and humans.

- *Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) ($2 million):* The FY2014 request will support professionalization at the institutional level of select African partner nations. This program will complement, but not duplicate, the International Military Education Training program which focuses on direct training of African military and select civilian personnel primarily in the United States, although some training occurs in country. AMEP funds will provide training, advisory support, and potentially equipment and supplies to African military training institutions to enhance their ability to professionalize their militaries, including an appreciation of civilian control of the military, respect for the rule of law, and human rights.

- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) ($16.1 million):** The FY 2014 request continues support for the TSCTP, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between countries. Funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo ($11 million):** FY 2014 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to reform the military in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) into a force capable of maintaining peace and security, to include development of the military justice system and sustaining a light infantry battalion to stabilize eastern DRC. Funds will support advisory assistance at the strategic and operational levels, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements that contribute to the professionalization of the Congolese military.

- **Cote d'Ivoire ($2 million):** The FY2014 request will continue to support the military component of broader security sector reform efforts in Cote d'Ivoire. Funds will support training, advisory support, limited infrastructure, and non-lethal equipment.

- **Liberia ($2 million):** The FY 2014 request continues to support the long term effort to transform the Liberian military into a professional, 2,100-member-strong armed force that respects the rule of law and has the capacity to protect Liberia's borders and maintain adequate security in the country. Funds will primarily provide for operational support of existing infrastructure of the new military and some advisory and/or training support.

International Military Education and Training

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1/]	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
International Military Education and Training	105,788	106,435	105,573	-215

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

The FY 2014 request for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is $105.6 million. As a key component of U.S. security assistance, IMET promotes regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military training and education. Through professional and technical courses and specialized instruction, most of which are conducted at military schoolhouses in the United States, the program provides students from allied and friendly nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards. IMET students are exposed to the concepts of democratic values and respect for internationally-recognized standards of human rights both through the courses they attend and through their experience of living in and being a part of local communities across the United States. IMET serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals. IMET also helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges, including terrorism, and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges in a collaborative manner.

Highlights:

- **Africa ($13.5 million)**: IMET programs focus on professionalizing defense forces in support of efforts to respond to regional crises and provide for long-term stability on the continent. Major IMET programs are focused in Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and South Sudan - states critical to long-term regional peace and stability. There is also a new request for Somalia given the recognition of the government of Somalia in January 2013.

- **East Asia and the Pacific ($9.3 million)**: IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners and developing their skills in counter terrorism. Priority recipients include Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

- **Europe and Eurasia ($29.6 million)**: IMET programs enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces. Importantly, these programs help to ensure that those nations that fight alongside the United States have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. The largest programs are those in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.

- **Near East ($20.5 million)**: IMET programs focus on critical countries such as Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, and Yemen with the purpose of enhancing professionalism, providing the technical training necessary to maintain equipment of United States origin, and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military, topics that are critical for the development of security forces in the region in a time of change.

- **South and Central Asia ($13.3 million)**: Major IMET programs in this region include Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Bangladesh, and the Kyrgyz Republic. This assistance will expose future military leaders to U.S. military practices and values, including respect for the rule of law, human rights, and

civilian control of the military, while fostering U.S. security cooperation and improving the professionalism and defense capabilities of partner militaries in areas such as border security and counterterrorism. Programming in South Asia will also focus on increasing the capacity of partners to strengthen maritime security in the region.

- **Western Hemisphere ($14.4 million)**: IMET programs in the Western Hemisphere focus on professionalizing defense forces, including those of Colombia, El Salvador, and Mexico, and enhancing their ability to respond to regional security challenges. Priorities include promoting the continued professionalization and modernization of Colombian military forces with a focus on human rights and strengthening the Government of Mexico's efforts to professionalize Mexican military personnel, to further institutionalize respect for human rights and the rule of law in military operations, and to improve and expand the military's capacity to fight international crime.

Foreign Military Financing

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1/]	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Foreign Military Financing	6,312,000	6,343,885	5,956,959	-355,041
Enduring	5,210,000	5,241,885	5,445,959	235,959
Overseas Contingency Operations	1,102,000	1,102,000	511,000	-591,000

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

The FY 2014 enduring request for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) of $5,446 million furthers U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that Coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals and share burdens in joint missions. FMF promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and containing transnational threats including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. Increased military capabilities establish and strengthen multilateral coalitions with the United States, and enable friends and allies to be increasingly interoperable with U.S., regional, and international military forces. FMF assistance also supports ongoing efforts to incorporate the most recent North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members into the organization, support prospective NATO members and Coalition partners, and assist critical Coalition partners in Afghanistan.

The FY 2014 FMF request maintains prior-year assistance levels for Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, and continues the planned reduction in funding for Iraq, which is detailed in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) section. In addition, the request supports funding for Coalition partners and allies, and is consistent with other requirements to promote U.S. national security, fight extremism, secure peace in the Middle East, and to increase our focus on Asia.

Highlights:

- **Near East ($4,840 million):** The majority of FY 2014 FMF funding will provide continued assistance to the Middle East and North Africa region, including support for Israel in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding; support for Jordan's force modernization, border surveillance, and counterterrorism efforts; and programs that consolidate gains in the development of counterterrorism capabilities and professional militaries. The U.S. Government expects to continue its ongoing assistance to Egypt in order to maintain the security pillar that is a cornerstone of U.S. regional strategic interests, and to continue programs that foster a disciplined, well-trained Egyptian military that is respectful of human rights and capable of securing its borders from terrorists and illicit trafficking. Funds will also provide an incentive for the government of Lebanon to uphold its international obligations. Since the political situation in the Middle East and North Africa remains fluid, longer-term specifics of the program will be reviewed in light of changing circumstances.

- **South and Central Asia ($311.3 million):** The FY 2014 request includes $300 million to support Pakistan’s security forces by providing equipment and training to enhance their counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities. Elsewhere in the region, assistance will build border and maritime security and counterterrorism capabilities.

- **Europe and Eurasia ($86.6 million):** In Europe and Eurasia, FMF assistance furthers defense reform, military modernization, and interoperability of recipient country armed forces with the United States and NATO. A key focus of the program is supporting Coalition partners, including Poland, Georgia, Romania, and Bulgaria, to enable the recipients to undertake overseas deployments and peacekeeping missions, lessening the burden on U.S. forces.

- **East Asia and the Pacific ($72.5 million)**: Assistance will meet security challenges by enhancing ties with allies and partners. Programs will support the Administration's rebalance towards Asia by demonstrating U.S. commitment to priority regional security concerns of maritime security and disaster relief, enabling troop-contributing countries to participate in peacekeeping and coalition operations, increasing educational opportunities and English language capacity in support of deeper partnership with the United States, developing mutual understanding, and building the professionalization of partner nations' security forces, including strengthening democratic values and human rights.

- **Western Hemisphere ($60.2 million):** FMF in the Western Hemisphere supports our partners' efforts to control national territory, modernize defense forces, and secure the southern approaches to the United States. FMF will continue to support Colombia's efforts to ensure that their security gains are irreversible and support the transition of our relationship toward that of a strategic partnership. FMF will also support Mexico's efforts to control national territory, enhance cooperation with the U.S., and support maritime and related security efforts of partner nations in the Caribbean through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative. Additionally, increased FMF funding to Central America will support partner efforts to control their national territory and maritime borders, denying safe haven and operating areas to transnational criminal organizations and others who drive violence that threatens the security of our partners.

- **Africa ($15.3 million):** In Africa, assistance will support defense reform, enhance counterterrorism capabilities, promote interoperability, and expand recipient countries' capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations.

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

Global Security Contingency Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Global Security Contingency Fund	23,000	-	25,000	2,000
Enduring	-	-	25,000	25,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	23,000	-	-	-23,000

1/ FY 2012 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $23 million from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund to the Global Security Contingency Fund.

The FY 2014 request of $25 million for the Global Security Contingency Fund will be the third year of the three year pilot initiative, started in FY 2012, to streamline the way the U.S. Government provides assistance to enhance the capabilities of military forces and other security forces responsible for conducting border and maritime security, internal security, and counterterrorism operations, as well as the government agencies responsible for such forces, in response to emergent challenges or opportunities. The Fund is intended to strategically address changing, transnational, asymmetric threats, and emergent security, political, and economic challenges and opportunities. The Fund can also provide support to the justice sector (including law enforcement and prisons), rule of law programs, and stabilization efforts where the Secretary of State determines, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, that conflict or instability challenges civilian providers to deliver such assistance. Programs under this Fund are jointly developed and funded by the Department of State and the Department of Defense, and implemented primarily by these agencies, the U.S. Agency for International Development, or the most appropriate U.S. government agency.

Special Defense Acquisition Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund offset	-100,000	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-	-100,000	-100,000	-
Net Cost for Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-

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

The FY 2014 request reflects an additional $100 million in new SDAF obligation authority to be funded by offsetting collections. In FY 2014, offsetting collections will be derived from SDAF sales of stock as well as other receipts consistent with section 51(b) of the Arms Export Control Act. The FY 2014 request will support advance purchases of high-demand warfighter support equipment that have long procurement lead times. Long procurement lead times are often the main limiting factor in our ability to provide coalition partners with critical equipment to make them operationally effective in a timely manner. Improving the mechanism for supporting U.S. partners is a high priority for the Departments of State and Defense.

Multilateral Assistance

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1/]	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Multilateral Assistance	2,966,293	2,989,277	3,196,424	230,131
International Organizations and Programs	343,905	350,839	320,645	-23,260
International Development Association	1,325,000	1,333,109	1,358,500	33,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364	118,083	186,957	69,593
Global Environment Facility	89,820	90,370	143,750	53,930
African Development Fund	172,500	173,556	195,000	22,500
African Development Bank	32,418	32,616	32,418	-
Asian Development Fund	100,000	100,612	115,250	15,250
Asian Development Bank	106,586	107,238	106,586	-
Inter-American Development Bank	75,000	75,459	102,020	27,020
Enterprise of the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,153	6,298	-18,702
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	4,699	-	-4,670
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000	135,826	135,000	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	30,184	30,000	-
Clean Technology Fund	184,630	185,760	215,700	31,070
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900	50,205	68,000	18,100
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	167,000	168,022	145,300	-21,700
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	7,500	7,546	30,000	22,500
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	-	-	5,000	5,000

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

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

3/ FY 2012 Actual excludes the transfer of $100 million from the Economic Support Fund for the Global Environment Facility ($30 million), the Clean Technology Fund ($45 million), and the Strategic Climate Fund ($25 million).

4/ FY 2012 Actual excludes the transfer of $25 million from the Development Assistance account for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program.

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

The FY 2014 request of $320.6 million for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting and enhancing international coordination, as well as leveraging resources from other countries. From this account, the United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to accomplish transnational goals where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic. In other areas, such as development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its own assistance through support for international programs.

Highlights:

- **United Nations Children's Fund ($125 million):** U.S. voluntary contributions support the core budget of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which provides goods and services directly to the world's neediest children, and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity. UNICEF's development work is closely coordinated with that of U.S. Government and international development agencies.

- **United Nations Development Program ($67 million):** U.S. voluntary contributions are provided for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)'s regular budget, which supports its core administrative functions, basic development programming, and specific trust funds targeted in the areas of democratic governance and crisis prevention and recovery.

- **United Nations Population Fund ($37 million):** The United States continues to support the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Contributions to UNFPA bolster the Fund's continued efforts to reduce poverty, improve the health of women and children, prevent HIV/AIDS, and provide family planning assistance to women in over 150 countries.

- **UN Women ($7.5 million):** Created in 2010, the UN Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN Women) works to increase women's political participation, expand women's economic and educational opportunities, reduce violence against women, improve women's health, protect the rights of indigenous women and women with disabilities, facilitate women's political participation in all aspects of peace and security, and counter discrimination against women. This contribution to the core resources of UN Women will support programs and enable policies and programs related to women to be developed and implemented more efficiently.

- **International Conservation Programs ($7 million):** The United States is invested in several treaties on conservation. One of the key initiatives supported through the U.S. contribution to International Conservation Programs is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Other initiatives include the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the newly established Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), UN Forum on Forests, International Tropical Timber Organization, and the FAO National Forest Program Facility.

- **Multilateral Action Initiative ($1 million):** This initiative will allow for timely funding of voluntary contributions to support specific multilateral activities in order to address priority and emerging needs that were not known or did not exist at the time of the Budget submission. The primary aim of this initiative is to allow the United States to fund responses to unanticipated peace and security challenges and other crises, as well as spur innovation and reform in multilateral organizations through timely seed money.

Multilateral Development Banks

The FY 2014 Request for the multilateral development banks (MDBs) is comprised almost entirely of annual commitments negotiated and authorized in previous years. These include a continuation of the capital increases at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the Asian Development Bank (AsDB). Investments in multilateral institutions remain a cost-effective way to promote U.S. national security, support broad-based and sustainable economic growth, and address key global challenges like environmental degradation, while fostering private sector development and entrepreneurship. Continued support preserves U.S. leadership at the MDBs—leadership that has greatly benefited both the MDBs and U.S. taxpayers for more than 60 years.

Treasury's Request includes funding for the concessional windows at the MDBs that support the world's poorest countries. MDB concessional facilities are an important source of financing for development needs in many of the world's most fragile and post-conflict states. The projects they support help save lives by combating extreme hunger and poverty while promoting global stability, prosperity, and private sector growth. The FY 2014 Request includes funding for the third and final installment of the sixteenth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) and the third and final installment of the twelfth replenishment of African Development Fund (AfDF). In addition, Treasury is requesting funding that will both meet the U.S. commitment to the first installment of the tenth replenishment of the Asian Development Fund (AsDF) and clear a portion of U.S. arrears at the AsDF, which currently total over $326 million. Treasury's Request also includes $6.3 million to clear a portion of the outstanding U.S. arrears to the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF).

Food Security

The FY 2014 Request includes $135 million for a contribution to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP). Investments made by GAFSP continue to make major strides in improving agricultural development in countries seeking to reduce food insecurity. In 18 countries, smallholder farmers have seen significant increases in productivity on a per hectare basis with corresponding income gains. In Haiti, farmers have more than doubled their yields; in Bangladesh, farmers have had their first-ever surplus of rice. GAFSP is responsive to country needs and is aligned with their own home grown strategies. It fosters cooperation among donors and allocates resources based on results.

The food security budget also includes $30 million for the second of three installments for the ninth replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the only global development finance institution solely dedicated to improving food security for the rural poor. This request is equivalent to our annual commitment under the previous replenishment, made in 2008.

Environment and Clean Energy

The FY 2014 Request includes $427.5 million for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), and three programs supported by the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF): The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the Forest Investment Program (FIP), and the Program for Scaling up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries (SREP). FY 2014 funding for Treasury's multilateral environment and clean energy programs will spur direct action and investment by other countries to reduce their own pollution sources and advance ongoing efforts. These global actions mitigate threats to our domestic environment that increasingly originate beyond our own borders, enhancing our national security and providing opportunities for U.S. businesses, especially in clean energy.

The U.S. contribution leverages significant funding from other donors, developing country governments, development institutions, and the private sector. Each U.S. dollar contributed to the GEF, CTF, and SCF leverages four to five additional dollars from other donors and six to ten times that from other funding sources—including the private sector.

Debt Relief

The FY 2014 Request includes $175.3 million to meet a portion of the U.S. commitment to the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) at IDA and the AfDF under the current replenishment cycles. MDRI, together with associated debt relief efforts, reduced the debt burden for participating countries by about 90 percent as compared to the debt levels existing prior to entering the debt relief process. As a result, these countries have been able to increase poverty-reducing expenditures by an average of more than three percentage points of GDP over the past ten years.

Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund

The FY 2014 Request includes $5 million for the Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund, a new multi-donor trust fund administered by the World Bank. This fund was created under the U.S. chairmanship of the Group of 7 to assist Arab countries that are members of the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition (currently Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, Morocco, Libya, and Yemen) as they address their diverse economic challenges during their political transitions. The fund provides quick dispensation for small grants to help countries put in place economic policies and government reforms that will allow them to attract greater flows of capital. A wide range of countries have already provided or committed to provide funding, including the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Canada, France, Japan, Russia, Kuwait, and Qatar.

International Monetary Fund

Treasury is seeking legislation within its FY 2014 Budget Request for the International Monetary Fund (IMF). G-20 leaders and the IMF membership reached agreement at the 2010 Seoul Summit on a set of IMF quota and governance reforms designed to enhance IMF effectiveness. The U.S. successfully achieved its negotiating priorities: (1) a U.S. quota increase with a corresponding roll back in our participation in the IMF's New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB); and, (2) preservation of U.S. veto power in the IMF.

Legislation is needed to increase the U.S. quota in the IMF by approximately $63 billion and simultaneously reduce by an equal amount U.S. participation in the NAB. This action results in no overall change in U.S. financial participation in the IMF. The legislation is also necessary to allow the U.S. to accept an amendment to the IMF Articles of Agreement facilitating changes in the composition of the IMF Executive Board while preserving the U.S. board seat.

Since its inception, the IMF has been a critical tool for the U.S. in promoting global financial stability. The IMF supports U.S. jobs, exports, and financial markets. During crises abroad, the U.S. leverages the IMF to protect our domestic economy.

As the world's largest economy, the U.S. is the only country with a veto to shape major IMF governance and resource decisions. As emerging economies play a bigger role and seek greater influence, it is critical that the U.S. maintains its influence in the global economy in the coming years. This requires ensuring the IMF remains the leading first responder with adequate quota resources and that the U.S. continues to preserve its veto power. Unless the U.S. acts now to honor its IMF commitments, we risk jeopardizing our leadership position.

Finally, the IMF is a safe and smart investment, with a rock solid balance sheet including reserves and gold holdings that exceed total IMF credit outstanding (about $140 billion). The IMF has never defaulted on any U.S. reserve claims on the IMF since its inception nearly 70 years ago.

The required authorization requests, including for mandatory funding for the IMF quota increase and NAB rollback, will be submitted separately. The proposal has an assumed enactment date in fiscal year 2013. The net cost of the proposed IMF legislation is zero, both in terms of budget authority and outlays.

Export-Import Bank of the United States

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1/]	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Export-Import Bank of the United States	-799,700	-752,925	-831,600	-31,900

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

The FY 2014 Budget estimates that the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) export credit support will total $42.7 billion in lending activity, and will be funded entirely by receipts collected from the Ex-Im Bank's customers. These receipts are expected to total $972.1 million in excess of estimated losses in FY 2014. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay $114.9 million for administrative expenses. The administrative expenses estimate includes funding to meet the increased demand for services; for significant improvements to outreach and business development initiatives to increase the number of small business that export; for enhancing the Bank's underwriting and monitoring capabilities; and to upgrade the Bank's antiquated systems infrastructure. The Bank forecasts a net return of $832 million to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses or negative subsidy. The FY 2014 request for the Ex-Im Bank includes $4.6 million for the expenses of the Inspector General.

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

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1/]	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-265,734	-203,573	-198,200	67,534

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

As the U.S. Government's development finance institution, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is a critical development tool in fulfilling the President's national security, diplomacy and development commitments globally. OPIC mobilizes private capital and skills to help solve critical development challenges and in doing so, advances U.S. foreign policy. Because OPIC works with the U.S. private sector, it helps U.S. businesses gain footholds in emerging markets, catalyzing revenues, jobs and growth opportunities both at home and abroad. OPIC achieves its mission by providing investors with financing, guarantees, political risk insurance, and support for private equity investment funds.

OPIC's FY 2014 budget is fully self-funded and continues OPIC's thirty-five year consecutive track-record of positive contributions to the budget. From its FY 2014 estimated net offsetting collections, OPIC is requesting $71.8 million for administrative expenses and $31.0 million for credit subsidy. For every dollar of OPIC administrative resources, OPIC has historically made $151 in loans and guarantees; and in FY2014, we expect these resources will support up to $5.7 billion in new direct loans, risk insurance and loan guarantees and result in offsetting collections of over $300 million.

The requested resources, sourced from OPIC's own balances, are integral to OPIC's ability to continue to be a leading contributor to some of the most pressing policy priorities of the Administration. We anticipate that additional budget resources will be applied primarily to staff to: (a) help fill the President's and the Secretary of State's combined $3 billion pledge of OPIC support to the Middle East and North Africa; (b) meet the Administration's increased focus on development priorities in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in the energy and infrastructure sectors; and (c) fulfill OPIC's pledge under the recently-announced US-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership For a Sustainable Energy Future.

- **OPIC Delivers on U.S. Foreign Policy Priorities** – OPIC plays a critical role in fulfilling the President's commitments to economic reconstruction in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Haiti, supporting the economic development of the Middle East and North Africa, and in other key initiatives such as the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership For a Sustainable Energy, the Global Climate Change Initiative, Feed the Future, and the Partnership for Growth.

- **OPIC is Key Contributor of the USG response to Renewable Energy and Climate Change in Emerging Markets –**OPIC's annual commitments to renewable energy projects grew ten-fold in three years to over $1 billion, and accounts for approximately one-third of the U.S. Government's international climate finance commitments.

- **OPIC Supports Small Businesses –** Nearly two-thirds of OPIC projects last fiscal year were in support of small and medium sized enterprises, which have strong growth and employment potential.

- **OPIC Operates on a Self-Sustaining Basis and Has a History of Contributing to Deficit Reduction –** OPIC operates at no net cost to the American taxpayer, and has returned money to the U.S. Treasury for each of the past 35 years.

OPIC has a long history of catalyzing private sector investment which is critical to stabilizing economies following political turmoil and laying the groundwork for growth, jobs and opportunities. By balancing risks, returns and resources, OPIC generates returns to the budget, maintains itself as a fully self-sustaining Federal Corporation and has contributed to deficit reduction.

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1/]	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	50,000	50,306	62,662	12,662

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

The FY 2014 request for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) of $62.6 million will enable the Agency to continue its mission to help U.S. companies create jobs through the export of U.S. goods and services for priority development projects in emerging economies. USTDA links U.S. businesses to export opportunities by funding project planning activities, pilot projects, and reverse trade missions that create sustainable infrastructure and economic growth in its partner countries. In carrying out its mission, USTDA places particular emphasis on activities where there is a high likelihood for the export of U.S. goods and services during project implementation.

USTDA programs have a proven record of success. In FY 2012, USTDA identified over $2.2 billion in exports that were attributable to its activities. During the most recent ten-year evaluations period, the Ten Year Rolling Average currently consists of all USTDA activities completed between years 2000-2009. Due to the nature of USTDA's early project planning and development funding, this interval of time is used to capture a meaningful and relevant representation of the results of USTDA's program funds. USTDA's programs have generated over $63 in U.S. exports for every program dollar obligated by the Agency.

The FY 2014 budget request represents an increase of $5 million over the Administration's FY 2013 request for USTDA. This increase will allow USTDA to fill critical project development gaps that the Agency has identified which are impeding implementation of critical infrastructure projects overseas. The additional funds will enable USTDA to offer specialized assistance to help fill these gaps for meritorious projects through: (1) advisory assistance services to create the necessary legal and regulatory infrastructure to support private sector participation in various sectors to host countries, and to assist prospective project sponsors in complying with requirements of financial institutions to help move projects to successful implementation; and (2) engineering and design studies and impact assessments necessary to bring projects to financial closure.

USTDA will continue to prioritize support for projects in emerging economies in the energy, transportation, information and communications technology, and environmental sectors where its assistance can be most impactful for U.S. companies and partner countries. Key markets USTDA will target include Brazil, China, Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines, South Africa, Turkey, and Vietnam.

More broadly, USTDA's FY 2014 budget will support key U.S. policy objectives including, generating economic growth and jobs at home while promoting investments in "smart" development to ensure long-term sustainability in emerging economies. USTDA has a demonstrated capability to respond rapidly and effectively to U.S. foreign policy priorities that promote economic development overseas while creating export opportunities for U.S. companies. USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment decisions in host countries creates an enabling environment for sustainable economic development.

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1/]	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program	184,000	185,126	185,126	1,126

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

The FY 2014 request for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program is $185.1 million. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers this program. With these funds USDA will provide the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated technical and financial assistance to carry out pre-school and primary-school feeding programs in foreign countries in order to improve food security, reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition, and improve literacy and primary education. The program also supports maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant and nursing women, infants, and pre-school children.

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FY 2014 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)
($000)

	FY 2012 Actual OCO	FY 2013 CR OCO[1]	FY 2014 Request OCO	Change from FY 2012 CR to FY 2014 Request
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	**11,202,787**	**11,202,787**	**3,807,341**	**(7,428,446)**
STATE OPERATIONS - OCO	**4,627,457**	**4,627,457**	**1,499,141**	**(3,161,316)**
Administration of Foreign Affairs	**4,614,646**	**4,614,646**	**1,499,141**	**(3,148,505)**
State Programs	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	(3,106,873)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs[2]	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	(3,106,873)
Ongoing Operations	4,070,163	4,152,863	808,530	(3,261,633)
Worldwide Security Protection	236,201	236,201	390,961	154,760
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance[2]	**115,700**	**33,000**	**250,000**	**-**
Ongoing Operations	115,700	33,000	250,000	134,300
Worldwide Security Upgrades	-	-	-	-
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	**91,282**	**91,282**	**49,650**	**(41,632)**
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	8,500	8,500	-	(8,500)
Office of the Inspector General	67,182	67,182	49,650	(17,532)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	15,600	15,600	-	(15,600)
International Organizations	**101,300**	**101,300**	**-**	**(101,300)**
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	101,300	101,300	-	(101,300)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	**4,400**	**4,400**	**-**	**(4,400)**
International Broadcasting Operations	4,400	4,400	-	(4,400)
Other Programs	**8,411**	**8,411**	**-**	**(8,411)**
United States Institute of Peace	8,411	8,411	-	(8,411)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO	**6,575,330**	**6,575,330**	**2,308,200**	**(4,267,130)**
U.S Agency for International Development - OCO	**259,500**	**259,500**	**71,000**	**(188,500)**
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	255,000	255,000	71,000	(184,000)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	4,500	4,500	-	(4,500)
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	**3,834,516**	**3,177,016**	**1,382,200**	**(2,452,316)**
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)[3]	270,000	150,000	-	(270,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI)[4]	43,554	6,554	-	(43,554)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)[3]	40,000	30,000	-	(40,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF)[3, 4, 5]	3,151,962	2,761,462	1,382,200	(1,769,762)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)[3]	329,000	229,000	-	(329,000)
Department of Treasury	**1,552**	**1,552**	**-**	**(1,552)**
Treasury Technical Assistance	1,552	1,552	-	(1,552)

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)
($000)

	FY 2012 Actual OCO	FY 2013 CR OCO[1]	FY 2014 Request OCO	Change from FY 2012 CR to FY 2014 Request
International Security Assistance - OCO	**2,479,762**	**3,137,262**	**855,000**	**(1,624,762)**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)[4, 5]	574,605	983,605	344,000	(230,605)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)[4]	121,157	120,657	-	(121,157)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)[3, 4]	207,000	81,000	-	(207,000)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	1,102,000	1,102,000	511,000	(591,000)
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)[3]	452,000	800,000	-	(452,000)
Global Security Contingency Fund[3]	23,000	50,000	-	(23,000)

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

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

Overseas Contingency Operations Overview

The Administration's FY 2014 International Affairs request includes $3.8 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). This title funds the extraordinary, but temporary, costs of the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) operations primarily in the Frontline States of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. This approach, similar to the Department of Defense request, allows the Department and USAID to clearly identify the exceptional costs of operating in these countries that are focal points of U.S national security policy and require a significant U.S. civilian presence. In addition, it separates OCO costs from the permanent base requirements in the Frontline States, which will endure after OCO funding is phased out. In FY 2014, OCO funds will continue to support a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq, while normalizing Mission Baghdad operations. In Afghanistan, OCO funds will provide resources for the final stages of military-to-civilian transition and programs that will create the long-term stability for that nation. In Pakistan, the Department will continue to disrupt violent groups that destabilize the region while strengthening Pakistan's resolve to combat these issues.

USAID Operating Expenses - OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1/]	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
USAID Operating Expenses	255,000	255,000	71,000	-184,000

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

The Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review calls for "elevating American 'civilian power' to better advance our national interests and be a better partner with the U.S. military." The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Operating Expense (OE) request provides the resources to respond to this challenge. It funds the extraordinary costs of operations in the frontline state of Afghanistan.

For FY 2014, the $71 million USAID OCO OE request will cover the salaries and operational costs associated with approximately 112 of 267 personnel working on programs and activities deemed non-enduring for USAID operations in Afghanistan for FY 2014.

Economic Support Fund - OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1/]	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Economic Support Fund	3,151,962	2,761,462	1,382,200	-1,769,762

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

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

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

South and Central Asia – Overseas Contingency Operations ($1,382.2 million): The FY 2014 request includes funding to support extraordinary and temporary needs that will help stabilize conflict areas and aid in the transition to long-term sustainable and durable development of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

- **Afghanistan ($1,130 million):** FY 2014 resources are necessary for the continued security transition and the Afghan Presidential election, perhaps the most critical phase of our engagement in Afghanistan. Continued, sustained support to Afghanistan throughout this period is essential to solidifying the progress made over the last decade and helping establish Afghanistan as a stable, prosperous, secure nation in a stable, prosperous, secure region. Support from the United States will help to ensure credible elections and a political transition in 2014 consistent with Afghanistan's Constitution, and promote economic growth by improving the environment for investment and fostering links to regional economies. FY 2014 assistance will focus on promoting economic growth by investing in viable sectors including agriculture and extractives, improved governance, a better system of justice, and alternatives to the illicit production of narcotics. The United States will work with international partners to sustain gains in health and education and will expand support for women and girls through the critical transition period and beyond. The United States and the Government of Afghanistan are working together to make progress on the fundamental reforms objectives laid out in the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework. Assistance funds will help support progress in these areas and the United States is working in coordination with other major donors to create incentives for government enactment and implementation of reforms including respect for the rights of women and minorities, improved governance, anti-corruption efforts and improved legislation to support private investment.

  OCO resources in FY 2014 are essential to a successful ongoing security transition and to the continued stability of Afghanistan. They will be used to address stabilization needs as well as to solidify gains in areas still vulnerable to unrest. Infrastructure funding will help finalize and maintain investments in core projects that will bring sustainable power to the North and South – a critical component of the U.S. Government stabilization and economic growth strategies for Afghanistan. OCO funds will also support government reform efforts through the Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund and through other programs.

- **Pakistan ($252.2 million):** FY 2014 resources for Pakistan remains vital to achieving core U.S. national security objectives: defeating al-Qaida and its allies, enabling a responsible end to the conflict in Afghanistan, and promoting a stable, secure, and prosperous Pakistan. A stable Pakistan is especially important in FY 2014 as the United States continues to transition primary security responsibility in Afghanistan to Afghan forces. Civilian assistance directly supports U.S. goals by

addressing the development priorities of the Pakistani people and their democratically-elected representatives, working to promote economic growth, energy security, health and education, and good governance, which will help build Pakistan's security and stability over the long term.

OCO resources will be used to support the continuing rehabilitation and reconstruction of roads, bridges, and other infrastructure and facilities that further both a short-term counterinsurgency strategy and longer-term economic and democratic development in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. With FY 2014 resources, these activities will be expanded to additional areas of instability, including Karachi, Northern Sindh, and Southern Punjab. These investments support development in conflict and post-conflict regions in order to help make these areas less hospitable to insurgents, while enabling the civilian government and Pakistani law enforcement to operate more effectively.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement - OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1/]	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	574,605	983,605	344,000	-230,605

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

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

The FY 2014 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for Afghanistan and Pakistan. The request of $315 million for Afghanistan includes a full year of operations for the interdiction, justice, corrections, and various support programs in Afghanistan. The $29 million request for Pakistan will fund efforts to increase the reach of Pakistani law enforcement into the unstable areas bordering Afghanistan.

FY 2014 OCO funds will support interventions to prepare Afghanistan's civilian institutions to extend effective governance and provide credible security and rule of law as international troops draw down. The request for Administration of Justice funding will support activities where the Department of State had partnered with the U.S. military, such as providing justice training in the provinces. OCO funding will simultaneously prepare Afghan government justice institutions to assume responsibility for internal training and will support other capacity building programs in challenging areas deemed critical by joint civilian and military planners. Funding will promote citizens' ability to demand individual and legal rights as a balance against large security and law enforcement sector expenditures, and will be particularly useful in funding defense lawyers to represent defendants being transitioned from military detention to the civilian justice system. Funding would be used to continue corrections training and capacity building efforts through the Corrections System Support Program. Funds would also support the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers in developing prison industries and vocational programs, supporting vulnerable populations including juveniles, managing security threats, and with advisory and mentoring support. OCO funds will also enable sustainable renovations for security and humanitarian needs in provincial prisons and district detention facilities that are most at risk from the insurgency.

Additionally, FY 2014 OCO funds will support drug supply reduction programs aimed at disrupting insurgents' funding from the narcotics trade, while also building sustainable Afghan capacity to reduce opium poppy cultivation and to investigate and prosecute high-value drug traffickers. Funding will promote stabilization by incentivizing provincial governors' counternarcotics and supply reduction activities, including through support for sustainable, community-led development projects in provinces that have successfully reduced or eliminated poppy cultivation. Funds will also support enhanced Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) mobility and deployment efforts to target the nexus of illicit narcotics funding and insurgency that poses a threat to the stability during transition. INL will continue a strong focus on capacity building efforts, especially in technical areas such as electronic surveillance and intelligence analysis.

For Pakistan, the request of $29 million in OCO funding will support law enforcement and border security efforts such as infrastructure projects and aviation support that strengthen the presence and operational capabilities of Pakistani law enforcement in the challenging terrain bordering Afghanistan. Specifically, funding will support the construction of outposts and border security roads in the Federally Administered

Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province to help extend the reach of law enforcement into typically inaccessible areas. Funds will also support the Ministry of Interior Air Wing which enhances law enforcement operations countrywide against traffickers, militants, and criminals.

Foreign Military Financing - OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR [1/]	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2012
Foreign Military Financing	1,102,000	1,102,000	511,000	-591,000

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

The FY 2014 Foreign Military Financing (FMF) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request is for Iraq. FMF OCO funding for Iraq in FY 2014 will continue to ensure the sustainment of advances that Iraq has made in assuming responsibility for its own security.

The $511 million request will support the continued development and professionalization of the Iraqi military until the military becomes self-sufficient, and will provide an important vehicle for cementing the United States' enduring partnership with Iraq during an important period of transition. Of this amount, $11 million will support the administrative costs associated with this program to support the security assistance personnel at the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq.

The requested funding for FY 2014 broadly focuses on helping the Iraqis increase the capacity and professionalism of the Iraqi military and builds upon the efforts made since 2003 by the United States military, Coalition forces, and Iraqi military operations and initiatives. The FMF program will support the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq, and Iraq’s own significant purchases through the Foreign Military Sales program. It will also help ensure that a strong relationship is in place as Iraq continues to use its own fiscal resources to contribute to peace and security in the region. The program will focus on the development of enduring logistics capabilities and institutions to sustain U.S. and Iraqi post-war investments, professionalizing the security forces, and strengthening the United States' long-term strategic partnership with Iraq.

Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT or Treaty) is an important Presidential priority and an integral part of the Administration's nuclear nonproliferation and arms control strategy. The United States is one of eight remaining states whose ratification is required before the treaty can enter into force. In the interim, the signatory states, including the United States, created a Preparatory Commission (PrepCom) for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) to develop and provisionally operate the Treaty's verification system prior to entry into force. The Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance (AVC) works with foreign governments and international organizations, like the PrepCom, to establish the Treaty's verification regime, which will provide data and products that will be used along with U.S. national technical means to assess compliance with the legal obligations of the Treaty once the Treaty enters into force. This request maintains the U.S. Government contribution to the CTBTO, which is critical for ensuring international global monitoring for nuclear explosions through the International Monitoring System (IMS).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**40,500**	*****	**32,000**	**-8,500**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	40,500	*	32,000	-8,500

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

CTBT IMS: $31.0 million

As a signatory state to the CTBT, the United States receives an annual financial assessment, as determined by a modified United Nations Scale of Assessments, for its contribution to fund the approved budget of the PrepCom for the CTBTO. The CTBTO is charged with the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the IMS, a worldwide network of 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound and radionuclide sensing stations, linked to an International Data Center (IDC), designed to detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The data produced by the IMS are a useful supplement to U.S. National Means and Methods to monitor for nuclear explosions. In addition, the organization is continuing to develop the on-site inspection (OSI) element of the CTBT's verification regime, which will enable the fielding of inspection teams to investigate ambiguous events to determine if they were nuclear explosions.

Key Interventions

- Activities funded under this NADR Sub-Account are determined by the member states of the CTBTO PrepCom, which includes the United States, as the organization forms its annual program and budget. The total cost of that budget is split, based on a modified UN scale of assessments, and member states receive a bill for their share. Listed below are some of the key activities that will be accomplished in FY14 by the CTBTO.
- The OSI regime involves the deployment of a 40-person team with several tons of equipment to remote areas to carry out a suite of scientific measurements in the field to investigate a potential nuclear explosion. To aid in the development of this regime, the CTBTO is in the planning and preparation stages for an Integrated Field Exercise (IFE) to be conducted in 2014 (IFE14). This

exercise will build on the last large-scale IFE conducted in 2008, as well as numerous tests focused on individual aspects of an on-site inspection.

- The IMS is a large-scale globally distributed system consisting of a large number of pieces of equipment that must be maintained, repaired, and replaced on an ongoing basis to ensure that data are provided on a timely basis and with consistently high quality. The CTBTO is in the process of developing a logistics system, based on the practical experiences of network operation that can provide cost-effective, timely equipment servicing and replacement.
- The IDC's current design is based on 1990's computer hardware technology and software. A major project of the CBTO is a redesign of the IDC to move the software from proprietary, commercial code and dependencies, to an open-source software platform designed for modern computer hardware.
- A system of digitally signing IMS data at the station has been implemented to provide validation of data integrity. The CTBTO is currently implementing a public key infrastructure for managing the encryption keys for signing the data and validating commands sent to the IMS stations. The CTBTO is also progressively implementing validation of the digital signatures for an increasing number of stations into operational data handling processes.

CTBTO PrepCom: $1.0 million

This funding expedites completion of all elements of the verification regime associated with the CTBT, and increases the capability of the regime to contribute to U.S. national capabilities for nuclear explosion monitoring. The U.S. support provided by this funding assists the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime. The Nuclear Testing Verification and Monitoring Task Force (VMTF), consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, Defense, and the intelligence community, consults with the PTS and identifies projects to assist with its most pressing needs. Current and future projects fall into the following categories: improve the radionuclide component of the IMS; support the development of on-site inspection expertise, techniques, equipment and procedures; enhance IMS Waveform technology and maintenance support for the IDC; and assist selected states to develop capable National Data Centers.

Key Interventions

- Funds from this account will assist PTS efforts to engage medical isotope producers to use techniques to reduce their xenon emissions, provide information on such emissions to the IDC, and begin defining how medical isotope data should be used when it is received by the IDC.
- Continued development of regional models for use in Regional Seismic Travel Time (RSTT) software provided to the PTS to give the IDC state of the art capability to seamlessly merge regional seismic and teleseismic data together.
- Provision of two noble gas Smart Sampler systems to the PTS will help it optimize subsurface noble gas sampling during the IFE14 and will lead to the development of operational procedures for this equipment's use in an actual OSI.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The PTS provides regular monthly reports to member States on IMS station metrics including the status of station construction, certification, and maintenance; data volume and data quality received from each IMS station; the number of events detected by the IMS stations; the number of radionuclide samples analyzed at Treaty-designated radionuclide laboratories; the results of laboratory proficiency tests; volume of data and products transmitted to each member state; and

many other indicators of system performance. These activities, together with PTS activities to develop the On-Site Inspection element of the verification regime, are also briefed to the PrepCom member States by PTS officials. As a PrepCom member State, the United States does not directly participate in the PTS monitoring and evaluation activities; however, we do closely track reporting on these activities to ensure funds are being effectively managed and that development efforts are producing a robust and effective verification regime.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a member State, the United States makes use of current performance reporting by the PTS and their proposed activities for the coming year to establish a program of work and determine the PrepCom budget each year, setting priority areas for expenditures and directing actions to address performance issues. Selection of projects by the United States for contributions in kind is based on identifying areas where performance improvements can be made via such contributions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The PrepCom budget is based on a consensus of priorities established by the member States and reflected in an approved program of work. These priorities take into account the past performance of activities from prior budget years. The PrepCom then applies a modified United Nations scale of assessments, which in turn determines the amount of each State's share of the overall budget.

Counterterrorism

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As a nation, the United States faces an enduring challenge from transnational terrorism, especially from al Qaeda, its affiliates, and adherents. Advances in intelligence, technology, and military efforts have enabled the U.S. Government (USG) to do a better job disrupting and taking action against terrorists. However, there are limits to a kinetic-dominated approach against this increasingly diffuse, decentralized and complex threat. To succeed in this environment, the USG must adapt its strategy – bolstering the role that the civilian agencies and activities play in U.S. counterterrorism efforts to build partner capacity and seek out ways to deprive terrorists of the recruits they require.

To accomplish this, the Department of State's Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT), in coordination with other USG agencies, develops and implements counterterrorism strategies, policies, operations, and programs. CT's strategic counterterrorism approach focuses on countering violent extremism; building the capacity of civilian law enforcement institutions to address threats within their own borders; and seeking to build a stronger relationship with U.S. partners around the world to engage in a broader, more comprehensive counterterrorism effort that treats the rule of law as a critical part of the CT enterprise.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**138,775**	*****	**110,556**	**-28,219**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**67,407**	*****	**-**	**-67,407**
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	-	-5,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	62,407	*	-	-62,407
Enduring/Core Programs	**71,368**	*****	**110,556**	**39,188**
Economic Support Fund	5,000	*	12,000	7,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	66,368	*	98,556	32,188

Economic Support Fund
Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE): CVE is a pillar of the Administration's strategic approach to counterterrorism which recognizes that kinetic and tactical means are insufficient to counter all terrorist threats in the long term. Strategic counterterrorism must also focus on denying terrorist groups their most precious resource: new recruits. CVE programming provides positive alternatives to those most at-risk of radicalization and recruitment into violent extremism by countering violent extremist narratives and messaging and increasing partner (civil society and government) CVE capacities.

To counter the terrorist narrative, Economic Support Fund (ESF) funding will continue to support civil society and local communities as they work to amplify local voices that undercut al Qaeda's (AQ) legitimacy. These include victims of AQ terrorism, as well as former militants and women. To address drivers of extremism, CVE funds will provide positive alternatives to populations found to be most at-risk

of embracing AQ, AQ affiliate, or adherent views. To build partner capacity in priority countries as identified through interagency consensus, the program will engage with partner nations to develop, support, manage, and evaluate counter-radicalization and recruitment plans.

The USG interagency community continues to identify "CVE priority countries" and support programming that either fills specific gaps or tests new approaches, thereby leveraging interagency resources to maximize assistance to U.S. Embassies in priority countries to implement CVE programs. It is anticipated that programming will increasingly focus on CVE in post-crisis countries as assistance generally evolves into providing for longer-term development.

Key Interventions:

- The CVE program will counter and marginalize propaganda and messaging from AQ, its affiliates and other violent extremists, where they appear to be growing in influence.
- These efforts will be supported through specialized CVE training to relevant government institutions and civil society groups at the international CVE Center of Excellence in Abu Dhabi.
- Efforts are also aimed at meeting the need to deepen and expand support for women and women's organizations to prevent radicalization through community-based outreach, particularly in North and West Africa.
- A parallel effort includes expanding projects that deliver positive alternatives to youth at risk of radicalization into violent extremism.
- One innovative program approach leverages traditional and new media, along with traditional capacity-building and engagement activities, particularly in the Middle East and South Asia.
- CT will also continue providing small grants, under the Local Grants Program (LGP), to build capacity of civil society groups to counter violent extremism in at-risk communities.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Countering Violent Extremism: The NADR component of the CVE program complements the ESF-funded community engagement aspect of CVE programs by focusing on building law enforcement capacity to counter violent extremism. NADR funds will also be used to support technical assistance toward de-radicalization, especially for incarcerated terrorists being prepared for release after serving their term in prison, also known as prison disengagement.

Key Interventions:

- This request will support new CVE capacity-building training for law enforcement in under-governed or fragile states, including in North and West Africa, on how local law enforcement can engage communities vulnerable to radicalization through relationship and trust-building activities like direct outreach, sports team coaching, youth instruction and mentoring.
- Building on recent lessons learned and good practices, these funds will continue to support small grants, under the LGP, to fund proposals from U.S. Embassies designed to build capacity of host country law enforcement entities to interact effectively with communities and civil society to counter violent extremism.
- Efforts will also continue to provide training to prison and detention officials on how to recognize and mitigate radicalization in their facilities, as well as training in how to work with incarcerated terrorists to disengage from violent extremist behavior and sustain that disengagement post-release.

Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA): To effectively counter terrorism, the United States needs law enforcement partners in governments around the world that have the capacity to manage security challenges within their borders, to defend against threats to national and regional stability, and to deter

terrorist operations across borders and regions. From prevention to response to post-incident actions, ATA helps partner nations build this capacity in a wide spectrum of counterterrorism skills. ATA training courses offer: consultations; seminars and equipment grants relevant to investigations; border security; protection of critical targets; leadership and management; regional coordination and cooperation; critical incident management; and cyber security. As terrorist networks continue to adjust their tactics and strategies, ATA will continue to adapt and refine its counterterrorism training initiatives to meeting evolving threats. The justification for country-specific ATA funding levels can be found in the regional perspectives section of the Congressional Budget Justification.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $7.1 million will support new course development, including course updating, evaluations, IT software for various visual specialist projects, and on-going curriculum development and oversight-related travel. Of this amount, up to $4.5 million will be used for the final field-testing (or "pilot courses") of new and updated counterterrorism training products prior to their formal addition to the curriculum. The ATA partner nations which might receive such pilot training courses – based on validated need, policy objectives, and English-speaking capability – include: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda.
- Program administration and support is estimated to cost approximately $27.8 million, which encompasses all working capital categories, including telecommunications, shipping, multimedia services, translations, and fleet management. It will also support the ATA classroom and board room audio-visual equipment, various systems equipment, and general supplies for training activities, and will fund on-staff contractor salaries, travel, and management of the ATA warehouse.
- Approximately $0.9 million will go toward conducting capabilities assessments, program reviews, and program evaluation and monitoring activities.
- Equipment such as cyber computer labs, replacement kits for critical training equipment, and other equipment grants is estimated to cost approximately $0.2 million.

Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE): CTE program funds are used to build political will and capacities among foreign government officials and civil societies, and support the efforts of multilateral organizations to promote effective policies and programs. CT will use this funding to support a variety of initiatives and training on matters including the strengthening of criminal justice institutions, and promoting the rule of law and human rights while countering terrorism. Other efforts supported by this program include: countering violent extremism and supporting victims of terrorism and prison de-radicalization; border security, including travel document security; transportation security; and countering terrorist financing, including kidnapping for ransom. In a broader context, the CTE program also works on issues related to global supply chain security; critical infrastructure protection and cyber-security; countering evolving terrorist tactics including improvised explosive devices; raising awareness; and implementation of the United Nations Global Counterterrorism Strategy and UN counterterrorism resolutions, including UN Security Council Resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), and 1267/1989 (2011). The chief difference between the CTE program and other counterterrorism programs is that CTE can advance these goals through multilateral organizations. Utilizing the comparative advantages of multilateral fora, working with and through these institutions, can have multiple benefits: it increases the engagement of U.S. partners, reduces the financial burden on the United States, and enhances the legitimacy of U.S. counterterrorism efforts.

CT has been strengthening U.S. partnerships around the globe and ensuring the necessary international architecture is in place to address 21st century terrorism effectively, as demonstrated by the successful launch of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF). The GCTF allows policymakers and practitioners to engage in a sustained way on a variety of practical counterterrorism policies, strategies,

standards, and best practices. These include strengthening civilian capacity building efforts in areas such as rule-of-law institutions, border security, and countering violent extremism while also focusing on three key regional areas – Horn of Africa, the Sahel, and Southeast Asia. It also provides a unique forum for senior counterterrorism policymakers and experts to exchange insights and best practices. The GCTF includes a strategic-level Coordinating Committee, five expert-driven working groups, and a small administrative Secretariat unit that provides outreach, builds/sustains international support for the Forum, and provides analytical, administrative, and logistical support to the GCTF Coordinating Committee and working groups. This unit also manages the GCTF information-sharing portal that has been developed to further bolster the capacity of law enforcement to counter terrorism. The GCTF has also inspired the launch of the Hedayah Center, the first international center of excellence for countering violent extremism, based in Abu Dhabi. Its members are working together with the Government of Tunisia, the UN and African Union, and other stakeholders to establish the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law in Tunisia.

Key Interventions:

- CTE funding will support the development and promote implementation of GCTF good practices.
- Funding of $5.0 million will be used for the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law in Tunisia. The Institute will train police, prosecutors, parliamentarians, judges, and prison officials, particularly from transition countries, on how to prevent and respond to terrorist activity and other security challenges within a rule of law framework.
- CTE funding will also support other multi-year initiatives aimed at developing, promoting and implementing international counterterrorism frameworks, standards and norms through organizations such as: the UN (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Terrorist Prevention Branch (UNODC/TPB), United Nations Counter-terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, and the United Nations Counter-terrorism Implementation Task Force. Other multilateral and regional counterterrorism bodies include: the Organization of American States Inter-American Committee on Counterterrorism (OAS/CICTE), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, and nongovernmental organizations. These may include: global supply chain security; cyber security; cyber security training; critical infrastructure protection; countering improved explosive devices; terrorism financing; border security/travel document security; criminal justice sector reform and rule of law training; legislative assistance; and countering the threat of improvised explosive devices through the World Customs Organization.

Countering Terrorist Finance (CTF): The primary objective of the CTF program is to cut off the flow of funding to terrorist groups by strengthening the anti-money laundering and counterterrorism finance (AML/CTF) regimes of countries most vulnerable to money laundering and terrorist financing (ML/TF). CTF programs are essential to building the capacity of priority countries to detect, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist financing networks which provide the financial resources to terrorist groups. CTF capacity building activities will focus on establishing effective AML/CTF legal frameworks and sound financial regulatory systems. Additionally, funding will be used to increase the capabilities of financial investigative units to analyze financial data to uncover illicit transactions and share information with the U.S. and other partner nations. Finally, funds are used to support the placement of Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) in key partner nations, to provide mentoring and advising to host nation authorities.

The expertise of U.S. law enforcement agencies will also be leveraged to provide training and technical assistance to their counterparts in priority nations to improve their ability to conduct financial investigations and prevent the movement of illicit proceeds linked to terrorism across borders. CTF will fund a robust prosecutorial and judicial development program to ensure that the United States' foreign partners have the skills to prosecute and try ML/TF cases. All of these elements of capacity-building are intended to prevent terrorist financing networks from exploiting legitimate institutions to move money on

behalf of terrorist groups, as well as deny them the means to use informal financial conduits for the same purpose. The Gulf region will be a major area of focus for training and technical assistance (TR/TA). The region is believed to be a principal source of terrorist financing, and terrorist groups have used its financial systems to store, and as transit points, for their funds.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $3.1 million is budgeted for the Regional Legal Advisor (RLA) Program, which continues to be a model of success in building the capacity of priority countries to detect, disrupt and dismantle terrorist financing networks. It is targeted specifically at those countries whose financial systems are considered most vulnerable to exploitation by terrorist groups and their financiers. CTF plans to use funding for three RLAs in Algeria, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).
- CTF will continue to offer a series of interagency TR/TA courses under the auspices of the Terrorist Finance Working Group (TFWG). TFWG has initiated the process of determining which "priority countries" will be beneficiaries of its TR/TA programs. The courses will include Cross Border Financial Investigative Training in Argentina, Angola, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE. There will also be a Strategic Analysis Course offered to Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Pakistan, while the U.S. Department of Justice will conduct Asset Recovery courses in Egypt, Oman, and Morocco.
- CTF has developed a Comprehensive AML/CTF Exchange Course that will be offered to a number of priority countries. Interagency experts conduct the course and it is designed to provide "real world" instruction on counterterrorism financing and other financial investigations using scenarios and actual cases to improve the investigative and prosecutorial skills of foreign participants. The course will likely be offered to Kuwait, Qatar, Pakistan, and Kenya, as well as to countries of the Sahel and Maghreb.
- CTF and CT's Designations Unit have designed a UN Security Council Resolutions 1267/1373 Designations Workshop to offer to countries which lack familiarity with the intricacies of the designations process. The course will cover issues such as the importance of terrorist sanctions to respond to the global threat of terrorism.

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP): TIP provides a state-of-the-art border security system, known as the Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES), and associated host nation training to enable key CT priority countries to identify, disrupt and deter terrorist travel. Enhanced border security screening capabilities by PISCES partners reduce terrorist groups' abilities to plan, implement operations, and establish safe havens. The United States is exploring new program candidates and new capabilities for the PISCES system in order to increase the global reach of the program and to satisfy host nations' expressed interest in more efficient and enhanced screening processes. TIP plans to deploy portable, self-contained versions of the updated PISCES system, known as "PISCES-Lite" and "PISCES Portable," in more remote ports of entry (POEs) in select countries. These systems will help the United States respond in a cost-effective manner to host nation needs in the absence of adequate facilities and infrastructure. The continued effectiveness of the PISCES system was underscored by the addition of two new countries so far in FY 2013, Burkina Faso and Chad, and by the increasing number of passengers being processed by PISCES compared to previous years. CT is exploring host nation interest in establishing PISCES in other high CT priority countries, including Cameroon, Nigeria, Bangladesh, and the Maldives, as resources, security, and political conditions permit.

Key Interventions:

- The TIP program is working to deploy field tested PISCES-Lite and PISCES Portable systems at remote sites lacking infrastructure for the standard fixed PISCES system to key partner countries in West and East Africa, including in Niger, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Chad. These

systems could also be deployed to program candidate countries, such as Maldives, Cameroon, Libya, and Nigeria, if host nation authorities choose to accept a PISCES program.

- The program will also work closely with Afghan officials and with qualified host nation sub-contractors to sustain current PISCES-enabled POEs, support temporary PISCES deployments to cover Hajj travel processing, and expand PISCES deployment to new POEs, if resources and security permit.
- In Yemen the TIP program will work closely with authorities to expand and sustain the upgraded communications and biometrics capabilities installed in FY 2013.
- In Thailand the TIP program will implement a new partnership, if successfully negotiated with Thai authorities in FY 2013, to ensure a long term PISCES presence.
- The TIP program will work ensure that the PISCES system remains fully competitive by developing and installing technological upgrades and baseline software updates, responsive to key host nation-requested enhancements.
- In general, the TIP program will work ensure that all PISCES countries receive at least one technical visit per year.

Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI): RSI seeks to increase the regionalization of CT programs among key partner nations in order to foster regional cooperation, deepen U.S. relationships with allies, and help them build their own capacity to stop terrorists, who recognize no borders. Greater regional cooperation will ensure better border controls to restrict terrorists' freedom of movement, increase cooperation to prevent the flow of funds to terrorists, and heightened engagement by at-risk groups in activities that foster development and understanding rather than support terrorism. This will limit terrorists' ability to conduct regional operational plotting and/or to recruit, train, and position operatives.

RSI operates in key terrorist theaters of operation to collectively assess the threat, pool resources, and devise collaborative strategies, action plans, and policy recommendations. The RSI has interagency counterterrorism initiatives in eight theaters of terrorist operations abroad (Western Hemisphere; Eastern Mediterranean; Iraq and its neighbors; South Asia; Southeast Asia; East Africa; Trans-Sahara; and Central Asia).

RSI funds are used for a variety of purposes, such as improving regional law enforcement cooperation and effectiveness against transnational threats with programs in areas such as border security and forensic investigations. RSI-funded programs also help partner nations to detect, isolate, and dismantle terrorist financial networks to deprive terrorists of the money that funds their operations, by equipping and training host country specialists. RSI programs also focus on building political will among government officials, civil society, and local communities to reject terrorism and violent extremism. These are all programs that promote regional engagement on shared perceptions of terrorist threats.

The RSI program is driven by proposals from U.S. Embassies and Missions overseas. The CT Bureau solicits proposals from the field twice per year. Given the field-driven nature of RSI programming, it is not possible to project precisely what major projects or interventions will be funded with FY 2014 funding until the proposals in question are submitted in the relevant proposal solicitation cycle. In general RSI program goals include the following key interventions.

Key Interventions:

- RSI programs support activities in critical bilateral and regional programs where terrorist activity threatens vital U.S. interests and homeland security, as defined by Chiefs of Mission working together in the field across national boundaries.
- RSI programs also serve as a nexus where the USG interagency can work to better coordinate counterterrorism strategies and programs with one another and with host country counterparts, to

ensure that each agency's efforts are mutually reinforcing, rather than unproductively duplicitous, in building host country capacity.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: CT is committed to improving the monitoring and evaluation of its activities in the years ahead. Throughout FY 2012 CT drafted and completed results based management (RBM) frameworks that mapped out goals, in order to effectively manage for results for all programs. In September of 2012, the bureau awarded a contract to expand its RBM work and begin to plan and implement evaluations. CT plans to conduct approximately four evaluations every year depending on resources and conditions on the ground. Currently the bureau is planning evaluations for two ATA partner nation programs in FY 2013 along with two evaluations of CVE programmatic activity. The newly developed RBM frameworks and planned evaluation activity will expand existing monitoring and evaluation activities CT programs conducted in FY 2012 which are highlighted below.

For CTE and ATA programs, multilateral capacity-building is a complex area of work not easily characterized by quantitative or qualitative measures because the outcomes are difficult to attribute back to any specific intervention. While imperfect, the number of training and capacity building activities conducted that promote effective counterterrorism policies and programs, the number of officials trained, and the number of new practices developed or implemented, remain valuable quantifiable indicators of the impact of CT's multilateral efforts, by virtue of host country willingness to engage and ability to effectively apply and achieve the intended outcomes. More organizations, such as the OSCE, APEC, and OAS are raising the profile of the need to evaluate and measure the effectiveness of programs. Some conduct after action reports, disseminate and collect questionnaires from participants, and provide quarterly reports that describe how funding is being spent and to what effect. As these efforts are refined and improved over time CT hopes to leverage them to improve its own reporting.

The interagency TWFG, co-chaired by CT and the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, monitors and evaluates CTF-funded TR/TA programs. A series of cross border financial investigations training sessions that were conducted in Thailand and the UAE were monitored and evaluated on-site by the Department of Homeland Security/Immigration and Customs Enforcement instructors to ensure that trainees understood the investigative methods and techniques to be employed when conducting cross-border financial investigations. In addition, CTF receives and reviews reports from implementing agencies to determine if any additional TR/TA is required. Such examples would include weekly reports from RLAs stationed in Kenya, Bangladesh and Turkey. The reports include updates of actions taken or required by a host government to correct deficiencies an RLA has identified in legal and regulatory regimes related to ML/TF. CTF is also in frequent contact with the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training to review and evaluate problems noted by an RLA, including the absence of investigative and evidentiary tools that would be useful in making and trying ML/TF cases. After-action reports are another means used to monitor and evaluate CTF-funded activities, including the Department of the Treasury/Financial Crimes Enforcement Network's analyst exchange programs, which were conducted in May 2012 in Indonesia and also in Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

PISCES technical teams participate in Operational Readiness Reviews prior to each installation trip abroad and provide after action reports on all installation, operations and maintenance, and training activities. PISCES management uses these monitoring and evaluation activities to assess how well host nation is using its PISCES system, and identify areas for improvements. In this context, CT's goal is to send a technical team to each PISCES country on an annual basis – as well as on an as-needed basis. After a major new capability is installed (e.g., biometrics, the International Criminal Police Organization,

Schengen II interfaces, PISCES-Lite, and PISCES Portable), an Independent Verification and Validation team is dispatched to ensure that host nation officials are using the new capability in a competent and confident manner. These teams have been sent to Malta, Macedonia, Ethiopia, and Niger so far in the first quarter of 2013. Team assessments are also planned for Afghanistan, Iraq, Kenya, Chad and Burkina Faso for the remainder of 2013.

RSI continuously monitors the efficacy of its programs via regular site visits by field-based RSI Regional Coordinators. RSI also requires regular reporting from project implementers, and makes appropriate funding allocation decisions based on both the results reported by the implementers and the assessments of the Regional Coordinators.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: CT has recently launched the Project Activity Management System (PAMS), a web-based tool that enables the bureau to manage, track, and streamline its project management activities. This will empower staff to better monitor programs and make more informed budget decisions in out-years. Additionally, PAMS is equipped with a framework visualization tool that lays out objectives created during the bureau's RBM process and will be used to track performance indicators. The PAMS database enables transparency within CT and produces easily accessible reports, housing all information in one organized place. CT programs also have the following examples of how this has already been used and other ways monitoring and evaluation has informed budget its programmatic choices.

CTE programming supports programs that are implemented by a number of multilateral institutions, each with unique ways of monitoring and evaluating their efforts. Some organizations, such as UNODC, develop assessment toolkits (consisting of training workshop evaluation questionnaires, logical framework documents and outcome/outputs indicators) to measure in a systematic manner the relevance and impact of the technical assistance delivered. An electronic database of all the indicators collected through the assessment toolkit allows effective reporting and regular performance evaluation.

OAS/CICTE submits quarterly reports to donors on capacity building activities which allow CT to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs. These reports have been conducted since CTE funding was allocated to the organization in FY 2010 and will continue to be disseminated to CT for oversight on all CTE-funded projects.

OSCE's Action against Terrorism Unit (ATU) submits quarterly reports to donors on capacity-building activities which allow CT to evaluate the effectiveness of OSCE programs. ATU, along with the OSCE's Program Evaluation Support Unit, monitors and evaluates capacity-building programs.

Through USAID Contracting Offices in Singapore and Jakarta, CT has used the Technical Assistance and Training Facility to conduct evaluations of its APEC and Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum training workshops to improve any future workshops and to help gauge interest in/need for follow-on programs.

The 18 capabilities assessments/program reviews conducted in FY 2012 led to changes and refinements in strategic direction for ATA programming in a number of ATA partner nations. In Senegal, for instance, it was determined following conversations with U.S. and host country officials as well as analyses of the terrorism threat that border security should be the new primary focus of ATA capacity building. These assessments also contributed to a reduction in programming in several countries where the terrorism threat is low and to measuring progress toward the eventual graduation from the ATA program of a few countries where counterterrorism law enforcement capabilities are now equal to or greater than the existing terrorism threat.

CTF has used PAMS to compare and draw conclusions about the effectiveness and actual costs of CTF programs. This has greatly improved the manner in which budgeting decisions are made. The combination of PAMS and after action reports has revealed where there are deficiencies in TR/TA programs and where resources should be focused to achieve optimal results, which was also useful in revising TR/TA courses and programs.

Based on information obtained throughout the year from program monitoring and evaluation activities, PISCES management responds appropriately to host nations' requests for PISCES deployments at additional POEs, additional hardware, additional biometric installations, requests for additional training, and possible customized features for PISCES software development. On an ongoing basis, these factors contribute to PISCES management decisions and are incorporated into planning for future budget requests.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: CT's RBM efforts are just now being employed so it is as yet unable to relate those efforts to FY 2014 plans. Other efforts to relate past performance are outlined below.

Throughout FY 2013, data will be collected from multilateral organizations and implementers of CTE-funded training programs, including through grant reports. CT will also observe training programs, and assess selected programs with questionnaires completed by the participants, both immediately following workshops and several months after the completion of the workshops. Information generated will be used for future planning, program adjustments, budget decisions, and accountability of funds spent for CTE programming. By using qualitative and some quantitative analysis on the number of workshops; experts trained; best practices developed and implemented; and other tangible results such as training documents and new national and/or international laws, standards, norms, or practices, the bureau will evaluate its work to build political will and capacities among foreign government officials and civil societies to counter terrorism. Through these activities, CT will strengthen multilateral organizations' ability to promote more effective policies and programs by working with other government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and civil society.

FY 2014 programming in each partner nation will adhere to the strategic direction established in prior-year country assistance plans, which are informed by assessments and evaluations of partner nation political will, capabilities, institutionalization of training, and the evolving terrorism threat. In addition, programming for partner nations that are candidates for graduation from the program in the near- to mid-term will narrow in focus and in scope. FY 2014 plans for ATA will also draw on programmatic knowledge and expertise within both CT and Diplomatic Security. To increase the effectiveness of the ATA program, in FY 2014 the United States will continue ongoing efforts to establish a results-oriented metrics process to more clearly measure U.S. contributions to the increased counterterrorism capacities of partner law enforcement entities. The USG will also further concentrate its resources on high-priority countries for counterterrorism; more precisely define its strategic objectives for each country and region; engage more extensively and directly at the political level to foster partner nations' political will; and broaden efforts in select priority countries for a greater emphasis on advising, mentoring, technical assistance, and institutional development to ensure true and lasting capacity-building.

The CTF program evaluation process will be directed at a particular country's AML/CTF deficiencies by increasing the use of "hands on" activities including operational settings and scenarios, simulations or tabletop exercises, and the continued engagement of the interagency and greater involvement of multiple foreign partners, including international organizations such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and UNODC in CTF-funded training and technical assistance activities.

Since FY 2010, PISCES has been placing emphasis on two issues of past performance. The first has been development of biometric upgrades in order to maintain PISCES as a viable and competitive border security system designed for screening travelers and identifying terrorist suspects at host nation airports, seaports, and land borders. The second has been expansion of the number of POEs where biometric PISCES upgraded hardware and software are installed. This emphasis will continue into FY 2014, and beyond, with 65 biometric PISCES-enabled POEs in 15 host nations.

The United States' desire to respond to host nations' requests for PISCES installations in remote areas lacking infrastructure prompted a decision to develop self-contained PISCES systems (PISCES Portable and PISCES-Lite). These systems will be piloted in FY 2013, and, if successful, the systems are expected to be deployed to high CT priority PISCES countries in FY 2014, as resources permit. CT is also looking at alternative power sources to support PISCES equipment in remote locations.

Building on the information gathered from monitoring activities, including regular site visits by the field-based RSI Regional Coordinators and reporting from project implementers, RSI will continue funding strong regional counterterrorism programs, engagement and diplomatic initiatives. RSI programming will continue to aim to identify key counterterrorism issues and concerns across the eight designated RSI regions, update common strategic approaches that keep pace with evolving counterterrorism issues, continue to support closer cooperation between regional partner nations, and promote field-driven interagency cooperation.

Democracy, Human Rights and Labor

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Promoting freedom and democracy and protecting respect for human rights around the world are central elements of U.S. foreign policy. The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) has the policy lead within the U.S. Government (USG) for advancing respect for human rights and democracy. It also provides foreign assistance programs in support of these goals, primarily to civil society partners to help build sustainable democratic institutions that respect the rights of all citizens. DRL's foreign assistance supports activities in all areas of the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective, with a specific focus on human rights and civil society programming.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**74,000**	*	**64,000**	**-10,000**
Democracy Fund	68,000	*	-	-68,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	*	64,000	58,000

Economic Support Fund

Targeted Support for Foreign Policy Goals: DRL will continue to focus activities in countries where governments commit egregious human rights violations, where democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure, and where governments are undemocratic or in transition. The bureau's programmatic strategy primarily is to work with local civil society, including independent media, to enable those already striving to strengthen democratic institutions and promote accountability.

Internet Freedom: The FY 2014 request includes $18.0 million for DRL's Global Internet Freedom (GIF) programs to support those on the front lines advancing a free and open Internet. Programming is guided by the Department of State's Internet freedom strategy, in close consultation with Congress. Assistance is divided into four priority areas: 1) technology to expand open and uncensored access to information and communication; 2) helping users protect themselves from interference by repressive regimes by enabling them to share content with each other and the outside world through digital training and support; 3) supporting policy and advocacy projects that target countries at risk of moving in the wrong direction on Internet freedom; and 4) research on the state of Internet freedom and evaluations of existing GIF initiatives.

The total amount of the FY 2014 Internet freedom request is $25.0 million. This funding is allocated across two bureaus within the Department of State: $18.0 million is included in DRL, and $7.0 million in the Near East Regional Democracy program.

Key Interventions:

- DRL will invest in research that provides real-time updates to activists on new Internet restrictions.
- U.S. assistance will support technology tools that protect activists' information and their contacts from being tracked by malicious third parties.
- The FY 2014 request will fund technologies that ensure secure documentation via mobile phones of human rights violations and abuses.

- DRL will sponsor organizations to conduct digital safety trainings that teach journalists and human rights activists how to guard their communications to avoid politically motivated reprisals.
- U.S. assistance will support GIF advocacy mentoring to organizations in countries where freedom of expression online is at risk.

Religious Freedom: DRL will dedicate approximately $3.2 million in FY 2014 fund to supporting interfaith cooperation and countering religious intolerance and violent extremism. Programs include training religious groups, civil society, and government officials to develop and implement legal and policy protections for religious freedom. DRL also will provide support and resources to religious freedom defenders and victims of violations of religious freedom in countries where governments deny individuals freedoms of religion and expression.

Key Interventions:
- DRL will support programs that address intolerance, anti-Semitism, apostasy laws, and anti-blasphemy laws that restrict religious expression.
- DRL will fund efforts to facilitate religious leaders from different faiths to effectively cooperate with one another and promote inter-faith collaboration.

Labor: DRL will dedicate approximately $3.2 million to promote internationally recognized labor rights, including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining. These programs work toward the elimination of forced labor, the worst forms of child labor, and discrimination. DRL will continue to develop labor programs that focus on building the knowledge and skills of civil society to improve labor rights.

Key Interventions:
- DRL will fund programs to advance multi-stakeholder approaches to promoting the labor rights of members of vulnerable populations such as women, youth, and migrant workers.
- DRL will support activities to improve advocacy for labor rights, and work with employers and workers to build effective and sustainable workplace mediation and conflict resolution systems to address workplace conflicts.

Populations at risk: DRL activities include advocacy for robust legal protections against discrimination and hate crimes. Programs teach tolerance and acceptance, build skills to advocate for human rights, and provide direct assistance to victims of discrimination and hate crimes. The bureau also will fund programs that actively aim to engage women as direct agents of change in their communities and countries.

Key Interventions:
- DRL will provide direct assistance to victims of discrimination and hate crimes.
- U.S. assistance will support programs on monitoring human rights and documenting abuse.
- Activities will support training for women; youth; the disabled; lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons; and members of other populations at risk to become effective advocates for their rights.

Rapid Response Funds: DRL funds a range of rapid response programs that provide quick financial and technical support to human rights defenders, civil society organizations (CSOs), as well as individuals who are severely persecuted for their religious beliefs, sexual orientation, or gender identity. These programs are organized into three categories: funds for individuals and CSOs; funds for discrete advocacy initiatives by CSOs; and technical assistance for lawyers defending human rights.

Key Interventions:

- The Fundamental Freedoms Fund (global) and the Justice and Dignity Fund (Middle East region) will continue to provide quick programmatic responses to human rights crises and unforeseen opportunities.
- The Global Human Rights Defenders Fund will continue to support individual frontline activists who are under threat around the world with discreet, urgent assistance.
- The Lifeline Fund will continue to offer emergency grants and legal assistance to civil society organizations advancing human rights.
- To provide more targeted assistance to the needs of specific activists and persecuted minorities in critical, urgent need, DRL has expanded its rapid response mechanisms to also include: Protecting Belief (for those persecuted for their beliefs); Dignity for All (for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered activists); Justice Defenders (to assist human rights lawyers); Protection for Journalists Initiative (to provide training on how to operate safely in difficult environments); and Global Gender-Based Violence (for survivors of the most egregious cases).

China: With DRL's China program constituting the bureau's largest country assistance program, DRL will fund a range of projects that complement U.S. policy of principled engagement with China in which human rights are essential to the United States' strategic and economic interest and where financial support from the Chinese government is improbable. Many of the programs will work to promote the rights of the most marginalized members of Chinese society, including: ethnic minorities; religious minorities; migrant workers; persons with disabilities; and LGBT persons.

Key Interventions:

- DRL will support the development of civil society, freedom of information and expression, and public participation. These efforts will work towards developing a functioning open government information system in China, and will bolster the ability of Chinese citizens to participate meaningfully in local government decision-making.
- The United States will fund programs that support the rule of law and labor rights to help China's legal system become more transparent and fair and to uphold worker rights in factories.

Program Administration and Oversight: DRL will award grants to nongovernmental, international, or indigenous organizations, and will openly compete awards to attract innovative and effective proposals. A small portion of program funds will be used to facilitate grant administration, including staff, to ensure program accountability, and to monitor and evaluate grants worldwide.

The FY 2014 request includes an authority to transfer and merge not more than $4.0 million in democracy assistance funding with funds made available under the heading "Diplomatic and Consular Affairs." The request would allow DRL to shift funding that previously supported contract staff assisting with grant management functions to instead support civil service positions to perform these functions, resulting in cost savings and increased direct oversight of DRL's democracy and human rights assistance programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012, DRL staff conducted site visits of grants in more than 35 countries and domestic site visits of grantees headquartered in the United States. Since DRL maintains a robust program portfolio in China, the bureau uses foreign assistance to support program monitors based in Beijing to perform monitoring and evaluation of program activities.

DRL grantees are required to develop comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plans, and provide quarterly narrative reports on program activity progress. To assess the effectiveness and results of

programs, DRL strongly encourages all grantees to include an external evaluation (mid-term and/or final) in their work plan. In FY 2012, grantees conducted 42 external evaluations (eight mid-term and 34 final).

In FY 2012, DRL completed an independent evaluation of eight active and closed DRL media projects in Europe. DRL also started an external evaluation aimed at examining the effects of current and past Internet Freedom programs and developing standard metrics, which can be used to better capture the results and impact of current and future Internet Freedom grants. This evaluation will be expanded in FY 2013 to assess the level of protections against USG-supported Internet freedom technologies being used by malicious actors for illicit purposes. DRL will commission other independent evaluations in the coming years to assess the effectiveness of DRL's programs, particularly in niche areas, such as religious freedom and the rapid response funds.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: During DRL's reviews of ongoing grants, the bureau's Program Management staff assesses how well each grant is progressing relative to its proposed objectives and discusses the successes and challenges of each grant with their grant officer representative. These discussions feed directly into DRL's annual planning process and prioritization of the use of available funding. The review identifies challenging or problematic programs, and highlights successes and good practices that can potentially be implemented in another country or region. Grantees that include a mid-term evaluation in their work plan are encouraged to consider the evaluator's recommendations and make necessary adjustments to the project activities to improve the results of the project. DRL reviews the recommendations and lessons learned from final evaluations conducted on any grants.

The recently concluded evaluation of the media programs in Europe demonstrated DRL's ability to program high quality media programs in difficult operating environments. It also demonstrated the benefits of DRL's programming flexibility, suggesting that the bureau maintain its programming process. As DRL conducts more evaluations at the portfolio level, these findings and recommendations will be fed into programmatic decisions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: DRL has established more systematic and methodical processes to identify best practices and lessons learned from past programs. This data is helping to inform program planning decisions. The bureau considers grantee performance, program monitoring findings, and external evaluation efforts when identifying future program areas to support within the foreign policy priorities set by the Secretary of State. In FY 2013, DRL instituted a more rigorous approach in its needs assessments of democracy and human rights programs in priority countries. The methodology included a comprehensive performance review of DRL programs and analysis of relevant programs funded by other entities. DRL commissioned several external evaluations in 2012 and 2013. The findings from the first completed evaluation are under consideration as the bureau decides it programmatic direction in FY 2014. Several evaluations are still ongoing, and their results and recommendations will not be available until late 2013. Those evaluation results will also be used to inform future program plans.

Energy Resources

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Energy Resources (ENR) programs support improved energy sector governance and transparency, technical engagement to build awareness of the challenges involved in developing unconventional resources, and power sector reform and development to support the expansion of access to electricity. Together, these programs counter poverty and lack of development resulting from a lack of access to energy, poor resource development, or both. The programs support both ENR's global diplomatic engagement to strengthen U.S. energy security and specific Administration energy initiatives, including Connecting the Americas 2022, the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership for a Sustainable Energy Future, and developing East Africa initiatives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**9,000**	*****	**14,000**	**5,000**
Economic Support Fund	9,000	*	14,000	5,000

Economic Support Fund

The FY 2014 request includes $7.0 million for two energy governance programs: the Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative (EGCI) and the Unconventional Gas Technical Engagement Program (UGTEP). Through these programs ENR will be able to meet the challenge of uniting its programmatic efforts with diplomatic priorities on energy governance as the bureau enters its third year of operations.

Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative: EGCI is a Department of State-led interagency effort to provide a wide range of technical and capacity-building assistance that is requested by the host governments of countries with emerging or significantly expanding oil and gas sectors. EGCI's core objective is to help these countries establish the capacity to manage their oil and gas sector resources responsibly. Although EGCI's goals are country-specific in nature, the program tries broadly to ensure sound and transparent energy sector governance for the benefit of national economic and democratic development. The EGCI program supports a broad range of U.S. foreign policy objectives and is tightly coordinated with overall U.S. energy policy dialogues. EGCI assistance will complement other reform efforts (e.g., the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) and aims to coordinate with other donor programs to every extent possible. EGCI typically works in four areas of capacity-building: 1) technical – understanding the resource through the most appropriate technologies; 2) financial – responsibly managing revenues from the sector; 3) legal – embedding international best practices into laws and regulations; and 4) environmental – protecting people and the environment from sector impacts.

EGCI's activities will engage Burma, Guyana, Liberia, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname, Tanzania, and Uganda. EGCI may also potentially engage Kenya, as well as through regional workshops, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will provide legal and technical guidance to support the implementation of reforms and policies that will create sustainability in the energy sector as well as a commercial environment conducive to attracting responsible investment.

- Activities will provide technical training in oil and gas resource identification, resource assessment methodology, and best practices related to geological/geophysical data analysis and management; financial management issues associated with energy development, including revenue forecasting and collection issues and budgeting processes; and best practices in environmental management, land use planning, and leasing.
- U.S. assistance will support visits to oil and gas development sites to familiarize key officials with implementation of laws and regulations, and observation of licensing rounds and other transparent international best practices.
- The United States will facilitate regional dialogues on trans-boundary energy issues, including effectively managing cross-border resources to avoid conflict and maximize benefit.

Unconventional Gas Technical Engagement Program: UGTEP is a U.S. Department of State-led interagency assistance program that seeks to engage with and inform participant countries of the myriad of environmental, regulatory, legal, and commercial challenges that need to be addressed in the pursuit of responsible and environmentally sustainable unconventional gas development. Due to what has been termed the "shale gas revolution" in the United States, the Department of State has encountered tremendous interest in and demand for best practices gleaned from "lessons learned" in the U.S. experience of unconventional gas exploration and production. Given the potential negative environmental, social, and economic consequences of mismanaging unconventional gas development, the Administration has made sharing said best practices an energy policy priority. UGTEP participant countries have expressed an interest in developing their unconventional gas resources, have the known presence of natural gas-bearing shale within their borders, and have identified market potential, appropriate business climates, and geopolitical synergies. The core objective of UGTEP is to increase global energy security and meet environmental objectives through responsible and safe unconventional natural gas development.

UGTEP's activities and engagement currently focus on: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, and Ukraine. In FY 2014, OES expects the following additional countries to be engaged bilaterally or by regional workshops (potentially hosted by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, or South African Development Community, for example): Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Laos, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, and Vietnam. UGTEP engages with some of these countries at an exclusively diplomatic level (e.g., information sharing and other collaborative activities).

Key Interventions:
- U.S. assistance will support regional government-to-government workshops that seek to share U.S. and international best practices regarding unconventional resource development.
- Activities will include technical visits, briefings, and workshops by U.S. experts to work with officials from relevant ministries in partner countries on regulatory, legal, and environmental issues.
- FY 2014 funds will provide visitor programs to the United States by participant country government officials to observe first-hand the development of unconventional resources and community impacts.
- Programs will include workshops or seminars in cooperation with other countries that possess advanced experience in unconventional gas development (such as Australia, Canada, and Poland).

Power Sector Program (PSP): The FY2014 request also includes $7.0 million for the PSP through which ENR will be able to match diplomatic engagement in supporting broad sustained efforts to alleviate energy poverty, bring solvency to power sectors in key developing country partners through targeted reforms, ensure strong sector governance, promote energy security, and help to achieve climate change

mitigation objectives. Efforts will include stimulating the flow of private capital into emerging power sector markets by strengthening regulatory and economic frameworks and supporting power links between countries.

The PSP will support the Connecting the Americas 2022 (Connect 2022) initiative, which commits the United States, Colombia, and other Western Hemisphere countries to expand electrical interconnections in order to increase access to reliable, clean, and affordable electricity for the region's 31 million citizens without it. Launched by President Obama and Secretary Clinton at the April 2012 Summit of the Americas, Connect 2022 supports the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas.

Assistance in the hemisphere will target geothermal development and interconnection in St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, St. Lucia, and Grenada; strengthen the regional energy market in Central America, including Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama; and promote renewable development and trade in Chile and Peru. ENR also is considering options to engage in conducting baseline power sector legal and regulatory work to alleviate energy access challenges in South and Southeast Asia and Africa. Work in South and Southeast Asia may include Burma, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. In Africa PSP will bolster the stability of the South African Power Pool (SAPP), which will contribute to the basis of a trans-continental electricity grid. The SAPP countries include operating members (Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zambia) and non-operating members (Angola, Malawi, and Tanzania).

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will provide technical assistance and advisor support to develop innovative financial mechanisms and remove barriers to private sector investment in developing and deploying clean and alternative energy generation sources, improving energy efficiency, and deploying advanced transmission and distribution technologies.
- U.S. assistance will support technical visits workshops, and peer reviews by U.S. experts, including state public utility commissioners, to work with relevant foreign regulators, ministers, and system operators on revising regulatory, legal, and planning structures to further reforms and stimulate investment in the power sector.
- U.S.-funded legal, regulatory, and economic guidance will support the development of tender and bidding processes for power projects, including procedures and mechanisms that will attract the most optimal investment for the region while protecting the government's resources and financial investment.
- Technical assistance and training by power sector experts will strengthen regulatory and planning organizations responsible for power sector management. Experts will discuss strategies and impart best practices for efficient management of national resources, the revenue that flows from those resources, and the potential investment in developing future resources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: ENR requires partner implementing agencies to provide quarterly reports including a performance analysis that describes activities undertaken and progress toward the objectives outlined in the work plan for each country based upon the criteria noted in inter-agency agreements, and will also do so in grants and contracts to be awarded. Implementing partners are required to provide a cost estimate and work plan for each intended activity, which is compared with the after action trip and budget report. Program Managers write after action reports of each activity to inform future programming and strategies for engaging recipient governments. ENR is planning to conduct an evaluation of UGTEP in FY2013 to inform future planning decisions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The ongoing monitoring described above informs the design and execution of capacity-building activities. For EGCI, monitoring identified the limited capacity of interagency partners to dedicate time and resources to priority activities and travel. In order to maximize the impacts and resources of these partners, EGCI has begun to host regional events that target multiple EGCI countries, which minimizes interagency partner travel and amplifies the impact of a given event.

UGTEP monitoring has identified the need to provide participant countries with realistic expectations regarding the potential for success amidst the significant challenges involved in unconventional gas development and encourages them to pursue a broader energy security strategy that does not focus solely on unconventional gas. UGTEP monitoring also identified international engagement and information sharing to be more effective at the technical expert level than at the ministerial or deputy ministerial level. Programs (e.g., workshops or seminars) that are held in-country can include a larger number of working-level foreign officials than visitor programs to the United States, in which attendance is limited by logistics and funding.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Both EGCI and UGTEP have prioritized building government-to-government links within the countries where they operate. The programs have emphasized the use of the considerable in-house expertise and capabilities within the U.S. Government; however, reflecting upon the first two years of the programs' histories, there are now areas of need that are not best met with U.S. Government personnel. Some country needs will require longer term in-country engagement than is possible for U.S. Government employees. Finally, because the oil and gas sector in the United States is driven by the private sector, some countries require a skill set that is simply not available within the U.S. Government, for example, within the downstream sectors such as refining. ENR is developing a contracting and grant-making capacity to address these gaps.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The mission of the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is to minimize the impact of international crime and illegal drugs on the United States and its citizens. This is accomplished through the effective use of foreign assistance and by fostering global anti-crime cooperation. INL assists U.S. partner nations in developing the capacity to administer their own criminal justice systems under the rule of law, and helps to stabilize post-conflict societies through criminal justice sector development and reform.

Through foreign assistance programs, the United States strengthens conditions for peaceful development in post-conflict countries; builds the capacity of U.S. partners in the security and criminal justice sectors; and supports multilateral, regional, and bilateral efforts to address transnational criminal activities. In close collaboration with other federal agencies and international partners, INL develops custom programs to meet individual country requests and requirements, and helps governments take responsibility as partners.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**190,356**	*****	**150,571**	**-39,785**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	190,356	*	150,571	-39,785

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

INL's centrally-managed programs counter threats from transnational crime groups, drug trafficking organizations, and other illegal networks. Some of the specific components are below.

Anti-Crime: Funding in this component will support efforts to combat corruption and transnational crime, including: international organized crime; cyber crime; intellectual property crime; money laundering and financial crime; wildlife trafficking; alien smuggling; and improved border security. Implementation mechanisms include participation in international organizations, regional initiatives, and bilateral assistance. Funds will also strengthen inter-regional frameworks and diplomatic efforts to address transnational criminal threats and illicit networks in support of the President's national security strategy.

Civilian Police and Rule of Law: Funds for these programs will support a center of excellence in INL on police, corrections and justice, including a group of subject matter experts who will assist U.S. Embassies and staff to implement critical aspects of programming. Experts will advise INL programs from initial concept building, country assessments, and program design; tap into the vast array of technical expertise available through outreach to U.S. courts, prosecutors, law enforcement and corrections departments; and assist in periodic program reviews and formal evaluations. The program will also prepare INL advisors for their work overseas, through enhanced pre-deployment training. Funds will support efforts to promote the participation of women in INL programs and support efforts to improve the quality and consistency of curricula being delivered by INL programs.

Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP): CFSP ensures safety, structural integrity, and functionality of the INL aircraft fleet deployed and operated to support the various country aviation programs of the

Department of State. CFSP increases safety for aircrews and personnel and extends the service life of the aircraft; reduces excessively high costs for maintenance, components, and parts; increases operational readiness rates; sustains mission success; and accomplishes continuous long-term depot maintenance cycles for the aircraft fleet.

Demand Reduction and Drug Awareness: Programs in this component will specifically address regional and global drug-related threats posed by illicit drugs such as: methamphetamine, heroin, crack cocaine, and high-risk drug-using behaviors that increase the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. Funding will support sub-regional demand reduction training centers that disseminate best-practice approaches for prevention and treatment for drug addiction; regional/global knowledge exchange forums designed to facilitate the transfer of the latest prevention and treatment research to practice; drug-free community coalitions designed to mobilize civil society/grassroots organizations in fighting illegal drugs; research and demonstration programs that address the global shortage of women's treatment services and improve service delivery by developing extensive training curricula, in addition to stemming the tide of unprecedented global outbreaks of child addiction (ages infancy to seven years) through the development of the first-ever treatment and public awareness protocols for this age group; and design of national-level prevention and addiction-treatment certification systems to improve overall demand reduction service delivery in target countries.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of $2.0 million will support a grant program that facilitates the development of drug-free community coalitions (via training and on-site technical assistance) which assist civil society and grassroots organizations in delaying the onset of initial drug use and reducing substance abuse among youth. Coalition training and technical assistance is targeted for Latin America, Asia, Africa, and Central Asia.

International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA): Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds will be utilized to support emerging regional security priorities in Africa, as well as other high threat regions to enhance regional and local-level criminal justice institutions. U.S. assistance will focus on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training efforts to counter criminal activities such as drug trafficking, corruption, and other transnational crimes. Funds will also support further development of an internet-based ILEA Alumni Global Network to encourage bilateral and regional information sharing between ILEA alumni and U.S. Government law enforcement counterparts in transnational investigations; facilitate distance learning; assist with program monitoring and evaluations; and provide technical support for ILEA participating countries.

International Organizations: Funding will continue projects that advance U.S. anticrime and counternarcotics goals through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Organization of American States' Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD) and its Inter-American Counter Terrorism Committee. Funds will advance the implementation of international anticrime and counterdrug standards, which were largely developed by the United States and closely mirror U.S. law and procedures. UNODC and OAS/CICAD programs strengthen foreign government justice-sector capacity so they can attack drug trafficking and transnational crime groups directly, disrupting their organizations, arresting their leaders, and seizing their assets. Programs will also enhance international cooperation among states to help eliminate safe havens for criminal groups. INL coordinates closely with the Bureau of International Organizations (IO) and the U.S. Mission to International Organizations in Vienna (UNVIE) in the provision of funding to UNODC, as well as with the U.S. Mission to the OAS (USOAS) for all funding designated for CICAD.

International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS): IPPOS is a critical initiative to develop a cadre of well-trained and equipped police to deploy to peacekeeping and stabilization operations. Deployments ensure adequate support for multilateral operations that help to stabilize conflict-affected areas quickly, and support the implementation of UN Security Council mandates. Funds will help build partner countries' capacity to train and deploy police peacekeepers in a timely manner, support equipment and training center needs, continue to help develop internationally-accepted doctrine and training standards, and assist the UN and regional organizations with the coordination, policy, and projects related to the improvement of policing in peacekeeping operations. INL coordinates closely with the Bureau of Political Military Affairs (PM), the Bureau of International Organizations (IO), the U.S. Mission to the United Nations (USUN), and the Africa bureau (AF) to determine potential partner countries for IPPOS assistance. IPPOS fills a critical gap and complements other interagency activities such as the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), a larger scale PM program that focuses primarily on military peacekeepers.

Key Intervention:

- The United States will provide approximately $0.3 million to support the protection of women in peacekeeping environments by incorporating issues of gender-based violence, protection of civilians and public order management into training and capacity development as part of the IPPOS program, and to enhance the participation of women through improved recruitment of women police into peacekeeping operations.

Interregional Aviation Support: Funds will sustain centralized core-level aviation services in support of INL's overseas aviation programs in Colombia, Guatemala, Peru, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, including central management and oversight of technical functional areas such as operations; training; flight standardization; operational safety; maintenance; and logistics; and a centralized system for acquiring, storing, and shipping parts and commodities in support of all of these overseas locations. This program provides professional aviation services to INL's programs overseas, including counternarcotics and border-security program elements in the Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform program area.

Centrally Managed Washington-Based Program Development and Support: These funds will ensure sufficient domestic management, contract, and financial oversight and internal controls to administer and oversee INL's programs in FY 2014 effectively. The funding covers annual costs of direct hires, consultants, and contracted support personnel; travel and transportation; equipment rentals; communications and utilities; International Cooperative Administrative Support Services; and other support services including procurement and financial management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In 2012, INL completed three evaluations:

- Evaluation of Drug Abuse Treatment (DAT) in Afghanistan: Completed in February 2012, this outcome evaluation of DAT in Afghanistan is being used to further develop, expand, and improve a national-level drug treatment delivery system throughout Afghanistan based on the study of those centers that implement the Colombo Plan Model.
- Evaluation of the DAT Program in Adolescent Internment Units in Sao Paulo, Brazil: Completed in May 2012, this evaluation is helping clarify project planning issues in the areas of: anticipated challenges for implementing the DAT program; improving drug treatment service delivery in juvenile detention centers in the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil; and analyzing data collected through post-release interviews.

- Impact of Drug-Free Community Coalition Training in Peru: In September 2012, INL completed an evaluation on the effect the program had on youth drug usage and crime rates. This longitudinal study examined the effectiveness of the strategies used by five community coalitions in Lima and shows significant reductions in drug use, marketing of drugs, gang-related problems and overall neighborhood crime.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Positive performance evaluations of INL's demand reduction programs have led to replication of the projects in other regions and countries.

INL's management initiatives have resulted in the following:

- Development of three program management guides to inform INL program design and implementation;
- Development of a Human Capital Development Plan to establish a professional development program for INL employees;
- Drafting of over 100 Standard Operating Policies and Procedures (SOPPs), relevant to audits/reviews, budget formulation, budget execution, contract administration, human resources, and monitoring; and
- Expansion of field training and knowledge-sharing platforms to better inform program managers and leadership on the status of projects and programs.

Also, INL plans to conduct evaluations in several areas, some of which include: Colombia Rule of Law; Russia Transnational Crime and Rule of Law; and CBSI Monitoring and Evaluation.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: With the FY 2014 funding request, INL expects to achieve the following key programmatic impacts:

- Civilian Policing: INL expects program offices and INL sections overseas will continue to rely heavily on police, justice, and corrections team expertise for initial assessments, follow-up assessments, and recommendations for operational implementation.
- Consolidated Space: A consolidated move of Washington-based personnel into one location will allow both programs and resource management offices to work in closer proximity, which will increase efficiency, productivity, accountability, and controls.
- Crime/Demand Reduction: Assisting the international community in reducing drug consumption, such as through INL collaboration with the Colombo Plan or OAS-CICAD, reduces the income that criminal and terrorist organizations derive from narcotics-trafficking and threats to the health and welfare of fragile states.
- Evaluations: Evaluations are essential to INL's ability to measure and monitor program performance; make programmatic decisions; document impact; identify lessons learned; determine return on investment; provide inputs for policy and planning; and achieve greater accountability.
- ILEA: Based on ILEA's international reputation, foreign countries will continue to rely on the program's expertise in building leadership/management skills for their criminal justice leaders and developing their law enforcement capabilities to address threats and challenges posed by transnational criminal organizations and terrorist/insurgent groups.

International Organizations

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2014 request of $320.6 million for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account will advance U.S. strategic goals across a broad spectrum of critical areas by supporting coordination and leveraging resources from other countries. The United States provides voluntary contributions to international organizations to accomplish goals where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer, safeguarding international air traffic, supporting peace and security, promoting governing justly and democratically, or the provision of humanitarian assistance. In other areas, such as development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its own assistance through support for international programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**343,905**	*****	**320,645**	**-23,260**
International Organizations and Programs	343,905	*	320,645	-23,260

International Organizations and Programs

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): This voluntary contribution will enhance the critical leadership role played by the United States in formulating ICAO's aviation security Standards and Recommended Practices with regard to airport security, airport design, facilitation of passengers, air traffic management, the transport of dangerous goods, and the auditing and mitigation of deficiencies in regulatory safety oversight worldwide. ICAO's mandatory Member State Universal Security Audit Program, begun in November 2002, and funded primarily through the ICAO regular budget, evaluates and identifies deficiencies in the security of national civil aviation systems and, where warranted, individual airports, carriers, and aircraft.

International Maritime Organization (IMO): IMO security programs funded by U.S. contributions support long range identification and tracking, container security, global supply chain security, international shipping and port facility security, and counter-piracy programs. These programs also include Member State security audits, as well as technical assistance to countries that cannot meet IMO security standards.

Multilateral Action Initiative: The primary aim of this Initiative is to allow the U.S. to fund responses to unanticipated peace and security challenges and other crises, as well as spur innovation and reform in multilateral organizations through timely seed money. The absence of such a mechanism today diminishes U.S. influence over emerging issues in the multilateral system, shortchanges reform efforts, and prevents the Department from taking advantage of unanticipated opportunities to advance U.S. priorities. Specific examples of areas in which such initiatives can arise include support for funding the UN Peace building Fund to use in troubled countries such as Liberia, including by supporting new Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) offices in transitional societies, enhancement of coordination of the UN's many water-related activities, support for expanding programs to build capacity in developing countries to apprehend and prosecute pirates.

Organization of American States (OAS) Fund for Strengthening Democracy: The OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy is a small but highly effective effort to support democracy through conflict resolution, electoral observation and technical assistance missions, programs to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions and legislatures, and to protect and defend human rights through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) Funding would also advance our foreign policy objective of addressing increasing challenges to Freedom of Expression by funding the work of the Special Rapporteur, who sheds lights on violations around the hemisphere. The Fund has injected quick and early seed funding for critical programs, for example when crises have erupted in OAS member states, where even small sums can tip the balance in favor of democracy and rule of law.

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF): UNDEF provides support to NGO projects that promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms in places where direct support from individual states may not be as welcome. Since 2006, UNDEF has funded over 330 projects in all regions of the world. programs have focused on civic education, voter registration, women and youth participation, access to information and democratic dialogue, among other issues.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR): UNOHCHR provides technical assistance, capacity building, and other expertise to promote and protect human rights globally. UNOHCHR oversees 58 field presences around the world, including 13 country and stand alone offices; 12 regional offices, including in Qatar and Tunisia that are assisting with transitions following the Arab Spring; 18 human rights advisers; and 15 components of peacekeeping missions. UNOHCHR facilitates the Universal Periodic Review process as well as Treaty Body mechanisms. UNOHCHR also serves as the designated UN agency responsible in some countries for protection of populations affected by natural disasters. This contribution would be provided to UNOHCHR as an un-earmarked voluntary contribution and would primarily fund projects in the field.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights: The Fund supports the activities of the UNOHCHR toward building strong national human rights protection systems at the country and regional levels. Current projects include human rights training and monitoring in Afghanistan and Sudan, expert assistance on promoting human rights in Pakistan, and monitoring compliance with human rights treaty obligations. The U.S. contribution would assist the UNOHCHR in expanding its field activities to have a greater direct impact, sustain existing UNOHCHR technical assistance in over 56 countries, and leverage increased contributions to the Fund from other governments.

United Nations Trust Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT): Since its founding in 1981, grants from the UNVFVT have been used to support over 230 projects in more than 70 countries to help victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The Fund distributes voluntary contributions received from governments, NGOs, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) / International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (ICSECA): U.S. voluntary funds to UNESCO provide support to the Organization's programs and activities to increase access to education, promote media freedom, encourage international scientific cooperation, and protect/preserve the world's cultural heritage, including the International Program for the Development of Communication (IPDC), Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the World Heritage Program, and innovative educational initiatives.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): Family planning and reproductive health are key elements of global health and contribute to the U.S. comprehensive strategy for sustainable development, which integrates goals for health with those of protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. The U.S. voluntary contribution to UNFPA's core budget supports programs in over 150 countries that have a vital impact in expanding access to family planning, reducing global maternal and child mortality and advancing U.S. humanitarian goals, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and in conflict settings, where the needs are greatest. These efforts are important because improving the health and well-being of populations in developing countries, especially that of women and children, promotes internal stability as well as social and economic progress.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): U.S. voluntary contributions support the core budget of the UNICEF, which acts as a global champion for children and strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children throughout the world, and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity. To do this, UNICEF focuses on five priority areas: Immunization, Early Childhood Development, Education, HIV/AIDS, and Child Protection, and UNICEF's efforts are critical to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. UNICEF has also put its strong humanitarian response capability to good use, most recently in responding to the ongoing crisis in the Horn of Africa and Syria.

International Development Law Organization (IDLO): IDLO promotes the rule of law and good governance by providing training to legal practitioners in developing countries, technical assistance to governments in their legal reform efforts, and continuing education to legal professionals. IDLO helps build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that will respond to the needs of their people and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system. The United States assumed the three-year Presidency of the Assembly of Parties of IDLO in March 2011 and has one year left with the possibility of another three-year term at the conclusion.

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs: Activities related to international chemicals management and toxic substances are a global priority to protect human health and the environment. This funding would support a range of UNEP-linked activities and secretariats related to the sound management of chemicals and waste, and ozone layer protection. These include: support for partnership activities of the UN Environment Program's Mercury Program and for implementation of their Program of Work; the secretariat costs of the Montreal Protocol, Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants , Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent , Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, the new mercury agreement, and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

International Conservation Programs: U.S. contributions to international conservation programs help promote the conservation of economically and ecologically vital natural resources and help to combat illegal activities, including wildlife trafficking and illegal logging and associated trade that threaten security and the rule of law and undermine economic development. U.S. contributions facilitate policy approaches and technical expertise and leverage significant contributions from other donors. Programs supported under this contribution include the: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna , United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification , Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, International Tropical Timber Organization , National Forest Program Facility hosted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization , United Nations Forum on Forests, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change: U.S. leadership in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Intergovernmental

Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations is a key component of the Global Climate Change Initiative, one of three major initiatives implementing President Obama's new global development policy. United States participation in and support for the UNFCCC helps ensure that countries around the world, including major emerging economies, meet new commitments under the Copenhagen Accord and the Cancun Agreements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote transparency, and disseminate clean energy technologies. United States participation in and support for the IPCC advances Administration efforts for state-of-the art assessments of climate change science and technology, including through enhancements related to global observation systems, carbon sequestration, and climate modeling.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund: The Montreal Protocol is widely seen as the world's most successful global environmental accord, having made major progress in both developed and developing countries to protect the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer. Under the Protocol, the United States and other developed countries have agreed, through the Multilateral Fund, to fund the "incremental costs" of developing country projects to completely phase out their use of ozone depleting chemicals, many of which are also highly potent greenhouse gases. Continued contributions by the United States and other donor countries will lead to a near complete phase-out in developing country production and consumption of remaining ozone depleting substances. Additional funding is requested to avoid reliance on potent climate gases known as hydro fluorocarbons, a U.S. priority.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program: These contributions protect America's security and prosperity by helping citizens of Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries pursue a development path toward poverty eradication and away from extremism. Support for technical cooperation programs provides policymakers and economic actors in LAC countries with tools and skills to address country specific challenges. These programs also enable the OAS to advance initiatives adopted by the Presidents and Heads of Government in the Summit of the Americas and Inter-American Ministerial related to labor, energy, competitiveness, education, small and medium enterprises, environmental protection science and technology, tourism, social development, and culture. Voluntary contributions from the IO&P account are pivotal in "capitalizing" partnerships and strengthening programs that have regional impact. Programs supported include the U.S. Small Business Development Center model adaptation in five Caribbean countries, Sustainable Communities in Central America and the Caribbean, Inter-American Social Protection Network, and the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas.

United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT): UN HABITAT is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable urban areas that provide adequate shelter for all, and to work to ensure that those who live in urban areas have access to potable water, as well as sanitation, health, economic, and social services. The U.S. contribution enables the program to continue to strengthen its work to promote environmentally sustainable development of urban areas through good governance, democracy building through decentralization of power to local authorities, gender equality, and the mobilization of domestic resources.

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF): UNCDF offers a unique combination of investment capital, capacity building, and technical advisory services to promote microfinance and local development in the Least Developed Countries. UNCDF provides access to financing to private sector and individual entrepreneurs through "inclusive financial market" programs. It creates a friendly business and investment climate through "local governance and infrastructure" programs. These programs support key U.S. policy priorities to encourage private sector-led growth as an engine for development, and assist developing countries to accelerate their development to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP): U.S. voluntary contributions are provided for UNDP's regular budget, which supports its core administrative functions, basic development programming, and specific trust funds targeted in the areas of democratic governance and crisis prevention and recovery. UNDP is the UN's primary development agency, present in over 130 countries. Its program focus areas are poverty, democratic governance, environment, and crisis prevention and recovery. U.S. voluntary contributions generally go to UNDP's core resources budget, an un-earmarked fund used to pay for organization support costs and basic programming expenditures. U.S. objectives for contributing to UNDP from the IO&P account are to enable UNDP to deliver assistance programs effectively in key areas that support policy objectives, and to ensure that UNDP adopts transparent, accountable, and effective management and program practices.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP): UNEP is the lead United Nations institution for environmental issues, providing information and support for national environment agencies and capacity building and programs for many developing countries. UNEP leads within the United Nations system on environment issues, including helping to shape the international environmental agenda, advocating for the environment, promoting creation and implementation of environmental policy instruments, and assessing environmental conditions and trends. It plays an important role in developing international agreements and also assesses global, regional, and national environmental conditions, while building capacity in developing countries to carry out such assessments and to act on them. The bulk of U.S. contributions to UNEP from this line goes to the Environment Fund, which provides core (un-earmarked) funding for UNEP's divisions and offices to carry out UNEP's Program of Work in focal areas such as climate change, disasters and conflict, ecosystems, governance, chemicals and wastes, and resource efficiency.

Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP): ReCAAP, among other things, establishes the ReCAAP Information Sharing Centre, an international organization with headquarters in Singapore, created to facilitate information sharing with the goal of preventing and suppressing piracy and armed robbery against ships. U.S contribution to ReCAAP will promote the Obama Administration's objective of ensuring safety of international civilian shipping.

United Nations Equity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN Women): Created in 2010, UN Women works to increase women's political participation, expand women's economic and educational opportunities, reduce violence against women, improve women's health, protect the rights of indigenous women and women with disabilities, facilitate women's political participation in all aspects of peace and security, and counter discrimination against women. This contribution to the core resources of UN Women will fund programs and allow policies and programs that are related to women to be formulated and implemented more efficiently. UN Women recently adopted new administrative reforms, including audit procedures that include public disclosure of audit reports and a new regional architecture that will bring UN Women closer to women who need its support. The United States shares UN Women's priority focus areas, which include increasing women's leadership and political participation, expanding women's economic and educational opportunities, reducing violence against women, advancing women's role in situations of conflict and post-conflict reconstruction, advancing the Millennium Development Goals related to women and children; and countering discrimination against women.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP): The U.S. contribution to the WMO VCP supports programs to build capacity of developing countries to address matters related to climate, water, and weather. Because climate, water, and weather-related hazards account for nearly 90 percent of all natural disasters, the U.S. VCP targets capacity development in disaster risk reduction activities in key geographic regions such as the Caribbean basin. This funding provides for expanded cooperation on improving hurricane forecasting, and in addressing gaps in the

Global Telecommunications System in order to improve the transmission of natural disaster warnings to national and local populations. The U.S.WMO VCP also funds forecast training in regions such as Africa, South America, and the Pacific to help Members understand how climate, water, and weather trends affect larger socio-economic issues such as a country's food supply.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance: The U.S. contribution to WTO technical assistance for trade-related activities serves both to underscore our continuing commitment to the multilateral, rules-based international trade regime, and to help developing countries take advantage of the opportunities for growth, combat poverty, and increase stability. This contribution provides for technical assistance and capacity building projects to bolster the trade capacity of developing countries.

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA): OCHA mobilizes and coordinates international humanitarian response efforts and advocates for the rights of people in need in order to alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies. It works with UN agencies such as UNICEF and the World Food Program and other international organizations and national and local groups that provide assistance directly to victims of conflict and natural disasters. The U.S. contribution to OCHA helps support the organization's core operating expenses, which are essential for effective humanitarian response given the uncertainty of the timing, size, and scope of disasters. OCHA plays a critical role in ongoing crisis in Syria, Sudan, Mali, and Somalia, and elsewhere and must be supported to engage in new crisis as they might emerge over the next year. U.S. support to OCHA helps to ensure a more coordinated and effective UN response that avoids duplication and waste.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: U.S. delegates from the IO Bureau and other stakeholders from within the Department of State and other agencies of the U.S. Government regularly attend meetings of the governing bodies and committees of the international organizations and programs funded by the United States. A primary goal of the U.S. delegations is to ensure that international organizations are carrying out programs and activities of interest to the United States.

The United States and likeminded nations have been working to implement needed management reforms at the United Nations and other international organizations. The Department has spearheaded such efforts through its *United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative* (UNTAI). The Department launched Phase I of UNTAI in 2007 for the purpose of extending reforms already in place at the UN Secretariat to the rest of the UN system. As a result of sustained and intensive diplomacy, many UN organizations have strengthened internal oversight and transparency, established ethics offices, made more information publicly available online, and updated their financial systems.

In 2011, the Department launched UNTAI Phase II to promote increased oversight and accountability in the following areas: (1) effective oversight arrangements; (2) independent internal evaluation functions; (3) independent and effective ethics functions; (4) credible whistleblower protections; (5) conflicts of interest programs; (6) efficient and transparent procurement; (7) enterprise risk management; and (8) transparent financial management.
Highlights of recent management reforms and UNTAI-related achievements include:

- Approval of public access to internal audits of the United Nations Development Program, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund, and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women;
- Adoption of enhanced whistleblower protections at the World Meteorological Organization;

- Implementation of procurement ethics training and approval of a conflict of interest and financial disclosure program at the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In formulating requests for voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs, the program officers consider the past performance of the organizations and the likelihood that continued U.S. contributions will contribute to successful outcomes by the organizations. For most organizations with which the IO Bureau works closely, IO staff has been advocating continued focus on performance, the adoption and/or refinement of results-based budgeting, and implementation of transparency and accountability mechanisms.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The contributions funded by this account provide funding for multilateral institutions that support global solutions. Therefore, it is quite difficult to determine the extent to which the organization's performance is attributable to the U.S. contribution. The overarching priority of foreign assistance through IO&P contributions is to advance U.S. policy by working through results-driven, transparent, accountable, and efficient international organizations. The IO Bureau requests funding for voluntary contributions to organizations and programs through the IO&P account for programs that support U.S. interests and for programs that the United States believes meet minimum standards for accountability, transparency, and performance. The programs to be funded through the IO&P in FY 2014 meet these standards.

International Security and Nonproliferation

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The proliferation of dangerous weapons to nation-states and terrorists is a direct and urgent threat to U.S. and international security. The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) leads the Department of State's efforts to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) – whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological – and their delivery systems, as well as of destabilizing conventional weapons. The bureau's security assistance programs in this request are vital tools in this effort. ISN uses these programs to strengthen foreign government and international capabilities to deny access to these weapons and related materials, expertise, and technologies; destroy WMD/missiles and secure related materials; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and enhance foreign government and international capabilities and cooperation to counter terrorist acquisition or use of WMD.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**214,070**	*****	**200,234**	**-13,836**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	214,070	*	200,234	-13,836

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF): The FY 2014 request includes $25.0 million for the NDF, which provides a means for the United States Government to respond rapidly to high-priority nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult. NDF projects destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of WMDs, WMD-related materials and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. The NDF's special authorities allow it to undertake rapid-response threat reduction work around the globe. NDF projects are frequently in places that are difficult for U.S. Embassies to reach and require specialized expertise to implement. Current NDF projects include working with Egypt to halt the illicit traffic of weapons into Gaza, permanently decommissioning the Soviet-legacy BN-350 plutonium breeder reactor in Kazakhstan, combating WMD smuggling in Afghanistan, and constructing a hydroacoustic monitoring station in the southern Indian Ocean to detect covert nuclear detonations. Requested FY 2014 funding will allow the NDF to continue to stand ready to provide resources as needed by policymakers to address nonproliferation concerns worldwide, such as in Syria, if called upon.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): The IAEA is a key U.S. partner in the effort to prevent nuclear proliferation and terrorism. U.S. voluntary contributions funded in this $88.0 million request support IAEA nuclear safety and security programs and international safeguards program that monitors member countries' nuclear activities to ensure they are not being diverted for military purposes. The U.S. voluntary contribution also includes funding for health (including cancer therapy), water resource management, food and agriculture security, nuclear power infrastructure development, environmental remediation (such as ocean deacidification), and other technical cooperation support of particular U.S. interest. Not only does the U.S. voluntary contributions assist the IAEA materially, but also demonstrates U.S. political support for the IAEA. U.S. efforts to end nuclear weapons activities in Iran, Syria, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea rely on IAEA assistance and support, and

U.S. initiatives to promote peaceful nuclear energy consistent with strict nonproliferation standards have increased demands on the IAEA safeguards program.

Key Interventions:

- Funding will ensure that the IAEA has the resources and authorities to carry out its international safeguards program, in particular, the completion by December 31, 2014 of the critically-needed replacement of the aging Nuclear Materials Laboratory (NML) and upgrading of the site infrastructure and security located at Seibersdorf, Austria. This laboratory is a core element of the ability of the IAEA's safeguard program to detect undeclared activities.
- This funding will also support moving the safeguards computer system from a main-frame to a modern highly-secure platform and more effective safeguards at a larger number of locations, and development of advanced safeguards technology and procedures.
- Applying the lessons learned from the accident at the Fukushima Dai-chi Nuclear Power Plant, IAEA will strengthen nuclear safety measures globally.
- ISN will provide U.S. experts to assist the IAEA in developing detailed project plans to ensure the successful modernization (just as U.S. experts have been key to the success of the NML project) of the Nuclear Applications Laboratory, which is central to IAEA core efforts to help Member States gain access to nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes, particularly for tackling fundamental global problems such as food security, water and energy shortages, human and animal health, and climate change.

Global Threat Reduction (GTR): ISN's GTR programs seek to reduce the risk that terrorists or proliferant states will gain access to WMD-applicable expertise and materials. GTR focuses on countries where terrorism and proliferation threats are greatest, including Yemen, Pakistan, Iraq, and Syria. Requested FY 2014 funding of $63.5 million will allow GTR to maintain robust biological and chemical security engagement in priority countries, and sustain efforts to engage nuclear experts on security issues in countries seeking to expand or develop their civilian nuclear programs, such as those in the Middle East and North Africa. Recent developments in the Middle East and North Africa stemming from the Arab Spring have provided new opportunities to advance U.S. nonproliferation objectives. GTR will continue to make strategic investments in these high-risk countries. Such strategic investments have allowed GTR to significantly and rapidly expand activities as the threat has evolved. Specifically, GTR currently has the only U.S. Government threat reduction program operating in Yemen, and GTR activities play a crucial role in mitigating the WMD terrorism threats on the Arabian Peninsula writ large.

Key Interventions:

- GTR programs will secure weapons-applicable material and engage Syrian scientists on peaceful activities, if circumstances allow. In FY 2014, GTR will be poised to address the Syrian proliferation threat directly, by being able to secure weapons-applicable material and engaging Syrian scientists on peaceful activities, and anticipates spending roughly $9.0 million on these activities.
- The programs also include strengthening biological weapons threat prevention and detection systems, including in Pakistan, Iraq, and, if circumstances allow, Syria. Dangerous biological agents are manipulated in laboratories around the world and the expertise and equipment necessary for developing a biological weapon are increasingly available. GTR mitigates the biological weapons threat by securing pathogens, promoting biosecurity best practices at laboratory facilities, and boosting capabilities to detect a biological weapons attack.
- GTR will enhance biosecurity systems at Yemeni laboratories that house dangerous pathogens. In order to ensure funding for biosecurity investments in high-threat countries, GTR will cut risk mitigation efforts in countries such as Algeria, Indonesia, and Kenya.
- These funds will allow an expansion of the GTR chemical security program, the U.S. Government's only program aimed at improving chemical security abroad, in response to the increased threat

emanating from Syria, and will address the chemical threat in other high-priority countries such as Yemen and Iraq. These activities, such as outreach with law enforcement and chemical industry personnel, promote chemical security practices to prevent chemical terrorism, inhibit the sale or diversion of weaponizable chemicals, and engage scientists with chemical weapons-applicable expertise. GTR anticipates devoting $7.0 million in FY 2014 for chemical security-related programming in Syria and neighboring countries.

- GTR will also be able to promote a culture of security within the nuclear technical community, particularly in states seeking to develop or expand their civilian nuclear security programs, including the adoption of effective personnel reliability programs to prevent an insider from obtaining unauthorized access to nuclear material or expertise.
- GTR will also be able to maintain efforts to productively engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD-applicable expertise in the former Soviet Union (FSU) through established multilateral mechanisms. Support will prioritize civilian research applications that address local and global chemical, nuclear, and biological proliferation and security challenges, but with decreased funding levels reflecting the decreased threat in the FSU.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT): The FY 2014 request includes $5.0 million for WMDT programs, which undertake projects to improve international capabilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to a terrorist attack involving nuclear and radiological materials. The continuing seizures of materials, such as weapons-usable nuclear material in Georgia and Moldova in 2010 and 2011, confirm WMD materials remain in illegal circulation and could be acquired by terrorists. Through the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and the Preventing Nuclear Smuggling Program (PNSP), WMDT works with partner governments to improve capabilities to investigate nuclear trafficking activities; locate materials on the black market and secure them; arrest and prosecute those smuggling or seeking to acquire nuclear material; and strengthen anti-nuclear smuggling capabilities of states that are vulnerable to trafficking.

Key Interventions:

- Of requested FY 2014 funding, approximately $1.3 million will be used to carry out executive secretary functions for the GICNT; host detection, response, and nuclear forensics workshops and other meetings that advance the GICNT action plan; and support the participation of developing-capability countries in GICNT activities. In FY 2014, the GICNT expects to produce two further guidance documents and anticipates using the best practices guidance as a basis for developing other practical tools and products, such as electronic training modules, to assist in implementation of nuclear security principles.
- Of requested FY 2014 funding, approximately $3.8 million will be used to move forward on efforts to promote counter-nuclear smuggling capabilities, enable international nuclear forensics cooperation, improve nations' abilities to respond to and prosecute nuclear smuggling effectively, and leverage foreign funding for projects to build anti-smuggling capabilities in vulnerable countries. Over the life of this program, PNSP has brought in more than $64.0 million from international partners, which is more than two dollars of foreign funding for every one dollar PNSP spends. Requested FY 2014 funding will also provide for administrative costs and travel in support of PNSP.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): Requested funding for $18.7 million for the EXBS program aims to prevent proliferation of WMD and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons by helping foreign partners establish and implement strategic trade controls and related border security systems consistent with the multilateral export control regimes. The EXBS program is active in countries that possess, produce, or supply sensitive items and materials, as well as in countries through which such items are most likely to transit. EXBS assistance focuses on developing partner countries' capacities in five critical areas: legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing systems, enforcement, industry

outreach, and interagency coordination. EXBS currently has a total of 53 active partner countries. For FY 2014, EXBS plans expansion to Ghana, Tanzania, Nigeria, Maldives, and Uganda.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $10.2 million of FY 2014 funding will be dedicated to the advisor program. EXBS employs 22 in-country advisors and 18 specialist advisors, who are critical to the success of the EXBS program. In-country program advisors coordinate on-the-ground assistance and provide feedback to Washington-based program staff. In addition to coordinating activities and providing feedback, they establish close working relationships with host country counterparts and ensure EXBS assistance is used to good effect. EXBS advisors will carry out assessments of strategic trade control systems in existing, prospective, and former partner countries, and train counterparts on how to employ the Tracker automated licensing tool.
- EXBS advisors will also lead conferences focusing international attention on key strategic trade and border control issues, such as transshipment and proliferation financing. Training topics include maintenance of equipment previously donated to EXBS partner countries, program administration and implementation support, and program-related travel.
- EXBS advisors will provide limited assistance to prevent countries that have otherwise "graduated" from the program from backsliding, and assistance to countries/economies for which bilateral funds are otherwise unavailable.
- Advisors will stay engaged in continual updates to existing training materials, as well as development of new materials, to ensure EXBS technical assistance keeps pace with a dynamic threat environment.
- EXBS advisors will also be instrumental in the evaluation of EXBS programmatic efforts in the area of legal-regulatory assistance.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Upon completion of every NDF project, a financial reconciliation is conducted and the project is subsequently formally closed. In 2012, 42 projects were formally closed out or cancelled upon completion of the internal review, resulting in the return of more than $19.0 million to the NDF account. To date, the NDF has closed a total of 145 projects and 10 years of administrative accounts. In 2012, the NDF requested and funded a thorough audit by the Office of the Inspector General of NDF controls over project management and contracting and integrity of financial data. Also in 2012, the Government Accountability Office conducted an audit of NDF and made four recommendations with which the Department of State concurs and is implementing.

GTR currently utilizes several different metrics to measure program success, such as the number of activities linked to specific goals that are completed in priority countries and regions, and the level of host government participation and buy-in. These metrics serve as proxies for programmatic impact. GTR is working with the Monterey Institute Center for Nonproliferation Studies to develop new effectiveness indicators. In FY 2013, GTR will conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of its biosecurity efforts in the Philippines, and a similar effort will be conducted for chemical security in FY 2014.

WMDT collects standardized evaluation data upon completion of each GICNT activity. This data, drawn from participant surveys, is intended to measure the degree to which GICNT partner nation representatives are engaged in GICNT activities, and the extent to which they intend to utilize the lessons, concepts, and products discussed and developed within the GICNT framework to enhance their own country's capabilities for combating nuclear terrorism. The outcomes of the surveys feed into decisions on budgeting and designing future GICNT activities.

WMDT measures PNSP success by the number of activities funded in priority countries and regions, the number of donors secured for critical anti-smuggling projects, and the number of assessments completed for countries of interest. PNSP uses prior years' evaluation methods (such as surveys and after action reports) to inform budget decisions involving new engagements and to modify trainings/workshops to meet goals. WMDT has evaluations underway to ensure two high priority projects, the Armenia Nuclear Forensics Laboratory project and the Ukraine National Nuclear Forensics Library Pilot-Project, continue to meet project goals.

EXBS collects monthly activity-level performance data from its implementing partners. In addition, EXBS contractors conduct surveys of EXBS conference participants to determine if the substance and focus of the conference reflected current nonproliferation challenges. EXBS uses this performance feedback in planning for future conferences. In FY 2013-14, EXBS will deploy a new three-year strategic plan that will identify three-year country-specific objectives and illustrate how EXBS activities target specific outcomes. This new strategic planning process will include a standardized activity performance monitoring survey to harmonize reporting across various implementers. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT) methodology. The RAT uses a 419-point survey to assess a given country's legal authorities, licensing, enforcement, industry outreach capabilities, and nonproliferation regime adherence practices for compliance with international standards, and to identify remaining gaps. Individually, each assessment does not illustrate the cause-and-effect linkages between EXBS assistance activities and evolution of a nation's strategic trade control systems. However, RAT methodology allows evaluation of year-over-year progress in each partner country that sheds light into this relationship. In 2012, EXBS conducted 11 RAT assessments. To enhance EXBS's assessment capabilities, EXBS is developing and currently beta-testing a new complementary assessment methodology focused on enforcement.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: GTR conducts effectiveness studies to assess how well GTR engagements meet its nonproliferation objectives. The analysis of these studies provides GTR with an empirical basis to assess effectiveness, devise new initiatives where needed, and choose among different policy options to meet future programmatic needs. Past studies have shown, for example, that GTR programs are effective at reducing the likelihood that Iraqi scientists will work with terrorist or proliferant states, including Iran and Syria. Since there is still an active threat in Iraq, GTR has increased funding and specific activities as a direct result of these studies.

RAT assessments help influence prioritization of EXBS activities and resource allocation. For instance, an FY 2012 RAT assessment identified significant gaps in Armenia's national export control legislation. Accordingly, EXBS developed a plan to prioritize legal-regulatory assistance to Armenia in FY 2013-14.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: GICNT and PNSP use prior years' evaluations to improve the design and conduct of activities, products, and workshops. For example, key GICNT documents containing best practices and lessons learned are being translated to different media (e.g., video) to promote the further use of these products in other training. PNSP response workshops are being improved to include more hands-on training throughout the workshops to engage countries in a practical manner and ensure the goals of the workshop are learned.

EXBS performance monitoring data has precipitated programmatic investments in at least two new areas. First, conference surveys indicated that financing of proliferation has emerged as an area of increasing challenge for EXBS partner countries. However, there are few outreach opportunities or technical assistance resources available to facilitate implementation of the new standards promulgated by the

Financial Action Task Force. In response to this demand for technical expertise, in FY 2012, EXBS conducted the first regional conference on Combating the Financing of Proliferation Conference in Seoul, South Korea. In FY 2014, EXBS plans to conduct a follow-on conference in a different region. Second, EXBS performance monitoring data indicated that if countries have a better understanding of economic benefits resulting from the adoption of national strategic trade controls and border security norms, they are more likely to undertake and sustain implementation of such controls. To that end, EXBS is increasing its collaboration with international organizations that pursue norms compliance and trade facilitation objectives simultaneously, such as the World Customs Organization.

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Combating trafficking in persons (TIP) is an important U.S. Government foreign assistance priority and a key issue for the Department of State. Across the globe, people are held in involuntary servitude in factories, farms, homes, and on fishing vessels; bought and sold in prostitution; and captured to serve as child soldiers. Human trafficking is modern slavery, and deprives people of their basic human rights; yields negative public health, economic, and environmental consequences; and undermines the rule of law.

Human trafficking is a dehumanizing global crime. It is not a crime of movement, but a dehumanizing practice of compelled servitude which often includes horrific long-term physical, emotional, and psychological abuse. TIP has a destabilizing effect on fragile countries but impacts nearly every nation. The high profits associated with human trafficking subvert legal systems by corrupting government officials, weakening police and criminal justice institutions, and could subsidize terrorist organizations.

United States foreign assistance funding requested by the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) will support programs that address the prosecution of traffickers, the protection of victims, and the prevention of human trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**18,720**	*****	**18,720**	**-**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	18,720	*	18,720	-

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

As the trafficking in persons movement matures and grows, J/TIP continues to modify its funding strategy to advance Administration priorities, meet new legislative requirements, and ensure urgent trafficking needs are met. The first decade of J/TIP's funding raised awareness of the issue and laid the groundwork for developing legal frameworks and government infrastructures to fight this crime. As it moves into the second decade of anti-trafficking efforts, J/TIP continues to support programs to build institutions responsive to combating trafficking in persons. FY 2014 funding will support the passage of new laws, the development of foreign government capacity to counter trafficking including programs to train law enforcement and judicial officials, and the creation of victim assistance programs. J/TIP will continue targeted funding to fill specific gaps in existing law enforcement systems or victim care programs that may be weak or inefficient. With FY 2014 funding, J/TIP will continue to track the evolving strategies of traffickers and help foreign governments respond by providing them with direct training and technical assistance. J/TIP remains committed to funding cross-cutting programs: those that address multiple elements of the 3Ps – Prevention, Protection, and Prosecution – as well as favoring programs with a survivor rehabilitation component.

J/TIP is committed to deploying resources as efficiently as possible. The office utilizes a rigorous methodological review to select projects. J/TIP programming is devoted towards the achievement of both Department of State and Administration anti-trafficking goals; funding priorities are guided by the findings of the *Trafficking in Persons Report* (*TIP Report*), particularly to assist those countries on the

lower tiers identified in the *TIP Report*, to achieve compliance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's Minimum Standards. Further, resources are directed towards countries that demonstrate political will to address the deficiencies noted in the annual *TIP Report* but lack the economic capacity to do so.

The Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to focus foreign assistance funds to meet the 3P paradigm to combat TIP. J/TIP has intensified its collaboration with USAID so that our agencies' respective anti-TIP efforts are more coordinated, efficient, and effective.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Performance monitoring and assessment is accomplished by Program Officers, Grants Officers, and International Programs supervisors through routine site visits that include management and technical assistance, monitoring of quarterly or semiannual programmatic and financial progress reports, and frequent and routine correspondence. J/TIP has begun implementing the Department's new Evaluation Policy. All programs include indicators designed to measure performance. Analysis of these indicators will result in identifying the most effective activities and J/TIP's International Programs section is committed to disseminating information about best or promising practices. In addition, J/TIP funding supports select research projects that gather new information on trafficking patterns and trends, and assess the effectiveness and impact of training, technical assistance, and programs that provide key services to victims.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Close oversight of awarded projects enables J/TIP to ensure effective use of foreign assistance in targeted priority countries. This oversight includes the use of common performance indicators for all anti-trafficking programs. J/TIP is currently utilizing the oversight results in budget and programmatic decisions. For example, the most common weakness identified in awards to nongovernmental organizations has been administrative practices, such as implementing standard operating procedures, tracking expenditures, and formalizing memoranda of understanding with sub-awardees. J/TIP's International Programs section has increased on-site monitoring to provide technical assistance on administrative management. Two of these site visits have resulted in corrective action plans, which resulted in bringing a program into full compliance.

In FY 2012, J/TIP funded three evaluability assessments (EAs) of eight anti-trafficking programs across five geographical regions (Africa, East Asia & the Pacific, Near East, South & Central Asia, and the Western Hemisphere). These programs were the subject of on-site reviews with special emphasis on evaluating the soundness of the project design, the potential replication of activities, the measurement of effectiveness, and whether data are available to evaluate program impact. Through these assessments, J/TIP identified two programs for full scale evaluations: a rehabilitation and reintegration program for victims of bonded labor in India and a service provider for victims of sex trafficking in Cambodia. These studies are underway with preliminary results expected in late FY 2013.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: J/TIP dedicates a significant percentage of foreign assistance funds to extend successful projects with exemplary performance by granting supplemental funding. Due to strong past performance, 18 awards were extended with additional funds in FY 2012.

J/TIP will continue to obtain performance data from all anti-trafficking programs for projects in priority countries, including emergency anti-trafficking efforts in response to unforeseen circumstances (e.g., conflict or natural disaster) and research. Performance data will be collected through monitoring and evaluation of projects for impact, replicability, and accountability.

J/TIP has not only increased its support for rigorous program evaluations that identify effective strategies for combating TIP, but also evidence-based research to identify trends and inform policy and practice. Several recently-completed research projects have made inroads by closing knowledge gaps on TIP. For example, a global database on human trafficking, funded by J/TIP, has shown increased recognition of other forms of trafficking and profiles of victims. It has also shown that traffickers are changing their methods of control by using more female recruiters and more subtle forms of exploitation.

Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State's Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) addresses some of the world's greatest challenges and opportunities: climate change; global health; pandemic preparedness; and increased cooperation in science, technology, and innovation. The bureau works to address these pressing issues through diplomatic engagement, bilateral and multilateral negotiations, capacity-building programs, and targeted assistance programs to advance scientific and environmental objectives essential to sustainable economic development.

Foreign assistance programs focus on strengthening partnerships and building institutional capacity so that U.S. partners have the tools needed to take action on environmental issues. OES assistance supports U.S. objectives in the international climate change arena, using targeted assistance to help shape an effective global response, including implementation of outcomes from climate change negotiations.

OES seeks to improve health and promote economic growth. Increased engagement on a range of global health issues, including better access to safe drinking water and sanitation, improved water resources management and cooperation on shared waters, and strengthening countries' capacity to respond to public health threats such as pandemic disease, promotes positive health outcomes for both the populations of developing countries and that of the United States. OES programs support collaborative scientific partnerships, protect vital fisheries resources, promote a level playing field with free trade partners, encourage sustainable natural resource management and pollution reduction, and inspire youth to innovate and pursue entrepreneurial activity.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**115,552**	*****	**116,500**	**948**
Economic Support Fund	115,552	*	116,500	948

Economic Support Fund

Scientific progress and improved global health are key to overcoming 21st century challenges. OES leads the diplomatic effort to implement a policy framework for improving health in the poorest regions of the world, and reinforces these efforts with targeted programs in water, infectious disease, and other global health priorities. OES programs support education and global engagement in science, technology, and innovation.

Key Interventions:

- Water Supply and Sanitation: OES support is focused on global efforts to advance cooperation on shared waters, health and energy security, climate change, and sustainable agriculture. OES funds are used to promote the development and implementation of water-related national plans and strategies in those countries most in need. FY 2014 programs will also seek to address political tensions associated with the management of shared waters in several key regions throughout the world where water is, or may become, a source of conflict.

- Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats: FY 2014 programs will strengthen health systems to respond to public health threats, particularly pandemic disease events, as well as emerging health issues such as counterfeit and substandard medications, polio eradication, and cook stoves. Funding the OES health programming provides a high value cost to benefit ratio for the United States taxpayers and a cost savings as the global transmission of communicable diseases severely threatens American security and economic stability. The OES health programming limits the spread of disease in foreign countries through vaccinations, early diagnosis and treatment, and effective sanitation techniques, minimizing the threat of disease reaching the United States.

- Higher Education – Science and Technology: The OES World Science Partnerships program promotes scientific engagement and helps to build broad receptivity for the role of science and technology in decision-making and society; foster greater transparency and accountability; and spur economic growth, opportunity, and stability. To achieve broader scientific engagement, FY 2014 funding will continue to promote cooperative science, technology, and innovation activities such as the Global Innovation through Science and Technology (GIST) initiative, a program that empowers youth to be engines of economic growth through technology entrepreneurship skill development, mentorship, and financing opportunities.

The FY 2014 funding request also supports initiatives in climate change, environmental cooperation with U.S. free trade partners, fisheries-related assistance to South Pacific countries, conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, and mercury emission reduction.

Key Interventions:

- Climate Change: OES climate change programming is part of the broader Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative and complements the GCC programming of USAID and the Department of Treasury. Requested funding of $90.5 million is designed to support and catalyze progress toward U.S. objectives in international climate change negotiations, as well as multilateral and plurilateral initiatives that help further U.S. objectives. As with all GCC programs, the ultimate objective is to reduce greenhouse gases (GHG), promote clean energy, protect forests that act as carbon sinks, help vulnerable countries adapt to climate change, and promote progress toward a fair and effective international regime for the reduction of GHG emissions. A detailed description of the overall U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)/Department of State climate request and its allocation between the Clean Energy, Sustainable Landscapes, and Adaptation "pillars" is contained in the GCC section of the Congressional Budget Justification.

- Clean Energy: With a request of $46.5 million under GCC's Clean Energy pillar, OES will support programs to accelerate clean energy deployment, reduce emissions, mobilize private investment, and enhance cooperation on low emission development. Requested funds will include support for the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF) and Clean Energy Ministerial to accelerate the dissemination of technologies and practices such as energy efficient buildings, smart grids, super-efficient appliances, and solar power. OES will continue to support the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), to achieve near-term benefits for climate change, health, energy security, and food security by reducing emissions of short-lived climate pollutants. The requested increase in Clean Energy funding will provide for expanded efforts through the MEF and CCAC. OES will also continue to support the Global Methane Initiative (GMI) and other activities that unlock low-carbon energy investments in developing countries.

- Sustainable Landscapes: With a request of $10.0 million under the Sustainable Landscapes pillar, OES will support efforts on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) by continuing to address the drivers of deforestation, including agriculture, and to increase

the capacity to implement strategies that reduce emissions from deforestation and land use change. Areas of focus include programs to reduce deforestation while generating rural development options; monitoring, measuring, reporting, and verifying; stakeholder engagement and consultations; and incentives. Support could include a contribution to the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) or one of the other forest carbon funds managed by the World Bank such as the BioCarbon Fund or the Forest Investment Program. OES funding will leverage growing interest from other governments, civil society, and the private sector in supporting REDD+ and sustainable landscapes efforts in developing countries.

- Adaptation: With a request of $34.0 million under the Adaptation pillar, U.S. assistance will continue to leverage support from other donors for the most vulnerable countries through contributions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The LDCF supports the adaptation needs of the 49 least developed countries, which are especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. The SCCF also assists countries in implementing adaptation measures that increase the resilience of key national development sectors. U.S. support for these funds enables countries to integrate adaptation into larger development programs and therefore achieve more substantial and long-lasting resilience to severe climate risks. Some portion of this request may also support other adaptation programs.

In addition to climate change, OES promotes economic growth in the following areas.

Key Interventions:

- South Pacific Tuna Treaty: OES requests $21.0 million in FY 2014 funds to meet an annual commitment under the 1987 South Pacific Tuna Treaty (SPTT) and the associated Economic Assistance Agreement (EAA). The SPTT is an important regional agreement in the Pacific, where the United States is working to strengthen relationships. The U.S. commitment under the SPTT and EAA is fulfilled through a contribution to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, which distributes the assistance to countries in the South Pacific. Assistance provided under the SPTT and EAA supports developing countries while also providing tangible benefits to both foreign and domestic U.S. interests, including increased food security, sustainable use of fisheries resources, improved employment opportunities for Americans, and enhanced bilateral relations with Pacific Island states. Failure to make this payment could result in Pacific Island nations denying fishing licenses to U.S. vessels, while also cutting off the primary source of U.S. economic assistance to most of these small island states.

- Trade and Environment: Building capacity of U.S. trading partners to protect the environment is critical to the success of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and is a key component of the U.S. trade agenda. OES programs will fund environmental cooperation with several FTA partners that is aimed at helping them bring their environmental laws up to U.S. standards, effectively enforce those laws, and promote transparency and public participation in environmental decision-making. Programs will help ensure that businesses in FTA partner countries are operating under similar environmental standards as U.S. businesses and promote a market for U.S. exports of environmental goods and services.

- Regional Initiatives: International partnerships are key to addressing global environmental and scientific challenges. FY 2014 funds will support partnerships such as the Lower Mekong Initiative, a program that enhances cooperation in the areas of environment and science, health, and education in the lower Mekong countries, and the Regional Environmental Hub Office program, which identifies

and engages in strategic regional programmatic opportunities to promote engagement and cooperation in environmental, science, technology, and health issues.

- Mercury: Mercury is found in fish consumed in the United States and is a health risk particularly for pregnant or nursing women. FY 2014 funding will initiate global action to reduce trans-boundary mercury pollution and related environmental and health risks from mercury exposure. These funds will help countries build capacity to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury in the future, including by facilitating the development of mercury inventories and reducing mercury emissions from a variety of activities, in particular Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining. Programs will work on initiatives in key countries to improve chemicals management capacity, reduce demand for mercury, and increase the priority of mercury emission-reduction approaches in national development plans.

- Program Evaluation: A portion of FY 2014 funds will be utilized to conduct independent evaluation of foreign assistance-funded programs to strengthen programmatic design and improve program outcomes.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: OES is currently funding independent evaluations of the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP), the GIST program's Tech-I competition, and the trade and environment capacity-building program. OES is contracting an evaluation of OES mercury reduction and storage programs and the U.S. Government contributions to the FCPF program, as well as continue evaluation of the trade and environment capacity-building program. OES continues to strengthen internal capacity for managing and evaluating performance. Program managers have been trained to better monitor programmatic and financial reporting, and OES program staff has held intensive monitoring consultations with several implementers. Future training will focus on evaluation methods, management, and design. OES will continue to focus on strengthening the process monitoring and evaluating financial instruments with an emphasis on interagency acquisition agreements.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The FY 2010-funded evaluation of the GMI's identified program successes that support program continuation and resulted in agreement to move toward graduation of higher-income countries from the program and more cost-sharing by other countries. The FY 2011-funded evaluation of the former APP program will provide information on program model and outcomes achieved relative to leveraged and Department of State funding. In FY 2012 OES initiated a third party evaluation of the GIST initiative that is assessing program outcomes by collecting data on a cohort of participants before, during, and after their involvement with the program. This assessment will allow OES to quantitatively measure program impact. Resulting data from these evaluations will allow OES to better tailor future programs by identifying those program elements that contribute the most to the desired outcomes.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Experience in the FY 2010-2012 period has confirmed the soundness of the GCC interagency division of responsibilities, with USAID supporting country and regional-level programming, Treasury supporting the multilateral climate change funds, and the Department of State (led by OES) focusing on programs and initiatives that advance global agreement on reducing emissions. As a result, the OES program in FY 2014 will be even more focused on multilateral and plurilateral partnerships that build support for global action on climate change, including continuing support for programs like the CCAC and the GMI, as well as new initiatives that focus on issues like improving building and infrastructural efficiency. OES anticipates that these programs will achieve

major reductions in GHG emissions, with results in the mid- rather than short-term. Programs such as the CCAC, as well as LDCF and SCCF contributions, should show results in improved quality of life for the most vulnerable countries and heightened developing country support for U.S. Government positions in negotiations.

Political-Military Affairs

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Funds requested for the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) will support ongoing efforts to create a more peaceful and secure world by enabling U.S. partners to deter aggression; restore international peace and security in the wake of conflict or disaster; reduce the illicit proliferation of arms; secure borders against illegal trafficking and transit; and ensure that security forces operate in accordance with international human rights laws and norms. In accordance with this goal, security assistance activities build legitimate, sustainable, and enduring partner capabilities that improve the ability of friendly nations to address crises and conflicts associated with state weakness, instability, and disasters, and to support stabilization following conflict — which in turn will increase the security of the United States. The request will accomplish this primarily through supporting the training and equipping of foreign military forces for peacekeeping, and counterterrorist operations. The request also promotes peace and stability worldwide by responding to the security and humanitarian threats posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, and excess illicitly-proliferated, unstable, or otherwise at risk small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) and munitions, including man portable air defense systems (MANPADS).

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**212,744**	*****	**196,528**	**-16,216**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**20,500**	*****	**11,000**	**-9,500**
Foreign Military Financing	-	*	11,000	11,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	*	-	-500
Peacekeeping Operations	20,000	*	-	-20,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**192,244**	*****	**185,528**	**-6,716**
Foreign Military Financing	62,800	*	60,000	-2,800
International Military Education and Training	5,799	*	5,003	-796
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	31,795	*	29,425	-2,370
Peacekeeping Operations	91,850	*	91,100	-750

Foreign Military Financing

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) resources will be used to support administrative costs of worldwide FMF programs to allow the U.S. Government to enhance the ability of allies to participate in coalition, humanitarian, peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and counter-insurgency operations. FMF provides a valuable means of engaging with foreign militaries on issues such as civilian-military relations and respect for human rights.

FMF Administrative funds cover costs incurred by the Department of Defense to implement the FMF program, both domestically and overseas. These include operational costs, salaries, travel costs, International Cooperative Administrative Support Systems/local guard costs, and higher costs in administering the FMF/International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs in security

assistance offices overseas. These offices that implement the military assistance programs have experienced drastically increased workloads associated with terrorism and coalition requirements. These funds also cover certain Department of State administrative costs, such as oversight travel and program evaluation.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance supports the operating costs required to administer FMF/IMET programs in security assistance offices overseas.

International Military Education and Training

IMET resources will be used to support administrative costs of running the IMET program to promote regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military education and other training. IMET Administrative funds support U.S. military education and training facilities, including general costs, salaries, course development, and curriculum development, in particular at the three dedicated expanded IMET (E-IMET) schools: the Center for Civil-Military Relations, the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies, and the Defense Institute for Medical Operations. Funds also support the Mobile Education Team program.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2014 request supports the operating costs of three E-IMET school houses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

This request comprises the Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs **(**NADR) Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) global account, which supports activities vital to effective and efficient CWD program implementation. Funding includes program development and support expenses (including contracts supporting program management, programmatic evaluations, and program-related travel), cross-cutting sustainment efforts, and emergency assessments to help partner countries mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots, as well as operations to safely remove and dispose of materials following incidents at these facilities. This request also will fund a continuing, aggressive program to reduce the global threat of illicitly-held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts. In addition, a small portion of global funding will continue to cover other emergency requirements and high-priority weapons destruction projects and unforeseen mandates that occur during the execution year. These programs complement bilateral CWD programs in 26 countries that reduce threats associated with landmines and other explosive remnants of war; destroy poorly-secured, unstable, or otherwise at-risk conventional weapons and munitions stockpiles (including MANPADS); and improve physical security and stockpile management and practices to reduce the threats of illicit weapons proliferation and humanitarian disasters.

Key Interventions:

- NADR funding will reduce the risks associated with poorly-secured, loose, and otherwise at-risk MANPADS, which if left unmitigated, would have disastrous security and economic consequences.
- The FY 2014 request allows the United States to respond rapidly to emerging conventional weapons-related threats posed by unforeseen political developments and conflicts (such as those in Libya, Syria, and Mali); and provide emergency assistance to mitigate the humanitarian consequences of conventional weapons-related disasters (such as catastrophic munitions depot explosions).

Peacekeeping Operations

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) resources will be used to support peacekeeping and counterterrorism capacity building programs. PKO funds will continue to support the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI). GPOI provides peacekeeping-related training and equipment to enhance the ability of foreign

nations to participate in United Nations and regional peacekeeping operations. FY 2014 GPOI funds will continue to build sustainable, national peacekeeping capacity through the program's emphasis on train the trainer activities. Support to enhance peacekeeping training facilities and provide appropriate training equipment will further contribute toward partner country self-sufficiency objectives.

PKO funds also will continue to support the military capacity building component of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program, a multi-faceted initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between West and North African nations. TSCTP PKO funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of $75.0 million will support the only Department of State dedicated global peacekeeping capacity building program, GPOI, which intends to train over 15,000 peacekeepers with FY 2014 funds.
- U.S.-funded programs of $16.1 million will train and equip military units (including a focus on communications and logistics) in key TSCTP partner countries to address the threat of al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2014, PM will implement a tiered monitoring and evaluation program designed to improve the overall effectiveness of the military assistance activities funded through the FMF, IMET, and PKO accounts. The bureau's monitoring and evaluation program will be built on three primary components. First, PM will implement a system for monitoring strategic indicators over time, in order to identify changes in the strategic-level security environment, and to serve as high-level measures for evaluating outcomes. Second, PM will guide the development and monitoring of a set of capability indicators that are specifically tied to military assistance program objectives and will be used to monitor changes in the security environment at the country level. Lastly, a set of performance evaluations will examine the impact of military assistance activities on specific partner country security capabilities, identify lessons learned for improving security assistance, and determine whether U.S. program activities or other factors contribute to the changes in targeted strategic indicators. The targeted countries and programs to be evaluated will be identified in FY 2014.

Since its inception in 2005, GPOI has employed a full-time, contracted Evaluation Team to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of GPOI program activities. The team works in close collaboration with program managers and GPOI implementers to gather verifiable, auditable data; identify program areas needing improvement; and help formulate objective-oriented policy solutions. Using a combination of site visits, field-generated reporting vehicles, electronic training rosters, evaluation forms, inventory records, and routine communication with implementers, the team captures a comprehensive qualitative and quantitative picture of GPOI program activities that are reported through the GPOI Monthly Report on Status of Objectives and the GPOI Evaluation Team Annual Report, as well as GPOI site visit reports, and additional ad hoc deliverables as required. Since FY 2005, the GPOI program has facilitated the training of over 0.2 million peacekeepers. As a result of this success, the GPOI program has shifted its focus more toward increasing national peacekeeping capacity building. While FY 2014 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment of peacekeeping troops, activities will focus on strengthening partner country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of national peacekeeping trainer cadres; peacekeeping training centers; and other self-sufficiency oriented programs, events, and activities.

Through the CWD program and its precursors, the United States has provided humanitarian mine action assistance to more than 90 countries since the inter-agency program's formal inception in 1993. When a country reaches the assistance "end state," it either has developed sustainable, indigenous mine-action capacity to independently handle any remaining landmine issues, or it has achieved "mine-impact free" status (free from the humanitarian impact of landmines and other explosive remnants of war). Since 2000, the program has directly helped 20 countries to achieve mine-impact free status, or otherwise develop self-sufficient mine action capabilities. The CWD program also has made substantial progress in fighting the illicit trafficking of SA/LW and conventional munitions. Since 2003, the program has destroyed over 33,000 MANPADs, 1.6 million SA/LW, and 90,000 tons of munitions worldwide.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation of FMF, IMET, and PKO programs will be used to inform resource allocations and provide accountability for U.S. activities by ensuring that Department of State resources serve broad U.S. foreign policy objectives and promote U.S interests around the world. This program also will place significant emphasis on the development of baseline analyses, with a goal of gathering evidence for assessing the impact of security assistance activities.

Based on the GPOI evaluation/metrics mechanism, the Department of State is continuing to request funding for the overall GPOI program which has been successful. GPOI's evaluation/metrics mechanisms have enabled PM to identify what types of assistance each GPOI partner requires in order to become self-sufficient. This enables the United States to make informed decisions about funding only those activities that would fill the gaps which currently prevent GPOI partners from becoming self-sufficient in peacekeeping training. As a result of the evaluation of specific activities in certain countries, the Department of State has reprogrammed funding from certain countries and focused on other countries that have been more successful.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The monitoring and evaluation of global and bilateral FMF, IMET, and PKO programs focus on tracking high-level evidence of movement toward the achievement of specific, predetermined strategic objectives, as well as systematic past performance through in-depth evaluations. These evaluations will consider not only progress toward stated goals, but the historical logic of U.S. assistance activities and their consequences. This effort will then be used to improve the overall effectiveness of military grant assistance, inform current resource allocations, and provide accountability by ensuring that resources address requirements that serve broader U.S. foreign policy objectives and promote U.S. interests around the world.

Based on past performance in evaluating whether countries have utilized GPOI-funded equipment and/or training to deploy to peacekeeping operations, FY 2014 GPOI PKO funding will focus on activities which GPOI partners need in order to become self-sufficient in peacekeeping training proficiencies. FY 2014 GPOI PKO funding also will focus on reinforcing success and not provide funding to partners that have not demonstrated a will or ability to actually deploy to peacekeeping operations.

Population, Refugees, and Migration

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The mission of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is to protect and assist the most vulnerable populations around the world, to include refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants, on the basis of humanitarian need and according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity; as well as to promote lawful, orderly, and humane means of international migration. PRM accomplishes its mission through diplomatic engagement and humanitarian programs, including overseas assistance programs, the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, and resettlement of humanitarian migrants to Israel. The bureau's humanitarian diplomacy and programmatic activities are a core part of the Secretary of State's conflict response capacity and play a vital role in U.S. Government (USG) efforts to address the full cycle of complex emergencies. PRM also has primary responsibility within the USG for international migration policy and programs, as well as international population policy, and, in coordination with other USG actors, advocates for international maternal health issues and manages the United States' relationship with the United Nations Population Fund. Consistent with its mission and authorizing legislation, and to share responsibility for addressing global humanitarian needs with others in the international community, leverage assistance from other donors, and encourage global partnerships to enhance international response to humanitarian crises, PRM works mainly through multilateral institutions, namely: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). PRM works with USAID and regional bureaus in the Department of State specifically to address timely transitions from relief to development in order to enhance the inclusion of refugee and conflict-affected populations in development planning.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**2,002,300**	*****	**2,010,960**	**8,660**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**329,000**	*****	**-**	**-329,000**
Migration and Refugee Assistance	329,000	*	-	-329,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**1,673,300**	*****	**2,010,960**	**337,660**
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	27,200	*	250,000	222,800
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,646,100	*	1,760,960	114,860

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) serves as a contingency fund from which the President can draw in order to respond effectively to humanitarian crises in an ever-changing international environment. The FY 2014 request of $250 million will maintain the ability of the United States to respond quickly to future urgent and unexpected refugee and migration needs, including, but not limited to, emergency needs in Syria.

The 2014 request of $250 million in ERMA will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern, including, but not limited to, emergency humanitarian needs in Syria. The ability to use the funds for either refugees or for other populations

inside a country is crucial to respond effectively to evolving needs during crises. To meet these needs, the appropriations language provides that these funds can be transferred to International Disaster Assistance as appropriate, after the President has made the requisite determination under section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962.

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

Migration and Refugee Assistance

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

Key Interventions:

- Overseas Assistance: In both emergencies and protracted situations overseas, humanitarian assistance helps refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, conflict victims, and other vulnerable migrants to meet their basic needs and enables them to begin rebuilding their lives. U.S assistance of approximately $1.3 billion will include the provision of life-sustaining services, including water and sanitation, shelter, and healthcare; as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries and assist refugees to voluntarily return to their homes in safety or, when that is not an option, integrate into their host communities as appropriate.
- Refugee Admissions: Resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and efforts to find solutions to refugee displacement when repatriation and local integration are not viable solutions. As the world's largest resettlement country, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds. Through NGO partners, $362.0 million in U.S. funding will help refugees and certain other categories of special immigrants to resettle in communities across the United States.
- Humanitarian Migrants to Israel: This funding of $15.0 million will maintain USG support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.
- Administrative Expenses ($35.1 million): The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through the MRA and the President's U.S. Emergency and Refugee Migration Assistance appropriations. Funds requested for FY 2014 will be used to ensure sound stewardship of resources and maximum impact for beneficiary populations and American taxpayers by stressing accountability and transparency in PRM's management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of administrative expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. Embassies around the world.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PRM continued to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of its humanitarian programs in FY 2012 to inform future policy and programmatic decision-making and ensure sound stewardship of resources. In addition to the performance indicators reported in this Congressional Budget Justification, PRM uses a variety of measures to monitor progress in its humanitarian programs, and works with other donors to strengthen performance measures for the international humanitarian community. PRM incorporates performance measures that reflect USG humanitarian priorities into cooperation frameworks with UNHCR, UNRWA, and IOM. With each of these organizations, as well as the ICRC, PRM plays an important role in shaping and supporting their strategic planning and performance management. PRM conducts annual reviews of these frameworks and each organization's performance, as well as interim and annual evaluations of PRM-funded non-governmental organization programs. The Bureau also conducts annual regional policy and program reviews in order to review past performance and formulate future programmatic and diplomatic strategies based on results. These reviews consider performance information gathered throughout the year through onsite monitoring trips, program and financial reporting from implementing partners, independent evaluations, and other sources. As in previous years, PRM facilitated an annual, year-long course, PRM Monitoring and Evaluation of Humanitarian Assistance , to ensure its program officers have the knowledge and tools required to monitor programs implemented by multilateral and non-governmental partners.

Due to security restrictions that limited the mobility of Baghdad-based PRM staff, and hampered onsite monitoring and evaluation efforts, in FY 2011, PRM supported external monitoring and evaluation of PRM-funded assistance programs in Iraq to ensure that the performance of Iraq-based programs continued to be carefully monitored. Additionally in FY 2011, PRM funded an evaluation of the relationship between livelihoods, education and protection space for urban refugees in Ecuador and Somali refugees in Kenya's Dadaab camp. The evaluation results will be used to better target future program for these populations.

In FY 2012, in accordance with the Department of State's February 2012 Program Evaluation Policy, PRM initiated a rigorous evaluation to identify best practices resulting from preventing gender-based violence (GBV) programs in refugee settings, with an emphasis on Chad, Malaysia, and Uganda. Due to a lack of strong proposals received, PRM re-submitted the evaluation request in FY 2013 and identified a well-designed proposal and qualified partner. The evaluation is expected to be completed in March 2014 and its findings will shape the programs and policies of PRM and its partners.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: PRM uses findings from its monitoring and evaluation to inform budget and program decisions. For example, in FY 2012, PRM closely monitored the regional response to the Syria emergency, with Regional Refugee Coordinators and Washington-based staff engaging directly with governmental, nongovernmental and multilateral partners. Based on reporting from PRM field staff and partners on the dire situation and key gaps in assistance, PRM provided additional funding and reinforced diplomatic engagement to strengthen protection and assistance for the influx of Syrian refugees in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. PRM's partners strive to meet international minimum standards for protection and assistance of Syrian refugees and other populations of concern around the world.

PRM investments have been critical in improving the monitoring of the bureau's multilateral partners. With PRM support, UNHCR continues to upgrade and expand its one-of-a-kind online Health Information System, which makes refugee health data available to the international humanitarian community. PRM support has allowed UNRWA to continue expanding its E-health and Family Health

Team (FHT) approach, which has significantly improved UNRWA's management of health information and the quality and efficiency of services provided to patients. E-health and the FHT model are being used in Lebanon and Gaza and will be expanded to all UNRWA clinics in West Bank, Jordan and Syria (as security permits) by 2015.

In FY 2012, a PRM-supported contractor completed an evaluation concerning the impact of PRM-funded Afghan refugee reintegration assistance from FY 2009-2011 in order to: 1) identify best practices and lessons learned; and 2) inform future programmatic and diplomatic decisions. The evaluation yielded important findings and recommendations that are allowing PRM and its partners to better address the protection and assistance needs of Afghan returnees, who remain highly mobile upon their return to Afghanistan.

Humanitarian research supported by PRM also strengthens the monitoring capacity of the bureau and its partners. For example, a PRM research partner completed a project in FY 2012 that developed a profiling instrument to help humanitarian agencies locate urban refugees, distinguish them from other migrants and the urban poor, and determine whether and how they are more vulnerable than other groups in order to appropriately target interventions in a particular context. This is significant given that the majority of the global refugee population resides in cities. The research will help both PRM and its partners improve monitoring of protection and assistance for urban refugees.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Assessments of global humanitarian needs show that the number of beneficiaries and the needs of PRM's populations of concern are growing even as solutions and greater self-sufficiency are found for tens of thousands. PRM is committed to robust monitoring of its partners, even in the most insecure areas. However, doing so has required costly interventions such as third-party contract monitoring. In this context, PRM's request for FY 2014 MRA resources proposes an increase for these needs to reinforce monitoring in insecure settings such as Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. PRM's capacity to monitor the performance of its programs and evaluate the extent to which its programs are meeting global humanitarian needs relies on administrative resources included in the FY 2014 MRA request. These administrative resources allow PRM staff to directly monitor its partners and their programs in the field, ensuring strong oversight and maximum impact for beneficiaries on behalf of the American taxpayer.

The request also seeks to sustain support for well managed ongoing humanitarian programs that are providing life-saving protection and assistance to refugees in protracted situations of displacement. Regular bureau monitoring trips have confirmed ongoing humanitarian needs, including those of Darfur refugees in eastern Chad, Somalis in the Horn of Africa, Afghan refugees in Pakistan, Colombians throughout the Western Hemisphere and elsewhere. In addition, the Bureau monitors humanitarian situations as they change over time. For example, dialogue with the Government of Burma on humanitarian issues has improved significantly. The possibility of eventual voluntary return of Burmese refugee asylum seekers from Thailand and elsewhere is under discussion. However, the Bureau's monitoring of assistance for Burmese refugee asylum seekers in Thailand highlights that significant protection and assistance needs will need to be addressed until such time as safe, voluntary returns can take place. As a result, the FY 2014 MRA request includes funds to continue support to Burmese refugee asylum seekers in Thailand, as the Bureau continues to monitor the situation inside Burma and elsewhere in the region.

Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2014 request reflects the ongoing U.S. commitment to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), consistent with the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008. As the largest component of President Obama's Global Health Initiative (GHI), PEPFAR activities will continue to be carefully and purposefully integrated with those of other health and development programs. Implementation of PEPFAR is led by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC). PEPFAR's foreign assistance budgets for countries are included in the respective operating unit narratives, and a table describing all PEPFAR assistance is also provided below. Additional details on activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided by S/GAC in a Supplemental Justification, which shall form an integral part of this Congressional Budget Justification. In FY 2014, PEPFAR will help move the world towards the goal of creating an AIDS-free generation, and brings to bear the investments necessary to change the curve of the epidemic as outlined in the *PEPFAR Blueprint: Creating an AIDS-free Generation*, released on World AIDS Day 2012. Through continued scale-up of combination prevention and treatment interventions in high-burden countries, PEPFAR will help countries reduce new HIV infections and decrease AIDS-related mortality, while increasing the capacity of countries to sustain and support these efforts over time.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**2,259,746**	*	**2,188,931**	**-70,815**
Global Health Programs - State	2,259,746	*	2,188,931	-70,815

Global Health Programs

S/GAC oversees the implementation of PEPFAR through the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services, Labor, State, and Commerce, as well as Peace Corps, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. PEPFAR's efforts are increasingly linked to those of other important Presidential initiatives in the areas of health and development, such as the President's Malaria Initiative and Feed the Future. Given the high rates of HIV and tuberculosis (TB) co-infection, PEPFAR support for tuberculosis/HIV (TB/HIV) programs is also linked with other U.S. TB programs overseas.

In FY 2014, PEPFAR will continue to support the Obama Administration's commitment to the goal of an AIDS-free generation through diverse, high-impact investment portfolios in countries, reflecting country capacities and the complementary investments of the country, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund), and other donors. These investment portfolios, together with the growing capacities of countries, have allowed PEPFAR to strategically leverage U.S. resources to expand service capacities and reach more people.

Scientific advances and their successful implementation have brought the world to a tipping point in the fight against AIDS. Through its continued support for scale-up of combination prevention and treatment interventions in high-burden countries, PEPFAR will help countries reduce new HIV infections and decrease AIDS-related mortality, while simultaneously increasing the capacity of countries to sustain and support these efforts over time. This support will, in turn, move more countries past the programmatic

tipping point in their HIV epidemics—the point at which the annual increase in new patients on antiretroviral treatment (ART) exceeds annual new HIV infections—and put them on the path toward achieving an AIDS-free generation.

With the continued prioritization of combinations of activities based on sound scientific evidence, PEPFAR programs have the maximum impact to push the rate of new infections downward dramatically and save more lives. ART, voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC), condom distribution, and preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) will continue to be instrumental in further turning the tide of global AIDS. These efforts and other complementary interventions, such as HIV testing and counseling and prevention programs for persons living with HIV, an increased focus on the scale-up of pediatric treatment programs, and programs with populations at high risk for infection, continue to be core interventions for stemming the course of the epidemic.

The goal of creating an AIDS-free generation is a shared responsibility with partner countries in a convening role. Neither the United States Government (USG) nor any other single entity can accomplish this goal alone. The principles of country ownership and this shared responsibility, and the advancement of the growing commitment of partner countries and the donor community to promote and operationalize country-directed and sustainable responses to their HIV/AIDS epidemics will continue to be a cornerstone of PEPFAR in FY 2014. PEPFAR will continue to engage partner countries in transparent dialogue, including the prioritization of HIV and other health issues, budget negotiations and financial management, and approaches to technical support that build lasting capacity within each country.

Implementation of GHI also necessitates levels of collaboration and integration of donor resources and funding streams that will be best realized by continuing to build indigenous capacity and leadership and systems upon which multiple health issues can be addressed. In addition, addressing gender issues is essential to reducing the vulnerability of women and men to HIV infection. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities and reflecting GHI principles that highlight the importance of women, girls, and gender equality.

As the established timeframes for Partnership Frameworks (PFs) begin to come to a close, the principle of country ownership and the priority that countries (including government, civil societies and the private sector) work in concert to build the capacity to maintain and continue to achieve joint goals and targets represents the next phase of the PF process. In FY 2014 this transition framework will be an important part of country plans and the strategies for engaging with the partner governments, and will move PEPFAR further from an emergency program and towards sustainability.

Building upon the historic goal of supporting 6 million on treatment by World AIDS Day 2013, in FY 2014 PEPFAR will focus on serving the sickest individuals, pregnant women, and those with TB/HIV co-infection. PEPFAR will also direct increasing treatment resources to ensure the program successfully reaches those in greatest need of services and achieves the greatest possible level of impact on the epidemic. Countries receiving sustained and robust PEPFAR resources will be supported to achieve treatment efficiencies through increased collaboration with other donors and the overall consolidation of procurement of treatment commodities, including drugs and laboratory equipment and reagents.

Other essential prevention interventions, such as PMTCT, particularly Option B+ which provides continuous ART for HIV-positive pregnant women, and VMMC, are also being expanded in many countries. As new and emerging proven interventions are scientifically validated and implemented, PEPFAR will support broad implementation and uptake to ensure maximum effect on reducing HIV transmission.

Finally, PEPFAR continues to seek efficiencies within programs from a variety of aspects. Declining treatment cost and increasing collaboration with other donors has ensured U.S. government funds are targeted more strategically to programs which have the largest impact on the HIV epidemic. Costing and scenario-based modeling continue to play an important role at both the country level and in headquarters planning.

International Partnerships

PEPFAR's bilateral and multilateral investments are mutually supportive, increasingly integrated, and programmatically interdependent. Together, these investments save lives and build country ownership and capacity to lead and manage national responses over the longer term. The FY 2014 request supports the USG's ongoing work with international partners to leverage taxpayer resources and attract other donors to the international response, mobilize and sustain political will, and establish international policies and standards. To achieve these goals, S/GAC works closely with and through key partners, including the Global Fund, World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations agencies led by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In addition, PEPFAR has strong partnerships with non-governmental organizations, including faith- and community-based organizations, other national governments, and the private sector.

The USG continues to use its leverage as a donor and member of the Global Fund and UNAIDS governing bodies to ensure the complementarities of both organizations and the momentum and impact of the international response. More broadly, PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of strengthening these institutions and leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs.

<u>The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria</u>: The U.S. Government strongly supports the Global Fund and recognizes the substantial progress the Fund has made in implementing comprehensive reforms in the last two years since the U.S. Call to Action for Reform in October 2010. The United States has welcomed the Global Fund's accomplishments in restructuring its management and core operations, introducing more rigorous fiduciary controls systems, implementing a new strategic funding model, and collaborating more intensively with U.S. bilateral health assistance programs in implementing countries. The USG has helped the Global Fund strengthen its promise as an efficient, long-term channel for funding evidence-based, high-impact interventions. The FY 2014 request of $1.65 billion encourages other partners to join the United States in meeting this shared responsibility. As always, U.S. Government political and financial support for the Global Fund remains tied to successful implementation of key reforms already underway, resulting in greater impact on the ground.

The Global Fund is a smart investment that allows the United States to save lives and improve health outcomes in multiple ways. Investing through the Global Fund allows the U.S. Government to leverage increased health returns for scarce dollars—every dollar the USG invests in the Global Fund leverages more than two dollars from other donors. The United States' contribution to the Global Fund helps us achieve successful bilateral program which are complementary to and deeply interdependent with Global Fund-financed programs in many countries, reach more people with quality services, leverage contributions from other donors, and promote a shared responsibility among donors and implementers for financing countries' responses to the three diseases. As of December 2012, Global Fund-supported programs in 151 countries were saving an estimated 100,000 lives every month. To date, its resources have provided support for HIV/AIDS treatment for 4.2 million people, PMTCT services for 1.7 million pregnant women, detection and treatment of 9.7 million TB cases, and the distribution of 310 million bed nets to protect families from malaria.

PEPFAR is working to make U.S. programs more efficient and impactful, and is accelerating these gains through increased collaboration with governments, the Global Fund, and other partners to align programs

and target investments. In some countries, PEPFAR and the Global Fund each cover different geographic regions in the delivery of treatment and related services (e.g., the Democratic Republic of Congo), while in others the two work together by supporting different treatment regimens (e.g., Tanzania). The USG will ensure that bilateral and Global Fund resources are invested in a fully coordinated and complementary manner to achieve better health outcomes within the framework of national strategic plans developed by partner countries. USG health programs are institutionalizing joint planning and implementation in countries where both organizations are making investments.

The FY 2014 request will provide critical financial resources for the continuation of high-impact programs and for the full launch of the Global Fund's new funding modality in 2014. Working through diplomatic channels and mechanisms such as the G-20, the United States will encourage nations with emerging economies and natural resource wealth to shoulder an increasing share of domestic HIV financing and to fund international efforts. The USG will continue to work together with the Global Fund Secretariat and Board to target priority donors for new or increased contributions to the Global Fund. U.S. Embassies in targeted countries will raise this issue in diplomatic discussions.

Strong investments in and collaboration between U.S. bilateral health programs and the Global Fund makes sense as the United States increasingly focuses on country ownership and technical cooperation. In order to achieve a durable response to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, the U.S. Government needs to increase both donor and recipient countries' political and financial commitment to the effort, build country capacity to lead and manage a national response, and institutionalize the inclusion of diverse stakeholders in funding and policy decisions.

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS: The U.S. Government plays an active role in the governance and oversight of UNAIDS through its participation as a Member State in UNAIDS Board meetings. In this forum, the USG continues to promote evidence-based policies that ensure effective and efficient use of funds and resources to respond to the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. In 2011, the United States strongly supported UNAIDS' establishment of the Unified Budget Results Accountability Framework (UBRAF) that provides an unprecedented level of transparency and accountability for the work of the UNAIDS program, clearly delineating the roles and responsibilities of the Secretariat and each UN co-sponsor in the achievement of goals set in the UNAIDS Strategy (2011-2015). The UNAIDS Board will review and evaluate the first cycle of the new UBRAF reporting in June 2013, to ensure UNAIDS is effectively implementing its UNAIDS Strategy.

The U.S. Government's investment in UNAIDS continues to support its core competencies in the HIV/AIDS response. The UNAIDS Secretariat coordinates the efforts of UN agencies to deliver as one with common strategies, goals, and objectives; mobilize political and financial resources; advocate for political and policy change; hold donors and other stakeholders accountable for results; and empower agents of change, including civil society, to make available strategic information for planning to ensure that resources are targeted where they deliver the greatest impact. UNAIDS also engages country leadership in support of country-owned responses that integrated with national health and development efforts.

The USG will continue to work alongside UNAIDS. In 2013, efforts will be made to ensure strong coordination at the country level, including a special focus on operationalizing the principles of the investment framework, an important tool that puts informed country ownership and decision making at the forefront of the HIV response. Through this tool, UNAIDS will support countries to further optimize and rationalize the resource allocations of national programs and target their national investments to high-impact programmatic activities to achieve maximum cost-effectiveness and impact.

Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation
The request includes funding for central technical support and programmatic costs, as well as strategic information systems that are used in support of country programs to monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. Through these programs and systems, PEPFAR works to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While not a research organization, PEPFAR works with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including: ART, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and testing and counseling), and care (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

S/GAC and WHO continue a collaborative relationship structured around five Shared Strategic Priorities: Antiretroviral Therapy – especially treatment guidelines; TB/HIV integrated Programs; Health Systems Strengthening; Strategic Information; and HIV Prevention – specifically PMTCT, VMMC, and Prevention for Most-At-Risk Populations. The Shared Strategic Priorities are used to guide development of specific objectives as well as WHO and PEPFAR to resources allocations.

Technical support activities will also promote the sustainability of PEPFAR programs, including transitioning HIV care and treatment services from central mechanisms to the leadership and management of local partners.

Technical support funding is allocated based on Partner Progress Reviews that examine each existing partner's progress in reaching its objectives, its accomplishments to date, its financial pipeline, and how its progress in implementing its activities aligns with the PEPFAR Five-Year Strategy's programmatic priorities. A portion of PEPFAR's technical support funding is used to develop public-private partnerships to leverage the resources and core expertise of international and local companies.

Oversight and Management
Funding is requested to support the operational costs incurred by headquarters offices of USG agencies that implement PEPFAR, including support of administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; travel by headquarters staff to provide technical support to the field; indirect costs of supporting PEPFAR programs; and the administrative costs of S/GAC.

The following table shows overall U.S. PEPFAR Assistance:

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief			
($ in millions)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 C.R.	FY 2014 Request
HIV/AIDS Bilateral	**5,111**	*****	**4,881**
State and USAID HIV/AIDS	4,593	*	4,350
USAID GHP HIV/AIDS	350	*	330
State GHP HIV/AIDS	4,243	*	4,020
HHS HIV/AIDS	510	*	531
CDC HIV/AIDS[1]	118	*	132
NIH HIV/AIDS Research	392	*	399
DOD HIV/AIDS	8	*	-
TB Bilateral	**256**	*****	**199**
USAID GHP TB	236	*	191
Other USAID TB	20	*	8
Global Fund Multilateral	**1,300**	*****	**1,650**
HHS NIH	-	-	-
State GHP	1,300	*	1,650
PEPFAR TOTAL	**6,667**	*****	**6,730**

1/ The FY 2014 CDC HIV/AIDS numbers are not comparable to prior years because of the proposed realignment of Business Services and support activities to programmatic lines.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PEPFAR, led by S/GAC, conducted several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2011 to evaluate performance and to lay the groundwork for improved program effectiveness and efficiency.

Technical Working Group Reviews: The PEPFAR Technical Working Groups undertook over fifty separate country-level program visits in FY 2012. These visits focused on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of PEPFAR programs and ensuring optimal coordination between PEPFAR teams, national governments, implementing partners, and other major funders such as the Global Fund. For example, a recent review of PEPFAR's Adult Treatment program in Nigeria helped reorganize PEPFAR's partners into regional support and assisted with decreasing the number of different antiretroviral regimens purchased by the USG, thereby increasing efficiency, simplifying the supply chain, and decreasing cost. Similar trips by experts in HIV Testing and Counseling, Orphans and Vulnerable Children, VMMC, PMTCT, and other technical areas provided critical technical assistance and program strengthening.

Annual Program Results: In FY 2012, 33 countries and three regions submitted Annual Program Results (APR) reports to headquarters documenting program results achieved during the fiscal year. Countries reported results on up to 31 programmatic and 6 national indicators, based on the activities funded. In FY 2012, APR results were measured against targets set in the country operational plans, regardless of what fiscal year funds were used to reach those targets.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Costing and scenario-based modeling continues to play an important role at both the country level and in headquarters planning. Building on PEPFAR's efforts to expand unit cost information for ART, PEPFAR has broadened this work to include other program areas such as PMTCT. With the ongoing acceleration of PMTCT service expansion, more detailed cost data will enable more efficient programming at the country level.

PEPFAR has institutionalized its pioneering expenditure tracking and analysis methodology into routine annual reporting. By the end of FY 2014 all PEPFAR country programs will produce annual financial indicators, e.g. U.S. Government unit spent per result (patient on treatment for one year; person tested and identified positive for HIV; etc.) for country team managers to use as a planning tool to gain greater efficiencies. Use of the data also promotes more strategic alignment of PEPFAR funds with those of host nation governments and other donors by better defining PEPFAR spending by region and program area.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The FY 2014 request will support PEPFAR's programming focus on high-impact, targeted interventions and supporting the broad implementation and uptake of new and emerging scientifically validated and proven interventions.

Effective prevention interventions, such as PMTCT option B+ which provides continuous ART for HIV-positive pregnant women is an example of an integrated intervention that has the potential to rapidly scale-up the core prevention, treatment, and care interventions, maximizing impact and reducing new HIV infections while also decreasing AIDS-related mortality.

PEPFAR will continue to track program progress with results submitted from countries on a semi-annual basis. Simultaneously, as the expenditure analysis exercise continues to become more widespread across PEPFAR countries in 2013, these new data will also be analyzed and utilized to measure performance in association with budgets. In pilot studies, program managers have reported that the data have allowed for a better assessment of the efficiency of partners, especially if they are responsible for multiple outputs. The greatest utility for these data are at the local level, where they can be considered in the complexity and location of service delivery sites and the magnitude of complementary funding supports.

Special Representatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State's Special Representatives for Global Women's Issues, Cyber Issues, Civil Society & Emerging Democracies, Global Partnerships, and Muslim Communities promote human dignity, equality, economic growth and international cooperation. Funds requested for these offices will support activities that seek to enhance social dialogue, inclusion, and cooperation between the public and private spheres.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**8,000**	*****	**23,400**	**15,400**
Economic Support Fund	8,000	*	23,400	15,400

Economic Support Fund

Ambassador-at Large for Global Women's Issues (S/GWI): The S/GWI request of $20.0 million includes $15.0 million for the Department of State Full Participation Fund and $5.0 million to continue the Global Women, Peace, and Security Initiative (GWPS). The purpose of the Full Participation Fund is to advance gender equality and the status of women and girls in all foreign policy objectives. Activities will focus on women's political and civic participation; women's economic participation; prevention and response to gender-based violence; and women, peace, and security. The Full Participation Fund will support innovative efforts by bureaus and embassies to integrate gender into foreign assistance initiatives. Results will be evaluated by gender experts across the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development. GWPS funds projects that promote peace and security, protect women and girls from violence, and enable them to participate in the reconciliation and peace process in the selected countries.

Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues (S/CCI): The S/CCI request of $0.5 million will support activities of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), such as the participation of civil society from developing countries in its annual global event. The IGF is a multi-stakeholder forum where all participants can express views; find areas for collaboration; exchange expertise and ideas about Internet policy issues; and work to support an open internet that promotes fundamental freedoms and a positive alternative to proposals for centralized government control. The request will support President's International Strategy for Cyberspace to promote effective and inclusive structures for Internet Governance. Funding also will support participation of civil society from developing countries in workshops on key Internet policy issues of access, diversity, openness, privacy, security, and critical Internet resources that inform global constituents and policy-makers and allow for the exchange of ideas and expertise.

Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies (S/SACSED): The S/SACSED request in the amount of $0.5 million supports the participation of developing countries' civil society leaders in multi-national fora, such as the Community of Democracies (CD) 2015 Ministerial. The CD is an inter-governmental organization whose primary purpose is to support emerging democracies and civil society. Support is provided on issues ranging from democracy education, to women and youth, to regional cooperation on democratic assistance. Attendance at the CD Ministerial and related events will

provide civil society leaders tools and global networking opportunities to advance democracy in their home countries. Funding will ensure participation of developing countries' civil society representatives in workshops on how to effectively engage with governments on issues related to transparency, civic education, youth activism, and advocacy, in countries undergoing democratic transitions.

Special Representative for Global Partnerships (S/GPI): The S/GPI request of $2.0 million will broaden the scope of current programs: empowering members of diaspora communities to support development in their countries of heritage; enhancing access to clean water; and promoting clean and safe cook stoves; and engaging in communities with significant Muslim populations. S/GPI will continue to fund programs that encourage high-impact investments that help developing countries solve ongoing problems such as sustainable housing. Funding will support startups and entrepreneurs across Africa, the Middle East, and the Mekong Delta region through business development workshops that teach local populations entrepreneurial skills, and how to build networks for information sharing. S/GPI also will support knowledge transfer forums that highlight business opportunities and encourage the sharing of best practices. For example, the office will evaluate the Accelerating Market-driven Partnerships sustainable housing pilot program in Brazil and leverage private sector funds to expand activities into other countries and sectors.

Special Representative to Muslim Communities (S/SRMC): The S/SRMC request in the amount of $0.4 million will build on four years of activity and engagement to further build respectful and strong relationships between the U.S. Government and communities with significant Muslim populations. Funds will be used to empower civil society in communities with significant Muslim populations around the world by broadening networks of young leaders to positively impact their communities and providing social media training to counter extremism. Funds will be coordinated with and programmed through regional bureaus with guidance from S/SRMC. Approximately half of the funds will be used to strengthen networks and fund follow-on local projects. The remaining funds will be used to provide training and social media skills to empower communities with significant Muslim populations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: S/GWI grantees must demonstrate monitoring and evaluation procedures are in place before receiving funds. S/GWI requires interim reporting on all funded projects, and tracks project specific indicators via the S/GWI Program Monitoring and Reporting System. External evaluation is required with detailed explanations for monitoring each project objective against results' indicators. S/GWI collaborates with its colleagues in Washington and in embassies and missions around the world at each stage of the grant cycle. For example, S/GWI will train officers and staff on techniques to support and monitor grantees performance. This will include reviewing grantees' quarterly reports for accuracy, adopting proper mechanisms for open communication, and providing the tools and resources needed to conduct meaningful site visits to assess the implementation of grant activities. Once grants for GWPS have been awarded, S/GWI will work closely with embassies to provide support on monitoring projects and ensuring reports are collected in a timely fashion.

S/GPI develops monitoring and evaluation plans for all of its grantees. FY 2012 is the first year S/GPI received foreign assistance funds, therefore, formal evaluation activities will commence later this year. S/GPI plans to hold one or more site visits to Kenya to monitor a grant for developing clean cook stoves. Also in Africa, S/GPI will monitor the usage of online tools, participation, and investments in a partnership to encourage technology entrepreneurship on the continent. The office plans qualitative and quantitative assessments of new programs launched from the S/GPI partner International diaspora Engagement Alliance platform, including business competition programs, science and technology partnerships, and volunteer and philanthropy partnerships.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Once GWPS grants are awarded, S/GWI will use the monitoring and evaluation results to inform its programmatic choices both in focus countries and across other regions. Only projects that yield results will continue to receive funding. In FY 2013, S/GWI plans to conduct evaluations in all regions where GWPS programs will be implemented. S/GWI will conduct a scatter sampling of two to three projects per region to evaluate specific projects. Results of the evaluation will inform decisions of whether or not to expand these programs in the region or replicate them in other regions.

S/GPI program officers will use biannual narrative reports and program closeout documents to assess grant progress towards objectives. Program officers will use mid-term reports to identity problems and highlight successes. Successful activities will be publicized to spur similar programs in other geographic locations or around comparable issues. For example, S/GPI recently awarded funds to a start-up based in Kenya to develop a clean cook stove manufacturing operation that will create jobs and address health and climate issues. Quarterly reports submitted by the grantee will be used by S/GPI and Embassy Nairobi to assess how the grantee's use of funds has affected economic development in the area and where plans may need to change moving forward. The outcome of this grant also will be used to inform whether similar grants will be made in other geographical regions. These evaluations will provide the basis for discussions between the grantee and the program officer should changes or adjustments need to be made.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: S/GPI and S/GWI will take grantee performance, program monitoring and evaluation reports, discussions around program challenges and successes, and lessons learned from FY 2012 and FY 2013 into consideration in developing strategic plans for FY 2014. S/GWI will use the evaluation report from the FY2012 GWPS efforts to inform programmatic decisions for FY 2014, including the priorities to be emphasized in the Request for Application and the final selection of programs.

USAID Asia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Asia Regional Program (Asia Regional) implements activities and provides technical assistance to strengthen regional and bilateral programs in East Asia and the Pacific, Central Asia, and South Asia. In FY 2014, USAID will guide activities operating throughout this region, and ensure they are implemented effectively based on cutting edge technology and evidence. FY 2014 resources for the Asia Regional Program will fund technical and subject-matter experts who can advise USAID Missions on sectors such as health, education, agriculture, environment, economic growth, and democracy and governance. Asia Regional will also help USAID missions to conduct sector analyses; plan programs; program design and evaluations; draft five-year strategic plans; and comply with regulatory requirements. Asia Regional will assist USAID Missions in the implementation of USAID Forward reforms as well as three Presidential Initiatives: Feed the Future (FTF), Global Health (GHI) and Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC). Programs will strengthen partner governments and civil society with particular attention to youth, gender equality, and women's empowerment.

In FY 2014, Asia Regional will address U.S. Government (USG) priorities in the region, including trans-boundary issues including regional trade and investment, global climate change, water resource management, and wildlife trafficking. USAID will also aim to strengthen civil society and address key youth and gender issues. In addition, Asia Regional will provide surge capacity in targeted areas, assisting with specific program and technical expertise as needed to the field and delivering support to countries in transition to democracy, such as Burma.

In light of the expanding political, economic, and social opportunities presented by the Asia rebalance, Asia Regional will provide an effective platform for advancing USG policy and program objectives across the region and in target countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**-**	*****	**14,673**	**14,673**
Development Assistance	-	*	9,923	9,923
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	*	4,750	4,750

Development Assistance

Peace and Security Programs: Countries in Asia continue to face challenges of extremism that threaten national and regional stability. With a rising youth population, the constructive engagement of youth as full participants in Asian societies is critical. USAID invests in young people so they have the skills, knowledge, and attitudes to succeed in today's society. In FY 2014, Asia Regional's efforts will also aim to increase the impact of bilateral and regional strategies and programs in countering violent extremism.

Key interventions:

- U.S. assistance of $2.0 million will support the implementation of USAID's policy on the *Development Response to Violent Extremism and Insurgency* in focus countries in the region, such as Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Nepal.

- Programs funded from the $2.0 million will also develop methodologies for U.S. assistance programs to mitigate the appeal of violent extremism, particularly amongst youth.

Democracy and Governance Programs: Asia Regional's efforts aim to increase the impact of bilateral and regional democracy and governance programs. Issues of democracy and governance are critical to the stability and prosperity of the region. Supporting democracy and better governance positively affects social sectors and bolsters the impact and sustainability of USAID development programming. However, a complex range of democracy and governance issues are undermined by the variance of political systems in the region – which includes established democracies as well as semi-closed regimes, fragile states, countries in democratic transition, and consolidating democracies. While some countries are making significant strides in democratic reform, others in the Asia region are backsliding. In FY 2014, countries in Asia experiencing democratic change will be a focus of technical assistance.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of $0.9 million will continue to focus on priority countries in Asia undergoing transitions, including analytic support to political reform strategies and programs for priority countries in the region, such as Burma and the Kyrgyz Republic.
- The $0.9 million will also continue to support analysis, evaluation, exchange of best practices, and strategic design to provide critical technical leadership and expertise to USAID Asia missions on the role of youth, women, and the changing relationships between government and the governed.
- U.S. assistance will provide analytic support to link democracy and good governance principles to social sector development to improve development outcomes.

Education: Millions of children in the Asia region lack access to the quality of education needed to succeed in school and work, and to be productive and informed members of society. FY 2014 regional education funds will be used to inform strategies and program designs, and to support USAID's Education Strategy. The approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education. Asia Regional will place emphasis on early-grade reading, access to education in conflict or post-conflict country environments, and employability skills. USAID technical experts will ensure that USAID field programs have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of $1.0 million will develop and improve analytical tools that enable USAID missions to implement effective programs in education.
- U.S.-funded programs will also provide technical expertise to ensure that field programs have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.
- In Higher Education, the $1.0 million will guide programming in the region to improve the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills that support country development.

Economic Growth: In the economic growth sector, USAID focuses on issues of employment creation as it relates to unemployment and underemployment in Asia. Additionally, technical experts provide support to USAID missions on economic growth assessments, program evaluations, and project design, and regional trade development linking Central and South Asia.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of $1.5 million will support in-depth case studies on the implications of economic and private sector policy in Asian countries to improve USAID programming in the region and to inform USG consultations on strategic planning and programming with policymakers, private sector leaders,

donors, and senior-level officials.

Agriculture: Many countries in Asia face a continuing crisis in agriculture and food security. In South Asia, where 40 percent of the world's poor live and subsist on less than one dollar per day, challenges remain in both improving agriculture productivity of key food staples and alleviating policy roadblocks that impede distribution and trade of agricultural commodities.

Key Interventions:

- Feed the Future: Asia Regional will provide $1.0 million to support country-based efforts to promote agriculture-sector development needed to alleviate hunger and encourage sustainable, broad-based economic growth.
- USAID will partner with international agriculture research centers and universities on policy analysis and reform, as well as on the use of technologies to increase agricultural productivity, improve water management, and foster food security in Asia.
- FY 2014 funds will support cost-benefit analyses of nutrition and food security investments and assist in the design of nutrition-related programs.

Environment: Pervasive poverty, population growth, and corruption have intensified demands on natural resources, environmental systems, and biodiversity in Asia. Pressures on the availability of natural resources are further affected by the effects of climate change. Glacier retreat in Asia will affect water supplies and present disaster risks such as glacial lake outburst floods. Deforestation continues to be an issue that destroys biodiversity while increasing greenhouse gas emissions. Massive hydropower development on the Mekong River threatens the wellbeing and livelihoods of millions of people.
In FY 2014, Asia Regional environmental and water funding will focus on advancing four strategic priorities: strengthening research and adaptation to glacier retreat; improving effective tiger and snow leopard conservation across the region; promoting business models as alternatives to deforestation; and improving trans-boundary water resource management.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance of $3.0 million will provide analytic support to USAID missions in Asia for environment assessments, evaluations, and project designs.
- U.S. assistance will also strengthen research and adaptation to glacier retreat and advance effective tiger and snow leopard conservation across the region.
- U.S. programs funded from the $3.0 million will disseminate and adopt best practices from GCC to help Asian countries access sustainable clean energy resources.
- The FY 2014 request will support sustainable institutional capacity development throughout Asia by: 1) building capacity of law enforcement agencies to combat tiger trafficking crimes, strengthening their ability to work with wildlife officials in 13 Asian Countries; and 2) supporting improved science and analysis for decision-making by providing information and tools specifically on the changing hydrology of South and Central Asia due to glacial retreat.

Global Health Programs

Nearly 40 percent of the world's maternal deaths and over half of neonatal deaths occur in Asia; more than 60 percent of the world's malnourished children also live in Asia. While the HIV epidemic remains concentrated, incidence is rising among high-risk groups in many countries across the region. FY 2014 funding will be used both to inform strategies and program designs and to support USAID's approach to ending preventable maternal and child deaths in support of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) principles. The approach supports advancing gender equality programming, policy implementation, and the monitoring and evaluation of activities in the areas of maternal and child health, family planning, and nutrition. Assistance provided through the Global Health Programs-USAID account will support the

goals and principles of GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership. USAID technical experts will ensure that U.S. field programs have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

Key Interventions:

- Maternal and Child Health: In FY 2014, Asia Regional will provide approximately $2.3 million to address health practices and policies that affect maternal and child mortality in the Asia region such as promoting safe delivery and postpartum care, including counseling on proper rest, nutrition, breastfeeding, hygiene, and child spacing. USAID will broaden the evidence base on the effect of integrating gender into scale-up and of prioritizing policy within the service delivery context. In FY 2014, Asia Regional will build the capacity of partner countries to develop, manage, oversee, and implement their health programs; strengthen and leverage other efforts; emphasize data-driven decision-making; and foster research to address key questions related to USAID mission and partner country goals.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): With funds of $2.5 million, USAID will address health practices affecting the unmet needs for voluntary family planning services and information. The same policy analysis and health system strengthening strategies and program designs in maternal and child health will also apply to FP/RH. The scaling-up of evidence-based best practices will focus on gender equality and youth, while applying women- and girl-centered approaches.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Asia Regional provides extensive support to USAID field missions and strengthens field programs across the region through targeted technical support and research. The Asia Regional Program supports research activities on the science and implications of glacier retreat to assist USAID missions in planning and programming new funding across sectors such as health, water, governance, and civil society to address the impacts of glacier melt in the high mountains of Asia. USAID also supports gender analysis and the integration of strategies to reduce gender-related inequalities and women's empowerment through regional programs directly managed by Washington and by providing technical assistance to USAID missions in the Asia region.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2012 and FY 2013, the program has conducted assessments and established mechanisms that improved program design, implementation, and evaluation across the region. The Asia Regional program also conducts and reviews evaluations that guide program decisions. For example, Asia Regional ensures that gender analyses are completed to identify and address specific barriers and opportunities to men's/boys' and women's/girls' participation in USAID-funded projects. The findings of these analyses inform strategies, activities, and indicators that measure the extent to which Asia Regional and bilateral programs promote gender equality.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: Based on the lessons learned through assessment and evaluation throughout the region, Asia Regional will continue to provide expert technical assistance to plan, design, and evaluate bilateral, regional, and Washington-based programs for the region. Asia Regional will concentrate on improving program cost-effectiveness and responsiveness to U.S. policy priorities.

Bureau for Food Security

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Approximately 870 million people — more than one eighth of the world — suffer from chronic hunger, while more than 3.5 million children die each year from undernutrition. The Feed the Future (FTF) initiative is the United States' contribution to a collaborative global effort that supports country-owned processes and plans for improving food security. As the lead agency for the President's Feed the Future initiative, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) coordinates the United States' whole-of-government approach to addressing the problems of global hunger and undernutrition. The Bureau for Food Security (BFS) leads the Agency's collaboration on agriculture and nutrition issues, working with a diverse group of private sector and civil society partners, to ensure that resources are aligned and mobilized to achieve these common objectives.

BFS programs focus on increasing economic growth through agriculture development and reducing long-term vulnerability to food insecurity, specifically in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel. BFS works with partner countries to strengthen their capacity to engage in results-based planning and robust stakeholder consultation. In addition, BFS has provided USAID missions with technical support to design and implement the FTF Multi-Year Strategies, scale up whole-of-government U.S. interventions, and implement USAID's procurement reform agenda. The Bureau ensures that nutrition activities, as well as cross-cutting issues such as gender, climate, and natural resource management, are integrated into both country implementation and mission strategic plans. BFS also funds research on high impact interventions that will catalyze agriculture-led economic growth.

This request supports the President's 2012 G-8 commitment to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (New Alliance), which supports Africa's leadership in promoting effective policies; encourages greater local and international private sector investment in agricultural development; and acts to bring agricultural innovations to scale, support effective finance, mitigate risk, and improve nutrition. Specifically, funding supports key technologies, such as improved seeds, and the preparation and financing of bankable agricultural infrastructure projects through a new Agriculture Fast Track Fund.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**283,900**	*****	**357,435**	**73,535**
Development Assistance	283,900	*	357,435	73,535

Development Assistance

Economic Growth Programs: Feed the Future contributes to broad-based economic growth by accelerating agriculture-led development, raising productivity throughout the farm-to-table value chains, increasing the incomes of poor rural households, and reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and undernutrition. BFS efforts will focus on addressing the underlying causes of poverty, mobilizing the longer-term public and private investments needed to raise value chain productivity, linking farmers to markets, and improving the enabling environment. The goal of these efforts is to ensure that extremely poor rural and urban households have reliable, affordable, and nutritious food supplies.

Key Interventions:

Country Support Program ($30.0 million): Country Support programs help countries create an enabling environment that encourages increased private investment and higher productivity to assist farmers and agribusinesses to connect to markets. These programs support the strategic importance of expanded local and regional trade, harmonized regulatory standards and practices, and other transnational initiatives for raising agricultural incomes and productivity. Working with national and regional business and trade institutions, farm-based organizations, and local communities, these programs promote expanded access to national and regional markets, and mitigate risks associated with drought, disaster, and disease. They also build long-term institutional and human capacity of national and regional organizations to address regional challenges. Specific activities include:

- Helping to establish common regulatory standards and regional commodity exchanges;
- Supporting market and trade development, and reforming tariff and macroeconomic policy;
- Strengthening agribusiness and farm-based organizations;
- Building and strengthening regional research and private sector networks to promote effective dissemination of new technologies; and
- Supporting cross-border management of natural resources, while promoting and advocating for policy reforms.

Research and Development (R&D) ($160.4 million): Investments in research, when customized to respond to regional and country-specific priorities, will generate new technologies that can lead to higher levels of productivity and income for small- and medium-scale producers in Feed the Future countries. In FY 2012, these programs resulted in improved technologies or management practices for 1.7 million hectares – an area about the size of Delaware. In addition, these programs disseminated genetically improved African rice varieties that more effectively used nitrogen, fertilizer, and water, resulting in 20-30 percent increases in rice yields, reduced reliance on chemical fertilizers, and improved cultivation on nitrogen-depleted soils. The FY 2014 Budget request will continue to fund research investments that:

- **Advance the productivity frontier**: including the development and promotion of heat- and drought-tolerant varieties of cereals and legumes, as well as new approaches to controlling major livestock diseases;
- **Transform key production systems:** including implementing a Sustainable Intensification research program that integrates component technologies and resource conservation to drive smallholder productivity, resilience, and income generation in priority geographic areas, such as the Ethiopian highlands, East and Southern Africa, the Sudano-Sahelian Zone of Africa, and the Indo-Gangetic plains; and
- **Enhance food safety and nutrition:** through the promotion of diversified, high-quality foods (e.g., fish, dairy, vegetables) and the reduction of post-harvest losses, including through improved food safety (e.g., reduced incidence of aflatoxin contamination).

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

Markets, Partnerships and Innovations ($47.0 million): For economic growth to be sustainable, the private sector must invest in infrastructure, agriculture, education, and innovation. Collaboration with the private sector will promote inclusive market growth and leverage their resources and expertise toward our common pursuit of food security. In FY 2012, Feed the Future investments in a public private partnership with General Mills, Cargill, and DSM resulted in 178 new processing jobs for local farmers. In Ghana, where Feed the Future helped introduce insurance products in 2011, farmers in the Northern Region received payments through their drought-index insurance in 2012, marking the first time farmers in the country were compensated for drought-related losses by a private sector facility. In line with the New Alliance, FY 2014 funding will support public-private alliances in sustainable agriculture and improved food security and nutrition. Funding also will support new approaches to food security through innovative partnerships that improve market access for food insecure households in focus countries.

Economic Resilience ($105.0 million)**:** Targeted toward vulnerable rural communities in areas with high concentrations of chronic hunger and undernutrition, economic resilience programs support rural safety nets, livelihood diversification, microfinance and savings, and other programs that build resilience and reduce vulnerability to short-term production, income, and market disruptions. These activities also support relief to development transition efforts. The request also funds the Farmer to Farmer program, which taps the vast experience and good will of the U.S. agriculture community, placing volunteers of various skill backgrounds with organizations assisting farmers overseas – usually at a community level – to provide short-term technical assistance, training, and/or business skills development. In FY 2012, economic resilience funds accelerated USAID's support to the Horn of Africa Feed the Future investments, resulting in a total of 43,083 hectares of rangeland—over half the size of Virginia's Shenandoah Valley—under improved management. Routes to water points, which were closed for 13 years in Ethiopia because private enclosures and farms blocked livestock migrations, were re-opened and over 830 hectares of private enclosures were dismantled. Building on these results, FY 2014 funding will:

- directly support community development activities;
- leverage potential of programs, such as the World Food Program's local and regional procurement of food assistance, to strengthen local markets and increase small holder access to them; and
- sustainably reduce vulnerability, increase social stability and economic growth, and improve nutrition in areas chronically affected by hunger, particularly in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

Monitoring and Evaluation ($15.0 million)**:** The FY 2014 request continues funding for a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to ensure that Feed the Future continues to maximize results with the funds invested. Funding will provide the best available empirical evidence to inform policy and investment decisions under the Feed the Future initiative in order to support effective, innovative, and sustainable development practices. This funding will employ program evaluation and, subsequently, performance monitoring, and knowledge sharing to validate and support future Feed the Future program design and investment decisions.

Food Aid Reform: The FY 2014 Food Aid Reform will ensure that the U.S. Government can respond most effectively to humanitarian crises and chronic food insecurity within current budget constraints, while reaching more people in need. It includes a shift of funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II to three other assistance accounts: International Disaster Assistance (IDA) for emergency food response; Development Assistance (DA) for the Community Development and Resilience Fund (CDRF) to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises; and a new Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund. The CDRF will be composed of $330.0 million, replacing Title II non-emergency resources, including $80.0 million in DA from the Bureau for Food Security and $250.0 million in additional DA from P.L. 480 Title II, to be implemented by partners that receive Title II funding. These jointly-funded CDRF programs will be managed by USAID's Office of Food for Peace and are a critical

component of food security, strengthening the ability to address chronic poverty, build resilience, and help prevent food crises. The goal is to make food aid more timely and cost-effective and to improve program efficiencies and performance by shifting resources to programs that will allow the use of the right tool at the right time for responding to emergencies and chronic food insecurity. The range of tools and programs includes interventions such as local and regional purchase, purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products, cash vouchers and transfers, and cash for work programs. The reform will facilitate robust emergency and development programming.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: BFS is strengthening the evidence base needed to effectively tackle hunger and undernutrition. We are holding ourselves and our partners accountable to a Results Framework, baselines and targets, and creating an unparalleled level of transparency in these efforts. Through the Feed the Future Learning Agenda, impact evaluations, Global Learning and Evidence Exchanges, and cost-benefit analyses, our relentless focus on data, measurement, and evidence means we are both tracking our progress and, more important, learning what works so that future efforts deliver even greater impact.

Monitoring and evaluation funds have been used to complete population baseline surveys in Feed the Future countries as well as 20 impact evaluations that will be used to improve implementation through learning by disseminating best practices that have resulted in the greatest impact. In FY 2012, BFS provided support to USAID missions and interagency partners to report against the Feed the Future Results Framework to promote accountability and learning. BFS launched the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) in FY 2012, which measures the roles and extent of women's engagement in the agriculture sector in five domains: (1) production, (2) resources, (3) income, (4) leadership, and (5) time use. It also measures women's empowerment relative to men within their households.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance is integrated into all budget and programmatic choices. In making budget allocations, BFS reviews country performance on implementing the country implementation plan, mission performance against the Feed the Future Results Framework, and financial performance in terms of pipeline. In addition, BFS holds annual portfolio reviews of BFS resources, focus and regional missions, as well as key aligned missions. These reviews looked closely at results and help provide the basis for future programmatic and budgetary decisions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The Feed the Future Results Framework outlines the goals and objectives of the initiative, sets targets, examines the linkages between activities, and establishes a monitoring and evaluation standard that facilitates data collection and tracks progress against targets to measure impact.

Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) brings together wide-ranging technical expertise and global operational capabilities essential to crisis prevention, response, recovery, and transition efforts.

DCHA programs strengthen resilience by helping states and communities prepare for and mitigate the impacts of disasters; consolidate new, effective democratic institutions; and address underlying grievances that cause instability and conflict, in countries vulnerable to disasters and political instability, increased human rights abuses or violent conflict. During emergencies, DCHA provides life-saving humanitarian assistance and, in response to large-scale disasters, is able to deploy expert teams that draw upon the full spectrum of the U.S. government's capabilities as appropriate. After a disaster, DCHA promotes a rapid and durable recovery by supporting livelihoods, markets, and the sustainable provision of basic services. In keeping with the objectives of the Relief to Development Transition (R2DT) effort, DCHA will continue to identify areas appropriate for interventions that could address long term development issues and result in a decreased need for humanitarian assistance. DCHA programs also promote peaceful political transitions by strengthening civil society and respect for human rights, facilitate reconciliation, support effective democratic governance, and foster the resumption of basic economic activity, in countries experiencing political crisis or emerging from authoritarianism or conflict.

DCHA's work in these four areas supports humanitarian needs and economic, social, and political development, and helps protect development gains from being rolled back by disasters and conflict, thereby furthering U.S. national security. DCHA's commitment to fostering democracy and human rights, and providing humanitarian assistance promotes and reflects core American values. DCHA aims to build chronically vulnerable populations' resilience to shocks and crises as well as to empower and protect the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

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

the efficiency savings to the Department of Transportation's Maritime Administration for additional targeted operating subsidies for militarily-useful vessels and incentives to facilitate the retention of mariners.)

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,304,265**	*****	**2,591,559**	**1,287,294**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**353,554**	*****	**-**	**-353,554**
Complex Crises Fund	40,000	*	-	-40,000
International Disaster Assistance	270,000	*	-	-270,000
Transition Initiatives	43,554	*	-	-43,554
Enduring/Core Programs	**950,711**	*****	**2,591,559**	**1,640,848**
Complex Crises Fund	10,000	*	40,000	30,000
Democracy Fund	46,770	*	-	-46,770
Development Assistance	102,150	*	360,959	258,809
Economic Support Fund	33,900	*	-	-33,900
Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund	-	*	75,000	75,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,000	*	13,000	-2,000
International Disaster Assistance	825,000	*	2,045,000	1,220,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-132,250	*	-	132,250
Transition Initiatives	50,141	*	57,600	7,459

Complex Crises Fund

The FY 2014 request of $40 million for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF), managed by the Office of Policy and Program Management (PPM), will be used to support activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen crises. CCF was created in FY 2010 to regularize contingency funding previously received through transfers from the Department of Defense under Section 1207. CCF funds target countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, instability, or an unanticipated opportunity for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy. Projects will aim to prevent and address root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach and will include host government participation, as well as other partner resources, where possible and appropriate. In FY 2014, up to $7 million may be transferred to the Department of State's Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations.

Key Interventions:

- CCF has provided critical support for programs in Kenya, Jordan, Burma, Nepal, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In Jordan, CCF is being used to support a water infrastructure project along border communities where the influx of Syrian refugees has strained local water supplies which, without an intervention, could increase tensions and the likelihood of violence. In Burma, CCF is being used to support a triple transition: from authoritarian military system to democratic governance; from a centrally-directed economy to market-oriented reforms; and from 60 years of conflict to mediated cease-fires brokered in many border areas. In Nepal, CCF is being used to support the newly signed Seven Point Agreement, which represents the most substantial step forward

in the peace process since 2006. In Zimbabwe, CCF is being used to mitigate the potential for violence in an uncertain political environment by enhancing youth engagement through first-time voter campaigns, vocational training, and small enterprise creation in key industries.

Development Assistance

The Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG Center): The request of $59.54 million, to be administered by the DRG Center, will support U.S. National Security Strategy goals to protect human rights and promote democratic governance. In particular, DCHA will complete the strategic transformation of USAID's work in the area of democracy, human rights and governance. The DRG Center was established in early 2012 to elevate and integrate DRG throughout USAID; and to identify the successes and failures of donor programming, thereby contributing to the broader transformation of USAID into an evidence-based development agency. The DRG Center has designed a new programmatic blueprint, undertaken a reorganization, and set a new thematic agenda. The agenda includes supporting the human-rights movement, increasing citizen participation and government accountability in new and emerging democracies, and integrating DRG in the Presidential Initiatives in order to make development gains sustainable across all sectors. The requested funds would ensure that USAID Governing Justly and Democratically programs are implemented according to the best technical knowledge available.

Key Interventions:

- "Grand Challenges for Development" that apply cutting-edge science and technology to urgent DRG problems. Current Grand Challenges includes "Making All Voices Count" (a global collaboration on citizen participation and government accountability and co-sponsored by USAID, UKAID, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, and Omidyar Network). There also are Tech Challenges for Atrocity Prevention; and the Campus Challenge for Counter-Trafficking in Persons.
- Impact Evaluations (conducted with USAID Missions) that use rigorous methods, such as randomized control and treatment groups, throughout the project cycle to test the effectiveness of USAID programs in all major DRG areas.
- Retrospective analyses of DRG programs; current studies are focusing on women's political empowerment, legislative strengthening, and counter-trafficking in persons.
- A Vulnerable-Populations Fund (including the Leahy War Victims Fund and the Victims of Torture Fund) to support the integration of vulnerable populations into the mainstream of development programs. ($12 million)
- An Elections and Political Processes Fund to support unanticipated elections and political transitions in key countries such as Burma and the countries of the Arab Spring. ($11 million)
- A Human Rights Fund to support the protection of core human rights, particularly in authoritarian and semi-authoritarian countries. ($8 million)
- A Global Labor Program to support the promotion of labor rights as a key element of democratic governance and poverty reduction. ($7 million)

Office of Conflict Management, and Mitigation (CMM): In FY 2014 with a requested funding level of $3.23 million, CMM will continue its leadership in cutting-edge applied research that assists USAID and its interagency partners to better understand what drives violence in the countries in which USAID works. CMM will continue to produce conflict early warning products, and its strategic partnerships with the most respected minds in conflict studies in universities, think tanks and policy institutes to ensure that USAID capitalizes on the newest thinking and research on how to reduce the impact of violent conflict and save lives. In FY 2014, CMM also will continue its respected training courses. Finally, CMM will utilize staff to execute conflict assessments, program design and strategic facilitation at USAID missions that are adapting their programs to lessen conflict and bolster resiliencies at the country level.

Key Interventions:

- Production of the Alert Lists on Instability and Fragility—CMM's flagship conflict early warning system with data-driven analysis tailored to the social, political and economic differences of distinct regions. ($150,000)
- Support to the International Crisis Group to ensure that USAID capitalizes on the newest thinking and research on how to reduce the impact of violent conflict and save lives. ($300,000)
- Support to international donor activities of the OECD/DAC's International Network on Conflict and Development, the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding. ($625,000)
- Continuation of CMM's training courses, with new curricula in conflict-sensitive project design and monitoring and evaluation for peacebuilding environments as well as specialized modules dealing with atrocities prevention and gender and conflict. ($500,000)

Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA): With a request of $12.92 million, ASHA will support the goals of the QDDR and DCHA of promoting resilience activities globally. ASHA supports the resilience agenda by providing funding to hospitals, schools, and libraries abroad. Ultimately, these projects assist local communities to increase their adaptive capacity through access to education, improved health services, and conducting research in vital areas. A focus on health and education is essential to building greater resilience at the household and community levels. The FY 2014 funding level is crucial to the implementation of the ASHA's mission to demonstrate and advance American ideas and values through support for capital improvements and the provision of advanced scientific equipment in educational, medical, and research facilities globally.

Key Interventions:

- Israel/Jerusalem – Support to hospitals and medical research centers that provide American style medical training to both Israeli and Palestinian physicians and give quality health care to those most at need in the region.
- Nepal – Support of a medical research institution with the goal of Leprosy prevention, treatment and eradication.
- Sub-Saharan Africa – Support of medical institutions, research facilities, and educational institutions that support resilience by providing the quality education and training to give local communities the capabilities to effectively serve the local populations in times of economic strife and natural disasters.

Office of Food for Peace (FFP): With a request of $250 million for development programs, FFP will support programs improving the long-term food security of vulnerable populations through the Community Development and Resilience Fund (CDRF). This component of the FY 2014 Food Aid Reform request will ensure the U.S. Government can respond most effectively to chronic food insecurity within current budget constraints, while reaching more people in need.

The reform includes a shift of all funding previously requested in P.L. 480 Title II to three other accounts: International Disaster Assistance for emergency food responses; DA to support the CDRF to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises; and a new Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund to address unanticipated emergency food crises. The shift in funding to DA will facilitate robust emergency and development programming.

Development programs previously funded in P.L. 480 Title II will focus on communities facing chronic poverty and recurrent crises to help them prepare for future shocks and reduce the need for humanitarian assistance in these locations over time. The CDRF will be composed of $330 million, including $250 million replacing Title II non-emergency resources and $80 million in the Bureau for Food Security request. These jointly funded CDRF programs will be managed by FFP and are a critical component of

the U.S. Government's ability to address chronic poverty and build resilience. The goal of the proposed Food Aid Reform is to make food aid more cost-effective and improve program efficiency and performance by shifting resources to programs that will allow the use of the right tool for responding to emergencies and chronic food insecurity. The range of tools and programs include interventions such as local and regional purchase, purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products, cash vouchers, and cash for work programs. U.S. agricultural commodities will still play an important role in emergency programs, and we anticipate that U.S. commodities will remain a significant portion of purchases under the new Food Aid Reform for the foreseeable future, particularly for many processed products and in some cases cereals.

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2014, ongoing development food assistance programs will be funded through CDRF. Several country programs that would begin in FY 2014 are currently under consideration for new CDRF programs.
- The use of cash resources to finance food-security related program activities including, but not limited to, sustainable agricultural production and marketing, natural resource management, non-agricultural income generation, nutrition/health, water and sanitation, education, disaster risk reduction, and social safety nets, would replace Title II development programs.
- CDRF resources used for local and regional procurement of food commodities will reduce costs and shipping times, streamlining pipeline management.
- Interventions such as cash transfer and food voucher programs will allow vulnerable families and communities to access locally-available food and services while supporting small-scale community projects that build resilience against future shocks.
- U.S. agricultural commodities will still play an important role in meeting emergency food assistance needs, especially specialized, processed commodities to combat malnutrition.

The Office of Programs, Policy and Management (PPM): In FY 2014, $3.69 million is requested by PPM to support implementation of the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. Funds will be used to aid Missions in integrating gender equality and women's empowerment across their portfolios. A particular emphasis will be placed on the empowerment and protection of women and girls in crisis, conflict prevention, response, recovery, and transition activities. Activities will advance women's participation and leadership development, rights, protection from violence and exploitation, and empowerment in countries affected by conflict, violence, and insecurity, including women's meaningful inclusion in peacebuilding processes, political transitions, and efforts to build resilience to recurrent crises.

DCHA also requests $11 million to be administered by PPM for climate change adaptation programming. This programming will contribute to the USAID Strategy for Climate Change and Development through an integrated Bureau-wide focus on the needs of the most vulnerable. DCHA's climate change programming identifies and strengthens fragile systems, and builds resilience for the most vulnerable with the goal of reducing the need for future humanitarian intervention. To meet this goal, DCHA will support programs in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia that further the Agency's understanding of the connection between climate change, disasters, food security, conflict, and instability and how adaptation strategies can be applied to reduce associated risks and build broader social and institutional resiliency. These climate change investments will be carefully coordinated and integrated with other DCHA investments in humanitarian assistance, disaster-risk reduction, democratization, crisis and recovery, as well as with the Famine Early Warning System.

Key Interventions:

- Build resilience among the most vulnerable by connecting disaster risk reduction efforts with adaptation planning and good governance programs to create sustainable interventions that take into account not just current conditions but expected future circumstances.
- Empower civil society and local governments in states heavily impacted by climate variability and change to make difficult adaptation decisions in an inclusive, legitimate manner.
- Build the capacity of decision-makers to use globally down-scaled hydro-meteorological data to support climate adaptation measures for the most food insecure.
- Improve the Agency's ability to address climate-related drivers of conflict and strengthen sources of resilience to foster stability.

Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund

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

Global Health Programs

$$13 million is requested in GHP funds for FY 2014, to be administered by The Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance, to continue support for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF). In FY 2014, DCOF programs will focus primarily on children affected by war, children with disabilities, and other disenfranchised or unaccompanied children by providing support to reinforce coping strategies and address family and community structures in the midst of conflict, crisis, or economic stress. DCOF has developed programs to strengthen the economic capacities of vulnerable families to provide for their children's needs. It is also participating in a pioneering effort to develop and strengthen national child protection systems, and is helping build networks of key actors to improve policies and develop state-of-the-art programming to benefit vulnerable children and families.

Key Interventions:

- Strengthening child protection systems.
- Supporting networks of key actors to improve policy and programming to benefit vulnerable children and families

International Disaster Assistance

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) will administer $629 million of the $2.045 billion request to respond to humanitarian needs resulting from natural disasters, civil strife, global economic downturns, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations. Programs support humanitarian responses to disaster-affected and conflict-affected individuals and internally displaced persons, providing a foundation for recovery and the advancement of development and stability. By reducing the impact of disasters, programs alleviate suffering and save lives. This funding level will allow the United States to maintain a reasonable balance of resources for protracted complex emergencies, disaster risk reduction activities, and responses to new and sudden onset disasters. With International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds, the U.S. Government provides safe drinking water, basic health services, shelter, household commodities, seeds, tools, and livelihood assistance to tens of millions of people in approximately 70 countries each year.

In addition, USAID is responsible for certain necessary recurring and non-recurring costs for providing U.S. disaster assistance under the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the

Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). Recurring costs are approximately $1 million annually, funded from IDA. These costs include pre-positioning of emergency relief supplies, full-time staff based in the region to coordinate with government officials in both FSM and RMI, and agreements with disaster assistance implementing partners. These funds are in addition to the $1 million in Development Assistance provided through USAID's Asia Bureau.

Key Interventions:

- Interventions in response to protracted emergencies will continue to be a priority in FY 2014. OFDA anticipates that there will be continuing complex emergencies in the Middle East and South Asia, in inaccessible and insecure environments that dovetail with major U.S. Government's strategic priorities, such as Syria. Complex emergencies in Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo are likely to persist into FY 2014 as well, and will require a blend of emergency relief, recovery, and transition support. Conflict-related population displacement and deteriorating food security throughout the Sahel are also expected to continue.
- OFDA will continue to undertake activities to enhance the resilience of disaster affected communities. Building resilience to shocks and crises in chronically vulnerable populations results in cost savings over the long term, and effectively leverages and links humanitarian accounts and development investments which also supports R2DT. OFDA will contribute toward the broader USAID pledge across multiple bureaus to build resilience over the next five years among chronically-drought affected populations in the Horn of Africa, with the aim of reducing the emergency caseload in subsequent droughts.
- OFDA will continue to provide protection assistance, including support for prevention and response to gender-based violence, as an integral part of the vital, life-saving humanitarian assistance IDA supports.

USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) will administer $1.416 billion, of the $2.045 billion request, to respond to emergency food assistance needs as a key component of Food Aid Reform. The FY 2014 Food Aid Reform request will ensure the U.S. Government can respond most effectively to humanitarian crises and chronic food insecurity within current budget constraints, while reaching more people in need. It includes a shift of all funding previously requested in Food for Peace Title II to three other accounts: International Disaster Assistance for emergency food response; Development Assistance to support the Community Development and Resilience Fund (CDRF) to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises; and a new Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund.

FFP will use IDA resources to provide grants for interventions such as the local or regional procurement (LRP) of food commodities and the use of cash or vouchers for the purchase of food. LRP and the use of cash and vouchers allow life-saving assistance to be delivered faster and at a lower cost than in-kind food aid, allowing more vulnerable people in emergency situations to be helped more rapidly. These interventions will allow the U.S. Government to be more effective and efficient while relieving the imminent threats of starvation and malnutrition in times of conflict, emergency, and dangerous instability.

At least 55 percent of the requested IDA food assistance will be used for the procurement, delivery, and related costs of U.S.-purchased food especially specialized, processed commodities to combat malnutrition and grains for large scale emergencies.

Key Interventions:

- In FY 2014, no less than 55 percent of IDA food aid funding will be used for the purchase, transport, and related costs of U.S. commodities, particularly specialized, processed commodities to combat malnutrition and grains for large scale emergencies.

- IDA resources will be used for LRP of food commodities, reducing costs and response times for humanitarian interventions.
- Interventions such as cash transfer and food voucher programs will allow vulnerable families and communities to access locally-available food and services while supporting small-scale community projects that build resilience against future shocks.

Transition Initiatives

The FY 2014 request of $57.6 million will address opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries and those countries making the transition from the initial crisis stage of a complex emergency to sustainable development and democracy. The Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) will use Transition Initiative (TI) funds to support fast, flexible, short-term assistance to advance peace and democracy in countries important to U.S. foreign policy. Examples of assistance include promoting responsiveness of central governments to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, addressing underlying causes of instability, and conflict resolution measures.

Key Interventions:

- Syria – TI resources will support efforts to enable an inclusive, peaceful, and participatory political transition.
- Mali – Programs will support public inclusion and participation in the democratic process and improve access to reliable information during the lead up to national elections.
- Burma – Programs will address urgent transition needs and foster greater participation in peace and reform processes through support to government, civil society, and other key stakeholders.
- Honduras – Programs will focus on bringing security to high-violence communities and increasing citizen confidence in government institutions.
- Yemen – TI resources will support an inclusive and participatory political transition through targeted assistance to government, civil society, and other key stakeholders.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities:

Each office within the DCHA bureau has conducted Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) on their programs. Specifically:

- OFDA's Ethiopian Rapid Response program evaluation in 2012 was performed on an existing cooperative agreement with International Rescue Committee (IRC) and GOAL in Ethiopia. The joint project with IRC and GOAL was to provide immediate water and sanitation response (IRC) and nutrition response (GOAL) to 'hotspots' in Ethiopia as they were identified. This was an internal evaluation to see if this model of rapid response was effective and timely; the results were that it was effective and appropriate.
- OFDA recently completed evaluations of three-year Global Food Price Crisis awards in the Horn of Africa. The results informed follow-on awards, and also fed into Mission evaluations, and ultimately a large 5-year and $40 million development procurement to build on the work OFDA started.
- During FY 2011-2012, five evaluations of OTI country programs were either completed or are underway. OTI also conducted 17 internal performance assessments for country programs in FY 2011 and FY 2012. Additionally, an annual internal Program Performance Review (PPR) is carried out for all OTI country programs that are not undergoing the initial stages of a startup or dealing with the final month of a closeout. This "PPR" process results in recommendations such as program extensions or funding increases, and occasionally serve to decide on early closure or funding decreases. OTI's external evaluations are also frequently accompanied by budget and programming changes.

- Through its DA activities, FFP has worked to enhance the quality, value, and independence of evaluations of development food assistance programs, in accordance with the USAID Evaluation Policy and based on the findings of the second Food Aid and Food Security Assessment. In FY 2012, FFP updated the standard indicators collected in development programs' baseline surveys and final evaluations. The updated indicators allow FFP to better document and compare development programs' impact, improve FFP's ability to tell its story, and better align with the Feed the Future (FTF) initiative.
- CCF is implemented using best practices for monitoring and evaluation. In addition to complying with Agency policy on evaluation, each CCF program requires a review near the mid-point of implementation to assess the specific interventions undertaken in these complex and fluid environments. These reviews are used to help assess the successes to date and to help shape the future direction of each program.

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

- CMM utilized the results of its 2012 and 2013 strategic planning exercises, including portfolio reviews, to reduce the number of mechanisms and gain efficiencies in oversight and financial management. For example, CMM decided not to issue an iteration of its Technical Leadership Annual Program Statement (APS) every year as originally envisioned, and in addition decided to issue larger and fewer awards under the APS in order to reduce the management burden and focus on learning and best practices.
- Based on the initial work and evaluations in FY 2012 and FY 2013, OFDA plans to systematically increase the evaluation of select programs and programs which are considered pilots for new methods and technologies. Future evaluation will focus on the disaster risk reduction work and how to determine an accurate benefit cost algorithm for various contexts, such as Sahel, Sub-Sahel, Asia, and Latin America as well as sector interventions such as Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Agriculture and livestock, etc.
- In Libya, as part of the annual program review, OTI agreed to support an extension of the program through December 2014 as well as a programming shift towards supporting local and national transitional processes, local public administration, and conflict mitigation efforts on the regional and ethnic levels.
- In Sri Lanka, as part of the annual program review, OTI supported a program extension through February 2014 for the programming focused on the north but to move ahead with close-out of programming focused in the east.
- In FY 2012, PPM completed a mid-term review of the Somalia CCF-funded program. The results confirmed the key successes such as the program's strong community driven, multi-stakeholder consensus model, but included some programmatic adjustments that will be made, including: a focus on supporting follow-on activities where they see emerging opportunities, and expanding the highly successful trauma and healing program.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans:

- At the proposed FY 2014 budget level, OFDA aims to provide basic inputs for survival, recovery or restoration of productive capacity to more than 45 million people. OFDA aims to train more than 4,000 people in disaster assistance and fund programs that develop 30 hazard risk plans, strategies, policies, or systems.
- As part of USAID's procurement reform, FFP and the Bureau for Food Security are collaborating to increase the efficient use of resources for Title II development food assistance programs whose activities are typically funded in large part through monetization of food commodities. In FY 2012 and FY 2013, USAID programmed $100 million in DA resources through Community Development Funds (CDF) to fund development food assistance programs in five countries, in replacement of monetizing commodities. The provision of these funds replaced dollar-for-dollar Title II commodity

and freight costs for monetized commodities rather than merely replacing the monetization proceeds generated. By offsetting food aid monetization with these funds, USAID can provide resources for improved capacity building efforts, increasing the sustainability of program impacts in highly vulnerable communities.

- At the height of the 2012 Sahel crisis and throughout the recovery, FFPs use of IDA funds allowed vulnerable families and communities to access locally-available food and services, while supporting small-scale community projects that build resilience against future drought or food shocks. The Food Aid Reform proposal would provide FFP with needed flexibility to effectively respond to future humanitarian crises within current budget constraints.
- Through the annual Alert Lists and support to USAID missions in completing conflict assessments—eight of which were carried out in FY 2012—CMM assists USAID missions to incorporate an analysis of the drivers and mitigators of conflict into future programming
- Based on the priorities stated in the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, the DRG Center undertook a comprehensive review of the various funds and acquisitions/assistance instruments by which its predecessor office provided support to DRG programs in USAID Missions and U.S. Embassies. Accordingly, the DRG Center has consolidated these funds and instruments, and linked them to its new evaluation agenda that includes impact evaluations, retrospective country case studies, public-opinion survey research, and "grand challenges" that apply technology to the solution of DRG problems. By implementing the results of this comprehensive review, the DRG Center has thereby begun to strengthen the evidence base of future DRG programs for FY 2014 and beyond.

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) - Major OFDA Disaster Responses by Country
International Disaster Assistance (IDA) *
Obligations ($ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2011	Disaster Type	FY 2012	Disaster Type
Afghanistan	30,524	Complex Emergency	32,505	Complex Emergency
Benin	1,240	Flood	95	Flood
Burkina Faso	1,200	Flood	6,576	Food Security
Burma	300	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	1,733	Complex Emergency
Cambodia			1,522	Flood
Cameroon			1,000	Food Security
Central African Republic	2,000	Complex Emergency	3,002	Complex Emergency
Chad	8,965	Complex Emergency	10,671	Complex Emergency
Colombia	1,011	Flood		
Cote d'Ivoire	7,961	Complex Emergency	3,978	Complex Emergency
Democratic Republic of Congo	33,511	Complex Emergency	34,694	Complex Emergency
Ethiopia	35,115	Complex Emergency/Drought	34,568	Complex Emergency
Gambia			1,077	Food Security
Haiti	38,842	Earthquake	27	Earthquake
Haiti	40,218	Epidemic/Health Emergency	1,365	Epidemic/Health Emergency
Indonesia	1,661	Volcano	100	Flood
Iraq	23,801	Complex Emergency	134	Complex Emergency
Japan	6,604	Earthquake		
Kenya	26,648	Food Security	24,133	Food Security
Liberia	3,980	Complex Emergency	1,524	Complex Emergency
Libya	13,168	Complex Emergency		
Madagascar	2,000	Infestation	487	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
New Zealand	3,717	Earthquake		
Mali			14,684	Complex Emergency
Mauritania			4,758	Complex Emergency
Mozambique			2,102	Flood
Niger	13,659	Food Security	16,997	Food Security
Pakistan	114,620	Flood	19,027	Flood
Pakistan			7,787	Complex Emergency
Philippines	1,200	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	2,249	Storm
Senegal			2,024	Food Security
Somalia	46,620	Complex Emergency	57,233	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka	4,390	Complex Emergency	3,728	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka	1,997	Flood		
South Sudan	94,360	Complex Emergency	60,834	Complex Emergency
Sudan	100,922	Complex Emergency	80,542	Complex Emergency
Syria			19,696	Complex Emergency
Thailand	125	Flood	1,130	Flood
Yemen	14,975	Complex Emergency	29,574	Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe	13,023	Complex Emergency		
Other Disaster Responses				
Africa Region	1,445		6,530	
Asia Region	2,451		1,797	
Europe / Middle East Region	1,031		549	
Latin America / Caribbean Region	1,299		1,756	
Preparedness/Mitigation/Planning	103,803		150,828	
Operations / Program Support	64,392		73,746	
Grand Total	**862,778**		**716,762**	

* Figures above include USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) obligations of regular International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds, as well as supplemental IDA funds for Haiti and other urgent humanitarian requirements world-wide, and IDA Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds. In addition to the IDA funding shown above, OFDA also obligated $0.7M of DA for global climate change activities in FY 2011.

Economic Growth, Education, and Environment

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment (E3) is the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) technical leadership and support hub for multiple key development objectives. In FY 2014, the bureau will support the implementation of USAID strategies and policies on climate change, gender, biodiversity, urban service delivery, water, and economic growth. E3 will also continue to equip economists with analytical and quantitative skills to evaluate the costs and benefits of USAID programs worldwide, as well as to provide technical leadership for engineering activities globally, supporting quality construction in some of the world's most challenging implementation environments. To increase efficiency, E3 engages early with missions to inform Country Development and Cooperation Strategy processes, works to streamline E3's procurement processes, and is consolidating and centralizing key evaluation and knowledge management activities to reduce expenditures. Finally, the Bureau will provide technical leadership on high-quality, scalable pilot programs, research, and more systematic monitoring and evaluation.

E3 collaborates with both the public and private sectors in efforts to help ensure sustainable land use, protect the environment, reduce the impact of climate change, and leverage major donors' support of quality education. Partners include other U.S. Government (USG) agencies, including the Department of State, Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), United States Trade Representative, NASA, the Department of Education, U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA), and the Department of Energy. In partnership with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), E3 provides leadership on many Threshold Country Programs. E3 also supports the USAID Administrator in his role on the MCC and OPIC boards of directors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**181,052**	*****	**177,098**	**-3,954**
Development Assistance	165,700	*	162,298	-3,402
Economic Support Fund	15,352	*	14,800	-552

Development Assistance

FY 2014 funding will support key interventions in a wide range of sectors in support of the achievement of USAID's development objectives.

Key Interventions:

- Broad-Based Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will continue to promote the use of rigorous economic analysis in project design. Constraints-to-growth diagnostics will be conducted in selected countries to target and address key barriers. E3 will help several USAID missions carry out cost-benefit analyses of specific field projects to ensure they are sustainable and represent the best use of federal funds, and expand such analyses beyond Feed the Future projects to water, energy, and climate change. Requested funds will also support quality design of projects aimed at improving

countries' public financial management, including tax administration, budgeting, and sound macroeconomic planning and policies.

- Trade and Investment: FY 2014 funding of $3.6 million will foster trade and investment by taking advantage of regional and international trade opportunities and by reducing unnecessary and counter-productive trade barriers. For example, E3 will provide $3.0 million to the I-BEAM project, to help export ready companies and industry clusters in target markets improve access to finance and ability to leverage regional and international trade opportunities, particularly under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. E3 will work with the Federal Trade Commission to enhance competition in developing countries; the USTDA to develop solutions to trade barriers; the International Trade Center to improve export capabilities; and the World Bank and International Finance Corporation to improve business regulation in developing countries. New partnerships will be explored with organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the World Customs Organization.

- Private Sector Engagement: Using FY 2014 funding of $4.6 million, E3 will partner with the private sector to ensure that U.S. development efforts are innovative and sustainable, including building corollary skills and capacity for small and medium enterprises and entrepreneurs, and improving access to financial services, especially for rural areas and small and medium enterprises. USAID's Development Credit Office will expand a strategic transaction fund designed to enhance the agency's ability to be responsive in dynamic environments and to facilitate innovation through Development Credit Authority guarantees.

- Infrastructure: Recognizing that power, water and sanitation, roads, and telecommunications networks are key to economic growth, E3 will continue to support access to energy services in conflict and disaster-affected countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kosovo, and Haiti. Requested funding of $6.0 million will contribute to resilient infrastructure through investment in urban water and sanitation services, improved urban and local governance, and city-to-city partnerships. The Global Broadband and Innovations (GBI) program will support transparent allocation of public funds for broadband infrastructure to serve schools, health clinics, and small business, particularly in rural areas currently neglected by cellular and data carriers. Through the GBI, E3 will partner with companies such as Cisco, Intel, and Microsoft to test and apply innovative and low-cost technologies to bring voice and data services to predominantly rural areas. In collaboration with the U.S. Federal Communications Commission and others, E3 will also advise national governments on structuring their wireless spectrum rules and regulations.

- Microenterprise: Using FY 2014 funding of $3.6 million, inclusive programs will help millions of poor and marginalized families throughout the developing world make a living through microenterprises, smallholder farms, farm and non-farm labor, and other diversified livelihood strategies. U.S. assistance will focus on improved access to agriculture and value chain finance, strengthened remittance linkages, micro-savings, social protection, and the development of technology-based solutions such as mobile payments systems. Continued emphasis will be placed on knowledge-generation activities to capture, share, and adapt emerging best practices. USAID's results in this area will be collected and disseminated through the Microenterprise Results Report.

- Global Climate Change: E3 is the USAID lead on the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative, and in implementing USAID's Climate Change and Development Strategy, including integrating climate change into other development sectors. E3 will play a key leadership role in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emissions Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program in approximately 20 countries to curb greenhouse gas emissions growth while growing economies.

Through the Regional Visualization and Monitoring System (SERVIR), a global network of regional scientific institutions, E3, with NASA and other development partners, will strengthen decision-making through the integration of geospatial, satellite, and ground data to identify climate vulnerabilities and monitor land use changes. Assistance will be provided to up to six regional centers to ensure that host countries benefit from these tools and information. GCC Public-Private Partnerships will spur investments in cost-effective, low-carbon, energy efficient, and sustainable technologies and practices, such as the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, a major new USG public-private partnership with the Consumer Goods Forum and other partners, to reduce tropical deforestation. A total of $70.0 million has been requested for GCC programs.

- Adaptation programs in the amount of $24.0 million will support integrating climate data and knowledge into assistance to strengthen the resilience of fragile, climate-vulnerable states, piloting climate adaptation and climate risk management strategies as part of city development and landscape-driven or "soft" infrastructure approaches to promote climate adaptation. E3 will help found up to four international communities of practice in Adaptation, including the Climate Services Partnership and the High Mountain Glacial Watershed Partnership. The Mountain partnership will take its model of community consultative research and development, first tested in Peru and Nepal, to the Pamir Mountains in Tajikistan in FY 2014, facilitating south-south exchanges between those countries.

- Clean Energy activities in the amount of $23.0 million will focus on improving, scaling, and evaluating clean energy actions and connecting pioneering countries. Efforts to mobilize private sector investments in clean energy, through the Private Finance Advisory Network and other vehicles, will increase. Activities to evaluate, support, and disseminate innovative clean energy solutions, such as those piloted under the Powering Agriculture Energy Grand Challenge, will promote market-driven approaches to increase clean energy access. E3 will also assist motivated EC-LEDS partner countries pursuing energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development. The bureau will support the development of commercial markets for solar water pumping. Through capacity building programs such as the Vocational Training and Education for Clean Energy program, staff from universities and technical institutes will be trained on the installation and maintenance of solar photovoltaic systems.

- Sustainable Landscapes programs, using $23.0 million of FY 2014 funds, will help promote policy reform, increase capacity, and create financial mechanisms for economic development while reducing emissions from land use change. Through the SilvaCarbon program, E3 will work with USG partners in several EC-LEDS countries to improve forest management by increasing information and analysis of data such as forest cover and deforestation trends. This data will lead to more accurate reporting on efforts to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). Support to the Environmental Protection Agency's Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries will build capacity in up to 16 EC-LEDS countries to measure and report on their greenhouse gas emissions from land use change. The Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities Program, will help countries to participate in carbon markets.

- Water: The FY 2014 request includes $7.2 million for water programs. With the launch of USAID's new Water and Development Strategy in 2013, E3 will guide the implementation of the strategy's two overarching objectives of improving human health and strengthening food security. To coordinate the achievement of these objectives, approximately $5.0 million of U.S. assistance will be used to cultivate partnerships; support prioritization of water programming globally; develop knowledge management tools; and promote evaluation, innovation, and research to measure and amplify the development impact of water programs and champion technical excellence.

- Gender: Through $12.0 million in FY 2014 funding, E3 will support USAID's Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy by helping develop field programs to end gender disparities, empower women and girls, and support women's leadership to more fully impact development outcomes. These policies are fundamental for the realization of human rights, and key to sustainable development outcomes. Through the Women's Leadership Initiative, funding will support the development of new ideas and innovations by USAID missions and other partners through a competitive call for proposals. U.S. assistance will support missions in integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into their existing portfolios across a range of technical sectors. Integration efforts will also prioritize preventing and responding to gender-based violence, including child marriage. Women's Leadership funds will be used to evaluate projects and identify approaches for scale-up. E3 will convene an Evidence Summit for donors and partners to discuss evidence-based innovations.

- Education: The FY 2014 request includes $26.6 million to focus on achievement of the three goals of USAID's Education Strategy: improving the reading skills of children in primary grades; improving the ability of higher education and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with skills relevant to a country's development needs; and increasing equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments. Of the $26.6 million, up to $15.0 million will support the work of the Global Partnership for Education, a partnership of developing and donor countries and agencies, civil society organizations, and the private sector. Requested funding will also support the collection and dissemination of evidence-based approaches to effective basic education programming. These funds will also support improvements in knowledge management, impact evaluations, and training and professional development for USAID staff in basic education. To address youth unemployment and underemployment, E3 will research and promote cutting edge measurement approaches to life skills development and workforce readiness; design and develop technical models; and support innovative ways to engage the private sector in workforce development and tertiary education programming.

- Biodiversity: Biodiversity is critical to sustainable economic development, human health, and livelihoods. With the FY 2014 request of $14.1 million, E3 will implement USAID's anticipated new biodiversity policy through improved knowledge, evidence-based programming, and adaptive management using knowledge gained from research and evaluations. The new policy will help further support integrated and sustainable development programs in biodiverse areas globally. There will be a focused effort to address wildlife trafficking, a key development issue that can undermine security, economic development, and ecosystem stability.

- Land Tenure And Property Rights: Programs that strengthen the capacity of governing institutions to secure property rights and maximize resource productivity, while maintaining and restoring natural assets, are critical to economic growth, food security, and healthy ecosystems. In FY 2014, E3 will invest in analysis and research to deepen the understanding of the economic and governance drivers that contribute to a healthy environment, resilience to climate shocks, and food security. Requested funding will support assistance to countries interested in implementing the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen community-based natural resource management, improving the ability of communities to withstand both environmental and economic shocks.

Economic Support Fund

FY 2014 funding will promote expanded trade ties between the United States and key developing country partners through support for trade facilitation and standards, and targeted technical assistance to address other trade barriers.

Key Interventions:

- Partnership for Trade Facilitation (PTF): With the requested $4.5 million, E3 will assist developing countries trade and customs authorities in seven priority areas (advance rulings, internet publication, expedited shipments, penalties, appeals, pre-arrival processing, and transit guarantee systems).

- Standards Alliance: This initiative will provide technical training and financial resources based on international standards and best practices to advance reforms to help businesses participate in the global trading system. It will further build the capacity of developing countries to implement World Trade Organization Agreements, including the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement. E3 will work with the private sector and associations including the American National Standards Institute to conduct training and technical assistance in this area.

- Assistance under the PTF and Standards Alliance will be conducted in many countries which may include Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, West Bank and Gaza, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

- Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund: These funds will support improvements in fiscal transparency and fiscal integrity with the goal of enhancing citizens' visibility into state expenditure and revenue programs. Priority will be given to countries that require fiscal transparency waivers and show evidence of a commitment to improving budget transparency. Projects will support host country governments, international organizations, and local civil society organizations.

- U.S. assistance will support knowledge-generation on inclusive market strategies and approaches that assist poor households, and activities to promote legal empowerment of the poor.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: E3 undertook several monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2012. For instance, E3 supported seven evaluations, including USAID's Water and Development Alliance with the Coca Cola Company. In FY 2013, E3 plans to initiate more than 20 evaluations in water, energy, education, climate change and economic sectors. The bureau also reengineered and streamlined USAID economic growth and education indicators to advance USAID Forward. E3 identified key knowledge gaps in each of its sectoral strategic goals and framed priority research/evaluation questions. The bureau is developing a three-year evaluation plan and analyzing completed and planned evaluations.

E3 worked with multilateral partners like the Global Partnership for Education to strengthen their monitoring and evaluation related to reading and education in conflict and crisis environments. It also provided assistance to field missions in developing M&E plans, collecting baseline information, and conducting key evaluations of Global Climate Change activities. As the central hub for GCC, E3 assessed GCC performance data submitted by missions, improved performance indicators, and is developing guidance and training that will result in improved monitoring of the initiative. E3 initiated

Measuring Impact, an effort to increase USAID and partner capacity to measure and evaluate biodiversity, forestry, and natural resource management-related program impacts through support for project development, including developing a strong theory of change, evaluations, and technical assistance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: E3 and USAID field missions were able to draw important conclusions and take targeted action based on the efforts noted above. For example, E3's Economic Policy office helped to develop the evaluation Statement of Work and contributed field support to a mid-term evaluation of the Iraq Financial Development Program. Evaluation findings will be used to revise the scope and targets for the project. In Liberia, an E3-supported evaluation of the Electricity Efficiency, Safety and Loss Reduction Project will be used for the future design of peri-urban electrification programs. Finally, E3's approach to implementing climate change integration pilots evolved as a result of the accompanying evaluation designs to be longer term, to express a clear theory of change, and to more narrowly focus on key results.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: E3 has played a leading role in the development and implementation of USAID strategies in Education, Gender Equality and Female Empowerment, Global Climate Change, and Water, and will lead the monitoring and evaluation of these agency efforts. In Education and Climate Change, E3 is collaborating with USAID's regional bureaus and field missions, and with external partners to develop a rich evaluation agenda. These agendas focus on research questions that will advance USAID's contribution to education and climate change assistance.

E3's cost-benefit analysis work in 10 countries has led to better informed Feed the Future program designs in the field and will form the basis for an impact evaluation agenda to be initiated in FY 2014. Across sectors, E3's expertise with pilot projects and evaluations described above has led directly to changes in field mission program design, as well as to discontinuation of activities inadequately linked to USAID strategy and best practices.

Global Health

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (GH) supports a comprehensive and integrated health strategy towards ending preventable child and maternal deaths and achieving an AIDS-free generation through the Administration's Global Health Initiative (GHI). Improving the health of people in the developing world drives economic growth; supports educational attainment; enables participation in the democratic process; and strengthens families, communities, and countries.

In addition to providing technical assistance, training, and commodity support in developing countries, GH will foster increased coordination of U.S. global health efforts, increase public-private partnerships, and lead the adoption of state-of-the-art programming and alignment with national governments and other donors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**371,630**	*	**358,594**	**-13,036**
Global Health Programs - USAID	371,630	*	358,594	-13,036

Global Health Programs

GH's work improves access and quality of services for maternal and child health, nutrition, voluntary family planning and reproductive health, and prevents and treats HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis (TB). To end preventable child and maternal deaths and achieve an AIDS-free generation, GH assists countries in designing and implementation of state-of-the-art public health approaches that achieve cost-effective program impacts. In addition, GH provides technical assistance for the scale-up of life saving interventions and takes advantage of economies of scale in procurement, technical services, and commodities. To promote sustainability, GH helps expand health systems and the health workforce by adopting and scaling-up proven health interventions across programs and countries. This approach improves health in a manner that fosters sustainable, effective, and efficient country-led public health programs. Finally, to promote a learning agenda, GH funds dissemination of best practices, monitoring and evaluation, expansion of innovative technology and practices, and research on high-impact interventions.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: In linkage with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), GH will receive $80.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs and support orphans and vulnerable children. Programs will significantly contribute to meeting the targets established in the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 by providing global technical leadership in prevention, care, and treatment interventions; monitoring and evaluation; health systems strengthening; central procurement of pharmaceuticals and other products; and HIV-vaccine applied research and development. Bilateral country programs will be supported through the Partnership for Supply Chain Management, a project that ensures constant and cost-effective availability of essential commodities. GH will continue to support public health

evaluations, set the research agenda in the prevention of HIV transmission, provide care for orphans and vulnerable children, and lead in building human capacity in the countries in which USAID works and in meeting the food and nutrition needs of individuals and communities suffering from HIV/AIDS.

- Tuberculosis (TB): $31.8 million will advance U.S. partnerships with key countries to scale-up and enhance the effectiveness of their TB programs, further supporting the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-2015. Specifically, GH will help improve the detection and treatment of TB for all patients and support the scale-up of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) within national TB programs through infection control, routine surveillance, the introduction of new diagnostics, and improved access to second-line treatment. Also, in coordination with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, GH will expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions, including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral; TB screening of HIV patients; implementation of intensified case finding for TB; Isoniazid Preventive Therapy; and TB infection control. GH will continue to support ongoing research on new anti-TB drugs and TB drug resistance.
- Malaria: $63.5 million will provide leadership for the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) including technical assistance to countries for the scale-up of cost-effective mechanisms to support malaria prevention and treatment programs, such as indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, diagnosis and treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. GH will work with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of medicines - in large part by combating the availability of substandard and counterfeit medicines intended to treat malaria. In South East Asia, GH will work with regional partners to contain the artemisinin-resistant falciparum parasite and support additional studies in the region to assess the extent of resistance. GH will provide technical assistance for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and impact of malaria control interventions at the country level. In addition, GH will support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs, new public health insecticides based tools, and other malaria-related research, and promote international malaria partnerships. This includes a broad range of partners, most importantly national governments, as well as multilateral and bilateral institutions and private sector organizations.
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH): $69.5 million will improve the health of the most vulnerable populations in developing countries. To reduce mortality, GH in collaboration with its partners will identify and expand the use of key health interventions, such as immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea, pneumonia, and newborn infections, particularly at the community level; point-of-use water treatment and other interventions to improve water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; and improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, including new approaches to the control of postpartum hemorrhage (the leading cause of maternal mortality in the developing world). Fistula prevention and rehabilitation and polio eradication will continue to be a priority. MCH programs will be further integrated across sectors to achieve greater efficiencies and sustainability, with a focus on malaria, nutrition, and family planning. GH will continue to provide technical leadership globally in support of research to test and bring to scale low-cost, high-impact interventions that bring essential services to the communities where they are needed most. Further, USAID will develop the tools and approaches needed to disseminate best practices, and to strengthen health systems and the health workforce to support and sustain these improvements.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): $99.1 million for global leadership and to provide countries with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health. Programs will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health and information services, directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically, funding will support development of the tools and models to share best practices related to the key elements of successful family planning programs, including

commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/MCH and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for FP and other health services; access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants and intra-uterine devices; healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

- Nutrition: Nutrition is a key point of intersection between food security and health, and is a key outcome for both the GHI and Feed the Future. With $14.5 million GH will provide leadership and technical assistance to priority countries in both initiatives to facilitate introduction and scale up of nutrition activities, with a focus on the first 1,000 days – from pregnancy to a child's second birthday – to achieve maximum impact. Nutrition activities focus on the prevention of undernutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets; nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition. Investments include expanding the evidence base for nutrition to guide policy reform and better nutrition programs; building capacity to design, implement, and report on food and nutrition programs while strengthening coordination and integration with other programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

As a technical center of excellence, GH contributes to the health performance in all countries assisted by USAID health programs, but cannot attribute countries' performance directly its efforts. GH measures its performance by how much or how well it provides technical assistance and expertise to USAID Missions, promotes research and innovation, and manages implementation mechanisms that support USAID field operations. In FY 2012, 75 countries accessed these GH implementing mechanisms, and Bureau staff spent 4,219 person days providing technical support. In FY 2012, staff supported applied and operational research to establish the evidence base for 69 new interventions that can be introduced or expanded, including tools, technologies, and approaches. Another 96 new technologies are under development.

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2012, GH undertook a portfolio review, in addition to 38 evaluations and assessments, to evaluate programmatic and financial performance, and to make recommendations for future activities. Findings from these efforts significantly informed program and budget decisions, including mid-course corrections, and will guide preparation of future award solicitations. In FY 2012, GH undertook a major evaluation of the MCH Integrated Program, which has operations in over 30 countries. The evaluation examined both performance and impact, particularly the effectiveness of integrated program design. The findings will be used to inform USAID's MCH activities in FY 2013 and beyond.

Under the Child Survival and Health Grants Program, the Bureau helped improve the quality of integrated community case management services for diarrhea, pneumonia, and malaria by finalizing a set of standardized indicators and toolkit of program management guidelines to be used by country programs. GH provided strategic leadership for the formation and continuation of several USAID partnerships to promote MCH, including: the work of the United Nations Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children to improve the quality, availability and accessibility of 13 key commodities and ensure that they reach all women and children who need them; and the Saving Mothers, Giving Life partnership, which promotes and documents the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality in high mortality countries in Africa. To help improve maternal health, GH funded the development and testing

of innovative technologies, tools and approaches, including an outcome predictor tool that identifies pregnant women who are at high risk for pre-eclampsia/eclampsia and an aerosolized form of oxytocin to prevent and treat postpartum hemorrhage.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: GH will expand operations research, outcome monitoring, and evaluation in continuous efforts to improve performance and program impact in maternal, infant, and child health. Additionally, GH both supports and uses data from the Demographic Health Surveys to track outcomes and impact indicators globally, and to inform recommendations regarding global funding for health. For example, in the 15 original sub-Saharan African countries that are part of PMI, the Bureau is supporting –together with numerous partners– national evaluations to determine whether malaria interventions had an effect on mortality in children under the age of five. Evaluations have been completed and provide strong evidence that malaria interventions have had a positive effect on reducing mortality among children under five in Angola, Malawi, and Tanzania in coordination with the Government of Tanzania, the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, and the World Health Organization.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: As a result of the reviews and evaluations conducted in FY 2012 and FY 2013, GH will focus funding, where appropriate, for technical assistance, training with a focus on community health workers, local capacity, research and development, metrics, monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening of health systems.

International Partnerships

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (GH) supports the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI) by funding and participating in international partnerships and programs to improve health in the developing world in a coordinated, efficient and strategic manner. These programs address health issues related to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), pandemic influenza and other emerging threats (PIOET), neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), maternal and child health, family planning, and nutrition. Activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and promote and disseminate the results of technical innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**398,545**	*****	**422,345**	**23,800**
Global Health Programs - USAID	398,545	*	422,345	23,800

Global Health Programs

In FY 2014, funding for international partnerships will significantly contribute to improving health in developing countries. While the GHI emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. Government can make a marked difference—saving lives of mothers and children and creating an AIDS-free generation—U.S. Government efforts will also continue to combat other infectious diseases from which millions of people die or could die each year including TB, NTDs, and pandemic influenza. U.S. contributions to international organizations leverage considerably more from other donors, and give the United States significant leadership in donor programming for health. The specific international partnerships supported through GH include the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), Microbicides, the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), the Tuberculosis Global Drug Facility, and Neglected Tropical Diseases. Funding will support USAID's program in pandemic influenza and other emerging threats by providing technical assistance and other support to developing countries.

Key Interventions:

- HIV/AIDS: $94.0 million for programs which will contribute to the achievement of an AIDS-free generation. Microbicides will support the ongoing three-year confirmatory study of the effectiveness of tenofovir gel in reducing HIV infection in women, complete other studies required for the regulatory approval of tenofovir gel, and prepare for the future introduction of tenofovir gel in prevention programs. Programs will also support preclinical and clinical studies of promising alternative formulations, including rings and tablets that release tenofovir and/or other anti-retroviral drugs. The U.S. contribution to IAVI will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and design, and will advance up to four promising HIV vaccine candidates into early-phase human trials in multiple eastern and southern Africa sites. With this funding, partner-country laboratory, clinical, regulatory, and human capacity will continue to be incorporated into the trials in a sustainable manner to facilitate good clinical and community participatory practices, and with consistent emphasis on informed consent. IAVI continuously promotes gender equity and access to treatment and care in its work to develop safe and effective HIV vaccines for global use, particularly for developing countries hit hardest by the AIDS epidemic.

- Tuberculosis: With $16.5 million USAID will accelerate U.S. partnerships and programs to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of TB programs, further supporting the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-2015. Funding includes the U.S contribution to the Global Drug Facility (GDF) to continue to procure critical, life-saving TB drugs. The GDF provides a unique package of services, including technical assistance in TB drug management and monitoring of TB drug use, as well as procurement of high-quality TB drugs at low cost. USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address multi-drug resistant and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures through innovative financing mechanisms. USAID collaborates with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, other U.S. Government agencies, and the Global Fund to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.
- Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats: $47.0 million for programs that address the continuing spread of avian influenza and other emerging pandemic threats that arise from within the animal population and pose significant human health threats. Program efforts will focus on the identification of pathogens that constitute threats, by establishing appropriate animal and human surveillance systems; building capacity to mitigate the threat of emerging infectious diseases; developing rapid response capability for animal and human outbreaks; ensuring adequate commodity and supply needs; and promoting appropriate communications systems in target countries. Outbreak preparedness efforts will continue to focus on national preparedness planning, simulations, non-governmental organization training, and development of standards and protocols for an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness. USAID will strengthen outbreak readiness and programs to prevent and control outbreaks among animals, minimize human exposure, and respond to significant health threats that cut across national borders.
- Neglected Tropical Diseases: With $85.0 million USAID will use an agency-tested and the World Health Organization (WHO)-approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities, using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. The vast majority of drugs are donated by the private sector through partnerships that have leveraged more than $4.0 billion of in-kind contributions to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally, and onchocerciasis in the Americas. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course, standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals. USAID will scale-up NTD treatments in currently supported and additional countries where overlapping NTD burdens are impeding development.
- Maternal and Child Health: With $175.0 million of assistance, USAID remains on track to meet the Administration's 3-year, $450.0 million pledge to GAVI. As a public-private partnership, GAVI combines the technical expertise of the development community with the business know-how of the private sector. By pooling demand for new vaccines from the world's poorest countries and providing long-term, predictable financing to meet this demand, the Alliance's business model influences the market for vaccines. GAVI's business model attracts new vaccine manufacturers, increases competition and, as a result, is driving vaccine prices down. Funding to GAVI will be used for the provision of new vaccines—pneumococcal and rotavirus—to address the two biggest killers of children in the developing world, pneumonia and diarrhea. Modeling shows scale-up of these new vaccines could save millions of lives in the next three years.
- Family Planning and Reproductive Health: With $2.8 million USAID will continue to fund partnerships to strengthen international FP organizations which have a global reach and an extensive, multi-country network of FP clinics, in order to achieve maximum program impact and synergies.

- Nutrition: Iodine deficiency increases child mortality, and impairs growth and development. Iodine deficiency in pregnant women contributes to miscarriages, low birth weight, and other complications. With $2.0 million, USAID programs will support iodine deficiency elimination programs and strengthen salt iodization programs in the world's poorest countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: As a result of the reviews and evaluations conducted in FY 2012 and FY 2013, GH will expand operations research, outcome monitoring, and evaluation in a continuous effort to improve performance and program impact.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the performance reports and portfolio reviews, GH intends to increase FY 2014 funding for vaccines, while continuing programs to address NTDs and PIOET. GH will improve metrics; expand monitoring and evaluation; and develop measures to strengthen health systems and assess their efficiency and effectiveness. Finally, GH will continue investments in research and innovation.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The FY 2014 request will:

- Enable GAVI to expand delivery of vaccines and immunization coverage;
- Scale-up NTD treatments in additional countries where overlapping NTD burdens are impeding development;
- Enable the Global Drug Facility to continue to procure critical, life-saving TB drugs;
- Continue ongoing and new clinical trials for AIDS vaccines and microbicides, in coordination with funds leveraged from other donors; and
- Strengthen pandemic readiness and programs to prevent and control outbreaks among animals, minimize human exposure, and respond to significant health threats that cut across national borders.

Office of Innovation and Development Alliances

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA) programs advance the USAID Forward goal of modernizing and strengthening the agency, by changing the way USAID does business to leverage outside investments and deliver better results more quickly and at lower cost. IDEA programs drive four priorities: innovation, partnerships, application of mobile technology, and local sustainability. Through IDEA programs, USAID seeks to 1) identify innovative solutions and rigorously test them for the ability to produce large-scale results at low cost; 2) increase the number and focus of USAID's private sector partnerships for greater impact; 3) leverage the power and reach of mobile technology to provide financial services to some of the world's poorest, empower citizens, and accelerate global development; and 4) broaden USAID's partnerships with local civil society organizations, cooperatives, and U.S. Private Volunteer Organizations (PVO) and to strengthen their capacity to advance sustainable development.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**86,418**	*	**62,203**	**-24,215**
Development Assistance	86,418	*	62,203	-24,215

Development Assistance

Development Innovations Ventures (DIV): Through DIV, USAID will use approximately $25.0 million to identify new, promising solutions and rigorously evaluate and analyze them to understand which ones work best for fewer taxpayer dollars and at scale. DIV uses a competitive process aimed at large-scale solutions, which can benefit millions and, ideally, proceed without further U.S. Government support once demonstrated at scale. DIV resources create opportunities for entrepreneurs, private companies, academics, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to innovate, promote, test, and refine these solutions for maximum use and benefit. DIV identifies potential projects through a rigorous and competitive review process, and requires thorough evaluations to build a strong evidence base for further investment by other parties.

DIV'S approach and portfolio has leveraged funds from other donors including the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, which is providing $8.5 million in co-funding for a four-year collaboration to seek solutions in the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene sector. A second example is the USAID/United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) Humanitarian Innovation Initiative, which leverages $4.0 million in funding support from DFID, and will be implemented in collaboration with USAID's Democracy Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau. These partnerships provide a mechanism for efficient collaboration with various entities. USAID anticipates additional groups will be interested in similar partnerships.

Key Intervention:

- USAID will provide grant funding to a variety of entrepreneurial, private sector, academic or nongovernmental partners in various USAID-supported sectors and countries. Funding supports evaluations of impact, cost-effectiveness considerations, and a plan for scaling if successful; and brings non-traditional partners into the development effort.

Global Partnerships (GP): The United States cannot address global development challenges alone. As such, it is increasingly critical for USAID to collaborate and partner with a diverse set of stakeholders who bring new ideas, resources, and expertise. Through GP programs, USAID will devote approximately $15.0 million to engage the private sector with more strategic focus. The Global Development Alliances (GDA) program demonstrates that partnerships enable creation and piloting of new business models that leverage significant private sector resources for development. In 2012, USAID raised $384.0 million through GDA relationships globally. Partnerships create pathways for U.S. assistance to be phased out over time, as the assistance needs are increasingly absorbed by the private sector or the need for assistance ends. GP's cadre of partnership advisors will provide focused technical assistance to multiple Missions; conduct in-person partnership trainings to select Mission staff; sustain support through virtual and phone consultations; and update and develop assets/toolkits for partnerships practitioners.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will nurture ongoing and new global partnerships, which will leverage additional private sector resources. The partnership focal areas are as follows: social enterprise; gender and women's economic empowerment; diaspora engagement; innovative communications and mobile technologies; and human rights for historically disadvantaged groups.
- The United States will fund research to gather evidence on the development and business impact of public-private partnerships.

Mobile Solutions (MS): Through IDEA's Mobile Solutions (MS) Division, USAID will use approximately $5.0 million to apply the power and reach of mobile technology to accelerate USAID's development goals and build the infrastructure for innovation. Specifically IDEA/MS programs 1) increase access to mobile technology and mobile broadband to provide equal access and improved conditions for broad-based economic growth; 2) scale-up the use of mobile money (referring to the use of a mobile phones to pay bills; transfer, deposit or withdraw funds; or engage in other electronic commerce) to increase the speed of financial inclusion, support good governance practices, and reduce barriers to private sector initiative; and 3) dramatically increase the use of mobile data solutions (i.e., the use of mobile devices to send and collect information) to improve data management, increase evidence-based decision making, and empower citizens.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will fund grants and contracts to support dedicated mobile money work in countries with USAID Missions.
- The United States will fund projects focused on increasing access to mobile technology for the poor and amongst women who are often excluded from technology solutions.
- U.S. assistance will support grants and contracts to accelerate the use of mobile data applications in program design as well as monitoring and evaluation standards within USAID and with USAID partners.

Local Sustainability Division (LS) - Development Grants Program: USAID will provide approximately $7.4 million through the Development Grants Program (DGP) to support the work of Missions in achieving the USAID Forward goals of fostering meaningful and sustainable locally led development. The DGP will: 1) centrally manage a simplified grant application process that introduces new organizations to USAID; 2) provide funding and technical and/or administrative assistance to local NGOs and U.S. PVOs with limited or no prior direct-grant funding from USAID; and 3) share lessons learned on effective and sustainable technical and administrative assistance experiences. USAID will seek out local

NGOs linked with key indigenous networks that have the leadership potential to generate systemic change and sustainable development, and U.S. PVOs carrying out advanced or innovative work in their field.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide grants and cooperative agreements to nascent U.S. PVOs and local NGOs of up to $2.0 million each to carry out work that aligns with participating Missions' Country Development Cooperation Strategies.
- Activities will enhance administrative and technical skills of local NGOs to implement meaningful, sustainable, locally-owned development.
- U.S. assistance will strengthen administrative capacities of U.S. PVOs to broaden their participation in USAID programs.

Local Sustainability Division (LS) - Cooperative Development Program (CDP): Developing and emerging economy cooperatives and credit unions represent significant existing and potential contributions to the incomes and quality of life of their members. Numbering in the tens of thousands of cooperatives and millions of members, these democratic institutions play critical roles in finance, insurance, agricultural supply and marketing, infrastructure, health, housing, and consumer services. USAID will devote approximately $2.0 million to CDP in FY 2014.

A recent USAID-financed study found that the agency had invested more than $3.7 billion in collective action groups to support agricultural programs and projects. That number is dwarfed by the $112.0 billion in savings by 70 million credit union members in the developing world. While cooperative and credit union achievements are great, the potential is far greater. Through CDP, USAID works with US cooperatives and credit unions to address some of the major obstacles faced in reaching that potential: archaic cooperative law and regulation, governance that reflects the ills of the local political culture, deficits in financial and overall management, achieving scale, and avoiding dependency. Some of these challenges involve educating donors to respect member ownership and to recognize that achieving short-term goals often comes at the cost of long-term organizational strength. The lessons learned from and through CDP are disseminated within the cooperative development community and are made available to donors who support this work.

Key Intervention:

- Through CDP, USAID will encourage policy-based governance and transparent procurement in rural electric cooperatives; promote the extension of internet and telecom access to rural communities; develop member-financed cooperative health services; increase agricultural lending by credit unions; and build of cooperative alliances to achieve reform of cooperative law and regulation.

Local Sustainability Division (LS) - Limited Excess Property Program (LEPP): LEPP allows select private voluntary organizations and USAID Missions to leverage excess government equipment to meet strategic development goals. The competitive LEPP program provides both the U.S. Government and its partners a cost-effective way of using surplus property to achieve real development impact. The funding requested to support the LEPP program offsets the minimal cost of a contract to oversee the day-to-day management of the program. For the cost of approximately $0.3 million, LEPP transfers approximately $45.0 million worth of excess property annually. IDEA will release a new request for applications to expand the pool of PVOs and expand its partnerships with the General Services Administration and the Defense Logistics Agency to increase the program partners' access to excess government property.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID sponsored an external performance evaluation of the IDEA/GP Institutional Support Contract (ISC). The objectives of the evaluation were as follows: 1) to assess how productively GP is using its resources, through its ISC, to achieve program objectives; 2) to assess how relevant and valuable the ISC is to GP's core activities; and 3) to assess how GP can increase its effectiveness and efficiency. The evaluation focused on improvements, given the current ISC structure, and provided targeted and actionable steps in moving forward.

DIV was founded in late 2010 and is in the planning phase for an external evaluation of the DIV program writ large. This evaluation will more deeply assess the DIV portfolio, processes and financing mechanisms for the program operations. In the interim, DIV has conducted several self-assessment exercises that have identified many operational efficiencies leading to faster and more transparent customer service as DIV reviews proposals, even as the volume of proposals has increased dramatically and is forecast to increase similarly in FY 2014.

MS was founded in October 2011 and is in the planning phase to evaluate a number of older mobile money and electronic payment programs it has helped start. Each of the activities funded by the MS Division has its own performance and monitoring plan and each implementing partner is responsible for collecting this data. This is part of implementing partner performance and is closely monitored both by Missions and MS. When possible, implementing partners will use mobile devices to collect that data as well. These use indicators built by MS and are part of its larger Performance and Monitoring Plan.

During FY 2013, the CDP will conduct additional mid-term evaluations to determine effectiveness of design flows and program management.

USAID will support an independent evaluation of LEPP to ensure that the program is operating efficiently and in support of overall USAID objectives.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In general, many development pilots never reach scale because they do not sufficiently focus on collecting rigorous evidence of success. The DIV model emphasizes the importance of evidence in the innovation process by using an iterative process of piloting, testing, refining, retesting, and scaling. By gathering evidence on what is working and what is not, efforts to invest in innovation can be disciplined so that projects that miss their targets can be modified or abandoned quickly while potentially transformative approaches can be refined and scaled.

DIV applicants compete in part based on the rigor of the evaluation mechanisms that are built into each solution from the start. Currently, 58 percent of DIV awards include a randomized control trial, the gold-standard in evaluation approaches. These evaluations are typically conducted by top academics and are intended for publication in peer-reviewed academic journals as well as for broader dissemination to share lessons among the broader development community. This puts DIV's portfolio on the cutting edge of measuring development impact, as DIV's model targets programmatic resources towards those solutions with the most evidence of impact. DIV awards are typically Fixed Obligation Grants, where payments within a project are only made after the documented completion of pre-agreed milestones.

The results of GP's ISC evaluation informed GP's decision to continue the use of an ISC through FY13. Based on areas of strengths and weaknesses identified in the evaluation, GP was able to specify the programmatic areas for additional ISC support and programmatic areas for reduced ISC support for GP to be most effective.

Three mid-term evaluations were completed for CDP in FY 2012, and seven additional mid-term evaluations will be completed during FY 2013. Results will be used to identify and correct individual award activities as well as the broad CDP program objectives.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: The past performance of GP's ISC, as revealed in its 2012 performance evaluation, has played a determining factor in how the ISC will be incorporated into GP's FY 2014 plans. Most notably, GP will continue to seek research and communications support to advance its strategic objectives. This includes demonstrating the potential of collaboration between the public and private sectors to address develop and business challenges. The ISC will help to strengthen the research and evidence base for partnerships and increase GP's external engagement with a wide set of audiences.

Currently working with 44 Missions, DGP continues to support Missions with on-the-ground implementation of programming that promotes USAID Forward and IPR objectives, and expansion of Mission options for working with and strengthening capacities of local civil society and development partners to ensure sustainable and catalytic development impact.

Based on results of indicators collected from FY 2013, MS will establish baselines and refine/streamline indicator collection processes to assess its level of performance. As MS refines its performance monitoring plan, it will reflect lessons learned from both Mission-based programs and also Washington-based programs.

Office of Science and Technology

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The nature and scope of development challenges around the world are rapidly changing. Many of the threats that undermine security and social economic development are now transnational and more complex. Technological change and the democratization of science offer opportunities for improved effectiveness in dealing with this new development landscape. Through greater use of data and multidisciplinary approaches, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will improve understanding of the nature and scope of development problems, improve global capacity to deal with them effectively, and drive down the unit costs of its own interventions. In 2012, USAID established the independent Office of Science and Technology (OST) in order to respond to these new development challenges and opportunities. OST assumed management of science and technology (S&T) activities previously administered under the Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**-**	*****	**85,000**	**85,000**
Development Assistance	-	*	85,000	85,000

Development Assistance

Transformational and Collaborative Research: The Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER) program will share expertise in science and technology. The goal of PEER is to provide developing countries the tools to solve their own problems and develop their next generation of leaders, who will become future trading partners with the United States. USAID's innovative research program brings together U.S. and host-country scientists to seek the scientific and technological breakthroughs needed to change the trajectory of global development. By creating research partnerships between U.S. and developing country scientists, USAID is advancing the understanding of global development challenges, supporting research and analysis, and building long-term partnerships and host-country capacity. Leveraging the enormous U.S. domestic investment in research and development, USAID is using U.S. science and technology in a more strategic, efficient and effective way.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2014 request includes $12.0 million to increase the number of research partnerships between U.S. and host-country scientists, engineers, and tech innovators from approximate 100 to more than 500. These funds will leverage eight times that amount from the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and other science agencies.
- USAID will establish digital research libraries in six partner countries, bringing the total to ten. These libraries bring hard-to-access journals and other scientific literature to developing country scientists, providing resources equal to a major U.S. research university.
- U.S. assistance will improve the quality of S&T programs, laboratory work, and curricula being offered in developing country universities.
- Activities will promote regional engagements among scientists and the institutions they represent in order to explore mutual challenges, share lessons learned, and build professional relationships.

- The FY 2014 request will support Open Source Research by creating a space for scientists, engineers, and others engaged in science and technology for development to share, discuss, and potentially collaborate on their various projects. Doing so will help them leverage new and emerging trends in social media, crowd sourcing, and wiki tools, with the goal of creating an environment of transparency, collaboration, and rapid advancement of science.

Creating a Network for Science-Based Global Development Solutions: USAID is leveraging the oft-underutilized intellectual power and passion of faculty, students, and researchers in world-class academic institutions around the globe. This community will work with the agency's development experts and other practitioners to define and solve the most challenging problems faced by developing countries today. With $40.0 million in FY 2014 funding, USAID will create a network of university-based development laboratories that will improve understanding of development problems and solutions through better data and analytics. These networks will test, evaluate, and catalyze new technologies for development; promote entrepreneurship to sustain and scale these tools and approaches; and harness the enthusiasm and interest of students engaged in development.

Key Interventions:
- The FY 2014 request will expand the number of development laboratories from seven to ten and broaden the scope of themes being analyzed, so that others may benefit from this work.
- U.S. assistance will incubate and create improved development project designs and technologies that can advance the efficacy of development efforts around the globe.
- USAID will evaluate and define the technologies needed to meet the major development challenges.
- Activities will create platforms for university faculty and students to engage with USAID staff, creating opportunities for training and engaging in dialogues on critical development issues.
- USAID will launch a $7.0 million science and technology fellowship program to reach the best and brightest among American students, giving them the opportunity to share their knowledge and experience in science, technology, and engineering to improve outcomes for those in extreme poverty.

Catalyzing Global Development Progress Through Science and Technology: USAID will continue to expand the Grand Challenges for Development Program, which focuses on clearly identifying a specific problem to be addressed rather than dictating particular solutions. USAID will build on the successes that have been achieved through previous Grand Challenges and strive to find solutions in areas such as: improving local and regional resilience to natural and man-made shocks; combating human trafficking; and countering emerging threats ranging from pandemic disease to water scarcity to protection of arable lands. USAID will expand other prize programs, carried out in partnership with other agencies, nongovernmental organizations, or the private sector, which reward successful performance instead of effort.

Key Interventions:
- FY 2014 funding of $15.0 million will increase the number of Grand Challenges for Development to eight and continue to support the existing Grand Challenges that have been launched prior to this date.
- USAID will incubate and accelerate the scale-up and application of interventions and technologies identified and tested in the field by previous prize winners and in the development laboratories.
- U.S. assistance will promote procurement reform by enticing new, non-traditional actors to engage with USAID and to generate new solutions not previously identified by USAID's traditional procurement mechanisms.

- Activities will engage the private sector to increase its willingness to incubate and invest in breakthrough technologies, through mechanisms that include leveraging funding and non-monetary forms of support.

Using Data and Analytics to Improve Understanding of Development Problems: The overarching goal of the GeoCenter and Data Analysis Unit is to create the analytic tools and approaches that will help USAID and its development partners identify, capture, and synthesize data from many sources around the world. Using $5.0 million in U.S. assistance, this data will be used to strategically plan, implement, and evaluate programs more effectively.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2014 request will improve accessibility of data sources (including satellite imagery, demographic surveys, and information produced by internet and cell phone users) that provide a current and deeper understanding of development challenges.
- USAID will build a data infrastructure platform to encourage collaborative sharing and analysis of standardized data within the agency and with other federal agencies, universities, the private sector, and developing countries, and the American public. This effort will increase transparency of USAID's data and make it available for reuse by others, bringing down data access costs.
- USAID will conduct analyses that incorporate appropriately presented geospatial information as a key element to understanding development problems in all sectors served by USAID.
- FY 2014 funding will build the GeoCenter and Data Analysis unit's internal S&T capacity so that field missions and headquarters can better utilize new data sets and analytical methods to inform strategic program design and budgeting.
- U.S. assistance will leverage the expertise and resources of the broader geospatial and "data for development" communities residing in other U.S. Government scientific agencies, the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations, academia, and the private sector. By engaging with these diverse actors, USAID will enhance its capacity to apply geospatial tools and analytics for development and simultaneously influence their development investments.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: USAID's S&T programs are just beginning to reach full implementation mode, and monitoring and evaluation plans are being developed for individual activities and for the programs as a whole. USAID is drafting an overarching strategic framework for science and technology programs. The framework will include a wide spectrum of quantitative and qualitative indicators and important milestones that will be used to assess programmatic impact. Once the framework is completed monitoring and evaluation plans will be finalized and timelines developed.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Data from monitoring activities will be used to improve program design and execution as well as funding decisions. Monitoring of the PEER program will examine the degree to which local researchers have institutionalized their research and educational capacity and become sustainable scientific contributors, demonstrating the successful increase in overall scientific capacity of the host country. USAID will regularly monitor the applicability of the PEER research to planning and program design for USAID's bilateral and multilateral programs to determine the degree to which scientists have become valuable USAID partners in development. The performance of the Development Laboratories will be watched closely to ensure alignment with USAID's needs and applicability of the research products. The GeoCenter will continuously look for ways to expand the utilization of geospatial information in the context of the USAID programming cycle and its contributions to USAID and Administration

transparency goals. The results of these efforts will inform program planning and funding decisions across the agency in future years.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: S&T programs initiated in 2010 are just now beginning to reach full implementation mode. Performance data is now becoming available on the first year of activities and Mission partners and other stakeholders are beginning to observe the initial results of the programs that were launched early on after OST was created. With the approval of the new strategic framework and increasing amounts of data being made available in the next few months, new annual implementation plans are being refined based on this new information and guidance.

Policy, Planning and Learning

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL) plays a key role in making USAID more results-oriented by helping the agency incorporate policy, planning, evaluation, and knowledge management activities into assistance programs. PPL actively engages with USAID's national and global development partners to ensure their input is incorporated into the planning and implementation of assistance. PPL's offices (Donor Engagement, Policy, Strategic & Program Planning, and Learning Evaluation & Research) are responsible for implementing two of USAID's main management reform efforts: strengthening USAID's monitoring and evaluation capabilities; and rebuilding policy and planning capacity within the agency. Program funding for the offices of Learning Evaluation & Research (LER), Donor Engagement (DE) and Policy (P) strengthen the way that USAID uses evidence and evaluates its impact; engages a wide-range of actors in the international development community; and advances analysis, strategic thinking and policy leadership on priority development issues.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**48,000**	*****	**25,917**	**-22,083**
Development Assistance	48,000	*	25,917	-22,083

USAID will advance research and analysis concerning development and stabilization policy alternatives and mobilize key stakeholders such as traditional and emerging donors, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), foundations, and private sector partners to act favorably on important policy issues. This requires active advocacy and relationship-building, as well as strategic use of major multilateral and bilateral meetings and international fora. Strategic dialogues with other bilateral and multilateral donors, along with USAID's leadership and participation in international dialogues on development effectiveness, help to align donors behind common goals, to promote burden sharing, and to improve the effectiveness and transparency of U.S. foreign assistance. Examples include U.S. participation in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC).

USAID expects to make progress on the following policy issues in FY 2014: development cooperation effectiveness, aid transparency and country system strengthening; support for and leadership on achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and international engagement on the post-2015 development agenda; high-level policy leadership on key U.S. development and foreign policy priorities; continued leadership on the priorities of the OECD DAC and the GPEDC; and targeted, strategic engagement of new and emerging donor partners such as Brazil, India, China, South Africa, Turkey, and key Arab states.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will continue its efforts on behalf of the U.S. Government to improve aid transparency and design and meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative and Busan data standards and formats.

- The United States will review progress and promote further efforts towards implementation of commitments made in Busan. These commitments include increasing development effectiveness and supporting activities that advance the Busan agenda such as building effective institutions and enhancing private sector engagement in development.
- USAID will conduct outreach to key government partners and leading academic institutions and policy institutes in emerging donor countries to identify new and innovative approaches to development cooperation.

To improve USAID's performance as a learning organization that leverages evidence to improve results, the agency will devote the largest share of PPL Development Assistance funds ($22.9 million) to strengthening monitoring and evaluation of USAID programs. PPL's role is to build the capacity of all USAID staff worldwide, including program-funded staff, to monitor programs, and to design, manage and use the evidence from rigorous program evaluations across the USAID portfolio. During the past two years, PPL has provided training and technical assistance to approximately 944 USAID staff, of which 62 percent are non-direct hires, in evaluation methods and practices. FY 2014 funding will support continued training and technical assistance to USAID missions and their partners, as well as improve the ability of local evaluation organizations in developing countries to do this work. In FY 2014, USAID will fund learning forums which bring together the research and academic communities with development practitioners to review the latest evaluation findings and research and to inform policy and programming decisions. Funding will include support for conducting priority evaluations, agency sharing of evaluation best practices, and undertaking analysis to fill in knowledge gaps. Funding also will be used to report on USAID's program performance and evaluation findings, and to partner with global evaluation leaders.

PPL plays a lead role in rebuilding USAID's policy leadership to become a premier development agency. Over the past two years PPL has developed eight agency policies and strategies to guide programming decisions. FY 2014 funding will be used to develop and further refine USAID policy and strategy guidance for staff and stakeholders, as well as develop and disseminate evidence-based policy products on priority development policy issues.

Opportunities for international policy engagement will be a priority. One such opportunity is the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA2020), a robust public-private partnership bringing 450 companies together to end tropical deforestation and build sustainable supply chains by 2020. PPL will support policy and partnership efforts within this Alliance, thereby providing thought leadership on a topic critical to the President's Global Climate Change Initiative. Funding also will support program staff dedicated to advancing development policy leadership priorities inside and outside of USAID.

Key Interventions:
- USAID will conduct four priority evaluations of USAID assistance in a variety of sectors to determine the results and sustainability of USAID interventions.
- U.S. assistance will support deployment of evaluation, performance monitoring, and learning advisors at six regional platforms to provide training and technical assistance for field-based USAID staff.
- USAID will undertake management reforms to strengthen USAID as a learning organization and broaden and deepen the agency's ability to commission, manage, and learn from evaluations.
- PPL will support the development of a searchable database of findings from impact evaluations of USAID and other donors to further evidence-based decision making.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PPL uses several indicators to annually measure progress in the use of evidence and research in all key agency decisions, and the capacity of USAID staff to carry

out rigorous performance monitoring and evaluation practices. In FY 2012, these performance indicators reinforced the need for USAID to expand and deepen its capacity building activities in performance monitoring, evaluation, and evidence-based learning.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2013, PPL plans to provide classroom training to an additional 500 USAID staff; reach several hundred more staff through in-country and regional workshops, webinars and other internet-based approaches; promote staff participation in evaluations, mentoring, and peer-to-peer learning; and staff six regional platforms with evaluation, monitoring, and learning advisors.

Every training activity that PPL conducts undergoes a comprehensive after action review to identify its strengths and weaknesses and to propose adjustments for subsequent trainings. These reviews are based on participant feedback and staff observation and serve an invaluable evaluative tool that assists PPL to continuously improve the quality of its training. As a result of these reviews, PPL has revamped its two evaluation courses to dedicate more instruction time to evaluation design and evaluation scopes of work, and less time to evaluation methods.

In the area of donor engagement, performance information from the respective programs of the United Nations Development Program and the OECD is used on a regular basis to determine subsequent programmatic choices and affects the USAID approach to governing the multilateral platforms that the programs support. In other cases, investments in building relationships with donor and recipient countries directly leads to the ability of the U.S. to play a more credible leadership role in important fora on development internationally. Examples include the OECD DAC and the GPEDC. Similarly, in the TFA2020, USAID will support particular partnerships in order to play a role in climate change and resource management activities globally.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2014 Plans: As a complement to the on-going monitoring of its performance, PPL is funding the first comprehensive, independent evaluation of its capacity-building activities since it was established in FY 2010. The results of the evaluation will inform budget planning and programming, and provide PPL critically important evidence to further refine its policies, guidance, and training activities.

USAID Program Management Initiatives

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 CR	FY 2014 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**-**	*****	**1,199**	**1,199**
Development Assistance	-	*	1,199	1,199

Development Assistance

FY 2014 program funding is being requested for the Partner Vetting System Pilot Program, Managing for Efficiency and Effectiveness, and Ocean Freight Reimbursement Program.

Key Interventions:

- Funding for the Partner Vetting System Pilot Program will provide the salary and benefit costs of personnel (in-country personnel, Foreign Service National or Personal Service Contractor, and contractor support) who will provide program oversight of the vetting process in support of the portfolio of the technical offices in each mission.
- Funding for the Ocean Freight Reimbursement program will allow USAID to pay eligible transportation charges for shipments of privately donated goods and U.S. excess property for registered private voluntary organizations.
- Funding for Managing for Efficiency and Capacity Building will strengthen USAID's ability to support long-term development outcomes, establish rigorous standards for metrics and data quality, and to promote a process for transparent monitoring and reporting on the delivery of foreign assistance. Additionally, the FY 2014 funds will enable the agency to provide technical assistance on implementing business process review recommendations, pilot innovative solutions, undertake additional analysis in critical areas, and develop tools to enhance USAID's overall performance.

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Biodiversity

Summary

Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems provide an essential component of development. Local people and national economies depend on natural areas for clean water, income from ecotourism, forest products for livelihoods, and grasslands for livestock pasture. In rural areas, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) invests in local tenure and access rights, natural resources management, and nature-based enterprises to improve livelihoods, enhance human health, and strengthen governance of land and people. USAID programs also work in urban centers to reduce demand for illegal and unsustainable products, curb or better manage trade in timber and wildlife, and build constituencies and support for policies which favor conservation. Determining where and how to focus conservation efforts begins with an analysis of threats to biodiversity, as well as prioritization based on biological significance, and the partners or opportunities available to address threats.

Two programs illustrate USAID's response to the sudden increase in wildlife poaching and trafficking, a major biodiversity threat. USAID's Asia Regional Response to Endangered Species Trafficking (ARREST) project strengthens wildlife law enforcement and promotes regional and inter-agency coordination in combating wildlife trafficking, which threatens security and human health as well as traded species. In FY 2012, ARREST activities resulted in many arrests and convictions, including arrests of corrupt officials and targets in criminal networks. For example, one campaign resulted in the arrest of over 40 criminals in several Asian countries, with 200 cases still pending. Additionally, media campaigns in Thailand, China and Vietnam are reducing demand for elephant ivory, rhino horn, tiger body parts, and other luxury products. In FY 2014, USAID will build on the success of this program and bring the lessons to other programs.

USAID also invests in wildlife conservation by empowering local communities to manage wildlife resources. For example, in Kenya, a local conservancy brings together pastoralist communities with land owners and the government to promote long-term conservation of wildlife in Kenya. One recent study showed the success of the program through both livelihood gains and biodiversity conservation in one USAID-assisted conservancy. While the livestock humans depend upon doubled, wildlife numbers, such as antelope, increased by 15 percent. These programs are indicative of USAID's work in 55 countries throughout Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America, where field programs are coupled with policy engagement to maximize conservation impact.

Biodiversity Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	**119,369**	**107,419**	**11,950**
Africa	**51,719**	**42,219**	**9,500**
Ghana	1,000	1,000	-
Kenya	5,000	5,000	-
Liberia	4,000	-	4,000
Mozambique	3,017	3,017	-
Senegal	700	700	-
South Sudan	5,500	-	5,500

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF
Tanzania	7,000	7,000	-
Uganda	4,000	4,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	12,712	12,712	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,040	2,040	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,750	2,750	-
East Asia and Pacific	**14,600**	**14,600**	**-**
Indonesia	14,600	14,600	-
South and Central Asia	**1,750**	**-**	**1,750**
Nepal	1,500	-	1,500
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	250	-	250
Western Hemisphere	**24,500**	**24,500**	**-**
Bolivia	3,000	3,000	-
Ecuador	5,000	5,000	-
Guatemala	3,500	3,500	-
Peru	4,000	4,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	500	500	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,000	2,000	-
USAID South America Regional	6,500	6,500	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**14,100**	**14,100**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**700**	**-**	**700**
Office of Science and Technology	**12,000**	**12,000**	**-**

Countering Violent Extremism

Summary

Countering violent extremism (CVE) is a pillar of the strategic approach to counterterrorism (CT). Development and anti-crime programs may also address CVE objectives. CVE programming seeks to: 1) provide positive alternatives to those most at-risk of radicalization and recruitment into violent extremism; 2) counter the narratives of al-Qa'ida (AQ), its affiliates, adherents, and other violent extremist groups that incite and support violent activities and rhetoric; and 3) increase partner-nation, civil-society and government CVE capacities. The first objective addresses push factors: drivers that make an individual, community or demographic group susceptible to radicalization and recruitment; drivers can be social, political or economic, but are demonstrably linked to driving violent extremism. The second objective addresses pull factors: what makes a violent extremist narrative attractive to a susceptible audience. CVE-specific measures of effectiveness distinguish such programming from broader development or public diplomacy efforts. CVE programming might include activities to empower at-risk youth, promote terrorism victims' voices, support community-oriented policing in at-risk communities, and encourage prison disengagement.

Providing Positive Alternatives
Because many youth who have sought to fight on al-Qa'ida's behalf have stated that they long for social bonds and a sense of purpose, a significant CVE objective is to create non-violent alternatives that will satisfy these needs among youth most at risk of radicalization and recruitment. This objective also encompasses activities that offer positive alternatives to communities as a whole, with the aim of drawing in marginalized individuals who may otherwise turn to violent extremism.

Countering Terrorist Narratives
Discrediting or offering alternative, positive narratives to the narratives or worldview that terrorists propagate is an important tool in reducing the appeal of violent extremism. This sub-objective includes activities which offer and propagate the message that violent extremism is destructive and harmful. There is a particular focus on strengthening and amplifying indigenous CVE figures, voices and experiences.

Building Capacity to Counter Violent Extremism
This sub-objective includes engagement with and support for CVE-relevant, host-country government institutions and civil society groups to develop, support, implement and evaluate counter-radicalization efforts. Activities must demonstrably improve the capabilities of partners, both government and nongovernmental, to counter violent extremism beyond U.S. involvement and support.

Countering Violent Extremism Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR CVE
TOTAL	**104,150**	**16,300**	**65,265**	**19,585**	**3,000**
Africa	**23,760**	**15,700**	**5,500**	**2,560**	**-**
Ethiopia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Mali	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,050	1,050	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR CVE
Tanzania	90	-	-	90	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	7,970	-	5,500	2,470	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	750	750	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,400	1,400	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**200**	**-**	**-**	**200**	**-**
Philippines	200	-	-	200	-
Near East	**7,775**	**-**	**7,400**	**375**	**-**
Morocco	6,175	-	5,800	375	-
Tunisia	1,600	-	1,600	-	-
South and Central Asia	**44,100**	**-**	**27,900**	**16,200**	**-**
Afghanistan	29,000	-	15,000	14,000	-
Bangladesh	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Maldives	100	-	-	100	-
Pakistan	12,900	-	12,900	-	-
Sri Lanka	100	-	-	100	-
Western Hemisphere	**6,465**	**-**	**6,465**	**-**	**-**
Colombia	2,800	-	2,800	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	3,665	-	3,665	-	-
Counterterrorism	**15,000**	**-**	**12,000**	**-**	**3,000**
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**500**	**500**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	**6,000**	**-**	**6,000**	**-**	**-**
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	**250**	**-**	**-**	**250**	**-**
USAID Asia Regional	**100**	**100**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Basic Education

Summary

Education is foundational to human development and critical to broad-based economic growth. Few societies have achieved high and sustained rates of growth or significantly reduced poverty without first investing in education. The U.S. Government's basic education programs promote equitable, accountable, and sustainable-education systems. This is reflected in the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Education Strategy, which is focused on the achievement of two goals in basic education by 2015: improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades, and increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners. These goals reflect dire education needs in terms of both quality and access. Around 61 million children of primary school age are out of school without access to basic educational opportunities. More than half of this group lives in conflict and crisis-affected countries. To compound matters, recent studies show that for many students in low-income countries, very little learning actually occurs in the classrooms. In addition, literacy assessments indicate that low-income countries are performing at the bottom fifth percentile in the world.

This request supports the implementation of USAID basic education programs aimed at measurably improving student learning outcomes and promoting access and equity. Priority is placed on relevance to national development, systemic reform, accountability for results, enhanced selectivity, and innovation. Innovative technological solutions will be integrated into more comprehensive education programs, as appropriate. USAID will continue to work collaboratively with host countries, donors, civil society groups, and the private sector in support of these goals.

Basic Education Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
TOTAL	**501,355**	**236,584**	**263,351**	**880**	**540**
Africa	**227,458**	**153,054**	**74,404**	**-**	**-**
Cote d'Ivoire	500	-	500	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,904	-	11,904	-	-
Djibouti	1,384	1,384	-	-	-
Ethiopia	20,900	20,900	-	-	-
Ghana	26,000	26,000	-	-	-
Kenya	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Liberia	26,000	-	26,000	-	-
Malawi	8,500	8,500	-	-	-
Mali	15,210	15,210	-	-	-
Mozambique	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Senegal	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Somalia	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
South Africa	4,000	4,000	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
South Sudan	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Tanzania	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Uganda	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Zambia	3,060	3,060	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**16,506**	**14,700**	**1,806**	**-**	**-**
Burma	1,806	-	1,806	-	-
Indonesia	10,200	10,200	-	-	-
Philippines	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**2,968**	**-**	**2,968**	**-**	**-**
Georgia	2,968	-	2,968	-	-
Near East	**80,913**	**-**	**80,373**	**-**	**540**
Egypt	10,486	-	10,486	-	-
Jordan	45,000	-	45,000	-	-
Lebanon	9,687	-	9,687	-	-
Morocco	4,500	-	4,500	-	-
Tunisia	200	-	200	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	5,500	-	5,500	-	-
Yemen	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	540	-	-	-	540
South and Central Asia	**97,800**	**4,000**	**93,800**	**-**	**-**
Afghanistan	55,000	-	55,000	-	-
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Pakistan	32,000	-	32,000	-	-
Tajikistan	3,800	-	3,800	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**48,700**	**38,700**	**10,000**	**-**	**-**
El Salvador	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Haiti	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Honduras	10,700	10,700	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Peru	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	**880**	**880**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**25,250**	**25,250**	**-**	**-**	**-**
International Organizations	**880**	**-**	**-**	**880**	**-**
IO - UNESCO/ICSECA International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities	880	-	-	880	-

Higher Education

Summary

The 21st century knowledge-driven global economy underscores the need for higher levels of education, as well as cognitive skills beyond primary education. However, as globalization creates increasing demand for higher-level skills, a growing number of young people find themselves without the relevant information and experience to fully participate in and contribute to economic development. For these reasons, U.S. foreign assistance for higher education fosters and improves the quality, contributions and accessibility of higher education in developing countries to support the competencies required to address demand-driven development goals.

The FY 2014 request supports programming under the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Education Strategy, which focuses on a singular goal in tertiary education: improving the ability of university and workforce development programs to generate workforce skills relevant to country development goals. This is done through strengthening the institutional capacities of public and private higher education facilities to teach; train; promote technological innovation and research; provide community service; contribute to development; and to promote professional development opportunities, institutional linkages, and exchange programs. These investments help people, businesses, and governments develop the knowledge, skills, and institutional capacity needed to support economic growth, promote just and democratic governance, and foster healthy, well-educated citizens.

The request also reflects a more focused strategy to engage universities in development. Support to the Higher Education Solutions Network will harness the intellectual power of American and international academic institutions and catalyze the development and application of new science, technology, and engineering approaches and tools that will allow the U.S. Government and its development partners to make more strategic planning, budgeting, and implementation decisions.

Higher Education Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	MENA IF
TOTAL	**221,906**	**78,402**	**143,144**	**360**
Africa	**6,700**	**1,000**	**5,700**	**-**
Liberia	3,000	-	3,000	-
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-	-
South Sudan	2,500	-	2,500	-
African Union	200	-	200	-
East Asia and Pacific	**46,198**	**45,518**	**680**	**-**
Burma	500	-	500	-
China	180	-	180	-
Indonesia	33,843	33,843	-	-
Philippines	8,730	8,730	-	-
Vietnam	2,945	2,945	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**1,656**	**-**	**1,656**	**-**
Belarus	376	-	376	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	MENA IF
Kosovo	1,280	-	1,280	-
Near East	**66,801**	**-**	**66,441**	**360**
Egypt	52,414	-	52,414	-
Lebanon	8,627	-	8,627	-
Tunisia	1,400	-	1,400	-
West Bank and Gaza	4,000	-	4,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	360	-	-	360
South and Central Asia	**68,167**	**-**	**68,167**	**-**
Afghanistan	45,000	-	45,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	500	-
Pakistan	21,000	-	21,000	-
Tajikistan	180	-	180	-
Turkmenistan	937	-	937	-
Central Asia Regional	550	-	550	-
Western Hemisphere	**9,000**	**9,000**	**-**	**-**
El Salvador	5,000	5,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	**140**	**140**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**6,460**	**6,460**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**1,384**	**1,384**	**-**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**500**	**-**	**500**	**-**
Office of Science and Technology	**14,900**	**14,900**	**-**	**-**

Evaluation

Summary

Evaluation is the systematic collection and analysis of information about the characteristics and outcomes of programs and projects as a basis for judgments, to improve effectiveness, and/or inform decisions about current and future programming. Evaluation is distinct from assessment, which may be designed to examine country or sector context to inform project design, or an informal review of projects. The Department of State and USAID have made major progress in the collection and analysis of country and program performance information in order to feed evidence-based analysis, including evaluations. The evaluations are used to determine what is working and what is not, and in turn provide evidence for programmatic and budgetary decisions.

Consistent with findings and recommendations from the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), the Department is in the process of significantly modifying its approach to the annual planning, budgeting and performance management cycle. This new framework links the various aspects of planning, budgeting, program management, and monitoring and evaluation to maximize the impact of Department of State and USAID resources. A stronger emphasis on evidence is incorporated throughout the different processes that make up this framework.

Sub-categories for Evaluation include the following:

- **Performance Evaluations** comprise the majority of foreign assistance evaluations and focus on descriptive and normative questions pertinent to program design, management and operational decision making: what a particular project or program has achieved (either at an intermediate point in execution or at the conclusion of an implementation period); how it is being implemented; how it is perceived and valued; whether expected results are occurring; and other questions. Performance evaluations often incorporate before-after comparisons, but generally lack a rigorously defined counterfactual.
- **Impact Evaluations** measure the change in a development outcome that is attributable to a defined intervention; impact evaluations are based on models of cause and effect and require a credible and rigorously defined counterfactual to control for factors other than the intervention that might account for the observed change.

Key Components

The Evaluation attribution in the FY 2014 request is $387 million, managed for the most part within country programs.

USAID released an updated program Evaluation Policy in January 2011 as part of its *USAID Forward* agenda, and as part of the QDDR implementation plan the Department released its first ever Department-wide program and operations evaluation policy in February 2012. While these and other changes are in the early phases of implementation, progress to date has been positive. In addition to agency-specific efforts, the two agencies are collaborating on activities to promote and sustain evaluation as a management tool. Steps both the Department and USAID are taking to strengthen evaluation standards and practices include:

- Integrating evaluation planning into policy, strategy, program and project design;
- Promoting the use of evaluation findings to support evidence-based decision-making;
- Establishing guidelines to minimize bias in evaluations;

- Emphasizing methodological rigor in evaluations;
- Building agency-wide capacity to support effective management of evaluations; and

Using evaluation information to generate knowledge and inform strategic planning and budgetary processes.

Evaluation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	CCF	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	IMET	INCLE	MENA IF	NADR
TOTAL	**386,976**	**2,000**	**63,104**	**27,944**	**48,223**	**185,087**	**50,031**	**1,200**	**7,830**	**700**	**857**
Impact Evaluations	**110,653**	**-**	**22,709**	**7,165**	**11,562**	**49,800**	**16,067**	**-**	**2,450**	**150**	**750**
Africa	**16,130**	**-**	**8,671**	**-**	**2,439**	**-**	**5,020**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Burkina Faso	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	239	-	-	-	239	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,100	-	700	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
Ghana	4,130	-	2,850	-	-	-	1,280	-	-	-	-
Kenya	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	621	-	521	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Mali	1,140	-	350	-	-	-	790	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,150	-	850	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	3,650	-	1,850	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-
Zambia	450	-	300	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**2,943**	**-**	**1,413**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,430**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100**
Cambodia	1,743	-	563	-	-	-	1,180	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1,100	-	750	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	100
Philippines	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**1,123**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,123**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Azerbaijan	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	123	-	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	CCF	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	IMET	INCLE	MENA IF	NADR
Near East	**500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**350**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**150**	**-**
Jordan	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-
South and Central Asia	**14,070**	**-**	**2,025**	**7,165**	**4,380**	**-**	**500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Afghanistan	10,445	-	-	7,165	3,280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	2,485	-	1,985	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	750	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**7,000**	**-**	**1,750**	**-**	**2,770**	**-**	**605**	**-**	**1,875**	**-**	**-**
Colombia	1,260	-	-	-	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	105	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-
Haiti	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	550	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2,010	-	-	-	510	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	500	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	875	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	375	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**2,000**	**-**	**2,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	**500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**4,200**	**-**	**4,200**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Health	**8,512**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,512**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	**575**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**575**	**-**	**-**
International Security and Nonproliferation	**500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**500**
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	**800**	**-**	**800**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Office of Science and Technology	**1,850**	**-**	**1,850**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	**49,800**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**49,800**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Political-Military Affairs	**150**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**150**

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	CCF	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	IMET	INCLE	MENA IF	NADR
Performance Evaluations	**276,323**	**2,000**	**40,395**	**20,779**	**36,661**	**135,287**	**33,964**	**1,200**	**5,380**	**550**	**107**
Africa	**166,313**	**-**	**19,023**	**-**	**4,115**	**125,826**	**17,284**	**-**	**65**	**-**	**-**
Angola	2,313	-	-	-	-	313	2,000	-	-	-	-
Benin	650	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-
Botswana	2,044	-	-	-	-	2,044	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Burundi	598	-	-	-	-	198	400	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	226	-	-	-	-	226	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	4,678	-	-	-	-	4,678	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,202	-	-	-	962	1,441	1,774	-	25	-	-
Ethiopia	8,678	-	2,452	-	-	5,926	300	-	-	-	-
Ghana	5,455	-	5,030	-	-	425	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Kenya	15,013	-	140	-	-	14,873	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	800	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	985	-	-	-	400	-	585	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	850	-	-	-	-	-	850	-	-	-	-
Malawi	4,150	-	494	-	-	2,051	1,605	-	-	-	-
Mali	2,310	-	790	-	-	-	1,520	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	8,974	-	500	-	-	8,174	300	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2,952	-	-	-	-	2,952	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	16,810	-	873	-	-	15,437	500	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,734	-	-	-	-	2,734	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,100	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	21,960	-	260	-	-	21,550	150	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2,237	-	-	-	1,800	397	-	-	40	-	-
Sudan	373	-	-	-	373	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1,825	-	-	-	-	1,825	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	18,109	-	2,897	-	-	13,687	1,525	-	-	-	-
Uganda	14,090	-	1,300	-	-	11,390	1,400	-	-	-	-
Zambia	12,414	-	550	-	-	11,214	650	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	5,686	-	-	-	280	3,491	1,915	-	-	-	-
African Union	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	835	-	600	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	CCF	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	IMET	INCLE	MENA IF	NADR
USAID Southern Africa Regional	385	-	360	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,877	-	1,377	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**8,867**	**-**	**1,808**	**-**	**370**	**2,679**	**2,710**	**1,200**	**-**	**-**	**100**
Burma	550	-	-	-	370	-	180	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,572	-	208	-	-	434	930	-	-	-	-
China	64	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1,308	-	-	-	-	8	-	1,200	-	-	100
Philippines	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
Thailand	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,661	-	500	-	-	2,161	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	812	-	700	-	-	12	100	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**5,193**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,449**	**475**	**250**	**-**	**19**	**-**	**-**
Albania	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	380	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	110	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	865	-	-	-	865	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-
Moldova	540	-	-	-	540	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,725	-	-	-	1,000	475	250	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	554	-	-	-	554	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	**2,610**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,060**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**550**	**-**
Egypt	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-
South and Central Asia	**47,237**	**-**	**3,593**	**20,779**	**19,633**	**463**	**2,769**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Afghanistan	33,379	-	-	20,179	13,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	4,268	-	3,068	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-
India	1,866	-	400	-	200	116	1,150	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	CCF	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	IMET	INCLE	MENA IF	NADR
Kazakhstan	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1,352	-	-	-	933	-	419	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	5,200	-	-	600	4,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	105	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	347	-	-	-	-	347	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**17,209**	**-**	**4,791**	**-**	**3,684**	**5,844**	**1,015**	**-**	**1,875**	**-**	**-**
Brazil	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2,940	-	-	-	2,940	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,126	-	500	-	-	376	250	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	375	-	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	768	-	453	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	-
Guyana	311	-	-	-	-	311	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5,242	-	-	-	500	4,742	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	835	-	835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	250	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,844	-	100	-	244	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
Paraguay	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	1,328	-	1,328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	365	-	-	-	-	365	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	100	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	250	-	100	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	550	-	300	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**3,950**	**2,000**	**1,700**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**250**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**680**	**-**	**680**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Health	**9,686**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,686**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	**3,421**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,421**	**-**	**-**

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	CCF	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	IMET	INCLE	MENA IF	NADR
International Security and Nonproliferation	**7**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**7**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**700**	-	-	-	**700**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	**300**	-	**300**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Science and Technology	**1,000**	-	**1,000**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	**7,500**	-	**7,500**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	**650**	-	-	-	**650**	-	-	-	-	-	-

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Summary

Annually, 53 million women experience unintended pregnancies and 25 million women obtain abortions. Family planning (FP) is an essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality (through preventing unintended pregnancy), healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will be directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number, timing, and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity.

U.S. Government programs will exercise global leadership, and the U.S. Agency for International Development will provide missions with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs, to expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health and information services. Specifically, funding will support development of tools and models needed to share best practices related to the key elements of successful voluntary FP programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation.

Priority areas include: FP/maternal and child health and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for voluntary family planning and other health services; access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants and intra-uterine devices; healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
TOTAL	**635,356**	**534,000**	**63,356**	**37,000**	**1,000**
Africa	**317,800**	**317,800**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Angola	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Benin	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Burundi	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	32,000	32,000	-	-	-
Ghana	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Guinea	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Kenya	27,400	27,400	-	-	-
Liberia	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Malawi	12,700	12,700	-	-	-
Mali	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	35,200	35,200	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
Rwanda	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Senegal	15,400	15,400	-	-	-
South Sudan	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	26,800	26,800	-	-	-
Uganda	27,900	27,900	-	-	-
Zambia	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,400	10,400	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**24,000**	**24,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Philippines	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**1,200**	**1,200**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Ukraine	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	200	200	-	-	-
Near East	**29,556**	**3,500**	**25,056**	**-**	**1,000**
Egypt	4,056	-	4,056	-	-
Jordan	21,000	-	21,000	-	-
Yemen	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	**99,900**	**61,600**	**38,300**	**-**	**-**
Afghanistan	18,000	-	18,000	-	-
Bangladesh	28,000	28,000	-	-	-
India	19,000	19,000	-	-	-
Nepal	14,600	14,600	-	-	-
Pakistan	20,300	-	20,300	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**21,500**	**21,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bolivia	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,500	6,500	-	-	-
Haiti	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	**2,500**	**2,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Health	**99,100**	**99,100**	**-**	**-**	**-**
GH - International Partnerships	**2,800**	**2,800**	**-**	**-**	**-**
GH/IP – New Partners Fund	2,800	2,800	-	-	-
International Organizations	**37,000**	**-**	**-**	**37,000**	**-**
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	37,000	-	-	37,000	-

HIV/AIDS

Summary

Global HIV/AIDS programs through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) support a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach that expands access to prevention, care, and treatment to reduce the transmission of the virus and impact of the epidemic on individuals, communities, and nations and to create an AIDS-free generation. Prevention activities, including voluntary medical male circumcision and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, particularly Option B+ which provides continuous antiretroviral (ARV) treatment for HIV-positive pregnant women, and condom distribution comprise a combination of evidence-based, mutually reinforcing biomedical, behavioral, and structural interventions aligned with epidemiology to maximize impact. Care activities support programs for orphans and vulnerable children, treatment for HIV-tuberculosis co-infected individuals, and pre-treatment services to people living with HIV, as well as basic health care and support.

Treatment activities support the distribution of ARV drugs, ARV services, and support for country treatment structures, including laboratory infrastructure. HIV/AIDS funding also supports crosscutting activities around gender and health systems strengthening, including human resources for health, strategic information, capacity-building, and administration and oversight. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities, supporting special initiatives–including those aimed at addressing gender-based violence – and implementing Global Health Initiative (GHI) principles that highlight the importance of women, girls, and gender equality. PEPFAR emphasizes strengthening of health systems and promoting country ownership of programs to build a long-term, sustainable response to the epidemic and to help achieve the prevention, care, and treatment goals. PEPFAR addresses HIV/AIDS within a broader health and development context; increases efficiencies in programming; and continues the transition from an emergency response to sustainable programs that are country-owned.

In addition, PEPFAR supports international partnerships with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and contributions to the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, the World Health Organization, and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative. These international partnerships save lives and build country ownership and capacity to lead and manage national responses over the longer term. PEPFAR is led by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator at the U.S. Department of State, and is implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development; the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; the Department of Defense; Peace Corps; and the Department of Labor, and works through local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
TOTAL	**6,000,250**	**330,000**	**5,670,000**	**250**
Africa	**3,293,566**	**87,910**	**3,205,656**	**-**
Angola	15,338	4,400	10,938	-
Botswana	49,711	-	49,711	-
Burundi	18,399	3,500	14,899	-
Cameroon	24,607	1,500	23,107	-
Cote d'Ivoire	121,390	-	121,390	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	47,532	9,200	38,332	-
Djibouti	1,800	-	1,800	-
Ethiopia	190,336	-	190,336	-
Ghana	9,542	5,500	4,042	-
Kenya	382,141	-	382,141	-
Lesotho	25,558	6,400	19,158	-
Liberia	3,500	2,700	800	-
Malawi	71,748	15,500	56,248	-
Mali	4,349	3,000	1,349	-
Mozambique	249,180	-	249,180	-
Namibia	60,675	-	60,675	-
Nigeria	441,225	-	441,225	-
Rwanda	74,202	-	74,202	-
Senegal	4,535	3,000	1,535	-
Sierra Leone	500	-	500	-
South Africa	414,636	-	414,636	-
South Sudan	15,914	2,010	13,904	-
Swaziland	41,965	6,900	35,065	-
Tanzania	330,038	-	330,038	-
Uganda	306,195	-	306,195	-
Zambia	292,175	-	292,175	-
Zimbabwe	86,175	16,500	69,675	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,600	2,800	800	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	2,000	1,600	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**98,367**	**25,250**	**73,117**	**-**
Burma	9,245	1,000	8,245	-
Cambodia	13,588	9,000	4,588	-
China	2,398	-	2,398	-
Indonesia	8,000	7,750	250	-
Papua New Guinea	4,780	2,500	2,280	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
Vietnam	53,173	-	53,173	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,183	5,000	2,183	-
Europe and Eurasia	**23,704**	**2,500**	**21,204**	**-**
Ukraine	23,704	2,500	21,204	-
South and Central Asia	**37,540**	**19,000**	**18,290**	**250**
Afghanistan	250	-	-	250
India	23,386	15,000	8,386	-
Nepal	3,000	3,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	10,904	1,000	9,904	-
Western Hemisphere	**183,893**	**21,091**	**162,802**	**-**
Brazil	1,078	-	1,078	-
Dominican Republic	12,644	5,750	6,894	-
Guyana	5,945	-	5,945	-
Haiti	122,896	-	122,896	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	21,058	6,950	14,108	-
USAID Central America Regional	20,272	8,391	11,881	-
Global Health	**80,204**	**80,204**	**-**	**-**
GH - International Partnerships	**94,045**	**94,045**	**-**	**-**
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-	-
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	**2,188,931**	**-**	**2,188,931**	**-**
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	227,057	-	227,057	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,695,000	-	1,695,000	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	186,874	-	186,874	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	-	80,000	-

Malaria

Summary

Last year, an estimated 0.7 million people died of malaria and about 219 million people suffered from acute malarial illnesses. Ninety percent of mortality due to malaria occurs in Sub-Saharan Africa, with the vast majority of the deaths among children under the age of five. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to scale-up malaria prevention and control activities and to strengthen delivery platforms in up to 24 African countries, as well as to support the scale-up of efforts to contain the spread of multidrug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin of South America.

These malaria programs will continue the comprehensive strategy launched in the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which combines prevention and treatment approaches, and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs, and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, including indoor residual spraying; long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets; artemisinin-based combination therapies to treat acute illnesses; and interventions to prevent malaria in pregnancy. Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, malaria drugs, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Under the Global Health Initiative, USAID malaria programs will continue to integrate with other global health programs, particularly in maternal and child health, HIV and health systems strengthening, as well as with programs of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Priority areas include implementation of community-case management to treat pneumonia and malaria, strengthening antenatal care services, and improving the quality and availability of diagnostics capacity for all diseases.

Malaria Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	**670,000**	**670,000**
Africa	**588,500**	**588,500**
Angola	29,000	29,000
Benin	17,000	17,000
Burkina Faso	9,000	9,000
Burundi	8,000	8,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	50,000	50,000
Ethiopia	45,000	45,000
Ghana	28,000	28,000
Guinea	10,000	10,000
Kenya	35,000	35,000
Liberia	12,000	12,000
Madagascar	26,000	26,000
Malawi	24,000	24,000
Mali	25,000	25,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID
Mozambique	29,000	29,000
Nigeria	75,000	75,000
Rwanda	17,000	17,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000
South Sudan	6,000	6,000
Tanzania	46,000	46,000
Uganda	33,000	33,000
Zambia	24,000	24,000
Zimbabwe	14,000	14,000
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	**14,000**	**14,000**
Burma	6,500	6,500
Cambodia	4,500	4,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	3,000
Western Hemisphere	**4,000**	**4,000**
USAID South America Regional	4,000	4,000
Global Health	**63,500**	**63,500**

Maternal and Child Health

Summary

Every year throughout the world, nearly 0.3 million women die from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy or childbirth, and there are 6.9 million child deaths, 43 percent of which occur in the first month of life, a proportion which has consistently increased over time. Approximately three-quarters of child and maternal deaths are preventable with currently available interventions. In June 2012, the U.S. Government led the charge to renew the global effort to end preventable child deaths. Co-convened with the Governments of Ethiopia and India, and in coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund, the two-day Call to Action brought the global community together to commit to accelerating reductions in child mortality in both the short- and long-term. Together with over 700 global leaders, the United States proposed a target that would represent an end to preventable child deaths, with all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births, the current approximate upper limit of child mortality in OECD countries, by 2035. Achieving this rate will save an additional five million children's lives every year. An analogous effort to define a globally recognized target for "ending preventable maternal deaths" is underway.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs focus on working with country and global partners to increase the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery platforms to ensure long-term sustainability and local ownership of these efforts. USAID programs will extend coverage of proven high-impact interventions, such as introduction and scale-up of new vaccines for children, treatment of life-threatening child illness, conditions, and prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage, for the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries. These interventions will accelerate the reduction of child and maternal mortality.

Working with the Global Alliance for Vaccinations and Immunization, USAID will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines that have the greatest potential impact on child survival. USAID will also work with host countries to strengthen routine vaccination systems in order to sustain support for these vaccines. Other priority interventions for children include essential newborn care, including newborn resuscitation; prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease, including increased availability and use of household and community-level water, sanitation and hygiene; and expanded prevention and treatment of newborn sepsis and pneumonia, particularly with frontline health workers.

In addition to supporting programs to strengthen obstetric care and address the top maternal killers, including postpartum hemorrhage, pre-eclampsia/eclampsia and sepsis, the maternal health program will provide support for essential and long-term health system improvements, including support for midwives, improved measurement of maternal mortality, availability of essential medicines, and financing.

The maternal survival program will further enhance its impact through special attention to care during labor, delivery, and the vital first 24 hours postpartum, a particularly vulnerable time for women and their infants. Using new technologies and approaches, resources will combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions, with simultaneous investments in building the capability required to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive maternity care. The MCH program will also work to integrate investments with other health programs, particularly family planning, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
TOTAL	**952,936**	**680,000**	**147,436**	**125,000**	**500**
Africa	**300,360**	**300,360**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Angola	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
Benin	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Burundi	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	34,000	34,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia	39,000	39,000	-	-	-
Ghana	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Guinea	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Kenya	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Liberia	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Malawi	14,500	14,500	-	-	-
Mali	13,650	13,650	-	-	-
Mozambique	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	48,000	48,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Senegal	8,500	8,500	-	-	-
South Sudan	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	13,135	13,135	-	-	-
Uganda	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Zambia	12,275	12,275	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**36,500**	**36,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Burma	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Philippines	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**900**	**900**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Europe and Eurasia Regional	900	900	-	-	-
Near East	**26,486**	**6,000**	**19,986**	**-**	**500**
Egypt	4,986	-	4,986	-	-
Jordan	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
Yemen	6,000	6,000	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P	MENA IF
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	500	-	-	-	500
South and Central Asia	**193,450**	**66,000**	**127,450**	**-**	**-**
Afghanistan	89,750	-	89,750	-	-
Bangladesh	30,000	30,000	-	-	-
India	18,500	18,500	-	-	-
Nepal	15,500	15,500	-	-	-
Pakistan	37,700	-	37,700	-	-
Tajikistan	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**23,500**	**23,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bolivia	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Guatemala	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Haiti	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	**2,250**	**2,250**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Health	**69,490**	**69,490**	**-**	**-**	**-**
GH - International Partnerships	**175,000**	**175,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**
GH/IP - Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	175,000	175,000	-	-	-
International Organizations	**125,000**	**-**	**-**	**125,000**	**-**
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	125,000	-	-	125,000	-

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Summary

More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more painful, debilitating tropical diseases which disproportionately impact poor and rural populations; cause severe sickness and disability; compromise mental and physical development; contribute to childhood malnutrition; reduce school enrollment; and hinder economic productivity. Seven of these neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) can be controlled and treated through targeted mass drug administration: schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. Treating at-risk populations for these diseases, for four to six years, can lead to elimination or control of these diseases.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs use a delivery strategy that has been tested by the agency and is supported by the World Health Organization (WHO) targeting affected communities using drugs that have been proven safe and effective, and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. The U.S. Government NTD Control Program represents one of the first global efforts to integrate existing disease-specific treatment programs for the control of these diseases. This integration has allowed for better drug donation/procurement coordination, decreased costs, and improved efficiencies.

USAID obtains the vast majority of required drugs through public-private partnerships with several pharmaceutical companies. Over $4.2 billion of drugs for NTD control have been donated by the pharmaceutical industry to the countries where USAID supported mass drug administration. Expanding the NTD program and drug donation programs will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate and/or control NTDs. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course, standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and to ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Neglected Tropical Diseases Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	**115,364**	**6,460**	**85,000**	**23,904**
Near East	**16,404**	**-**	**-**	**16,404**
Egypt	3,404	-	-	3,404
West Bank and Gaza	13,000	-	-	13,000
South and Central Asia	**7,500**	**-**	**-**	**7,500**
Afghanistan	7,500	-	-	7,500
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**6,460**	**6,460**	**-**	**-**
DCHA/ASHA	6,460	6,460	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	**85,000**	**-**	**85,000**	**-**
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	85,000	-	85,000	-

Nutrition

Summary

More than 200 million children under the age of five and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition, resulting in severe health and developmental consequences. Undernutrition is an underlying cause in approximately one-third of child deaths and leads to long term health consequences, irreversible losses to children's cognitive development resulting in lower educational attainment, lower wages, and lower overall Gross Domestic Product.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) overall approach to addressing malnutrition concentrates primarily on the prevention of undernutrition during the first 1,000 days (from pregnancy through a child's second birthday) through comprehensive programs integrated across health, agriculture, and resilience. Undernutrition in the first 1,000 days not only puts a child at risk for early death and increased childhood morbidity, but also for long-term health problems such as higher susceptibility to infectious diseases, cardiovascular disease, metabolic disorders, and cancer.

Nutrition programming under the Global Health Initiative and Feed the Future aim to improve the nutritional status of women and children and end preventable deaths. Nutrition activities aim to prevent and treat undernutrition through a variety of integrated services, such as nutrition education to improve maternal diets; nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding; and infant and young child feeding practices. Nutrition programs will also promote diet quality and diversification through fortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens, as well as through the delivery of nutrition services, including micronutrient supplementation, and community management of acute malnutrition.

Nutrition Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	**99,554**	**95,000**	**4,554**
Africa	**58,900**	**58,900**	**-**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	2,000	-
Ethiopia	7,900	7,900	-
Ghana	7,000	7,000	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-
Malawi	4,200	4,200	-
Mali	4,200	4,200	-
Mozambique	5,100	5,100	-
Rwanda	3,000	3,000	-
Senegal	4,500	4,500	-
Tanzania	7,200	7,200	-
Uganda	7,200	7,200	-
Zambia	3,600	3,600	-
East Asia and Pacific	**1,000**	**1,000**	**-**
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
Near East	**2,554**	**-**	**2,554**
Egypt	2,554	-	2,554
South and Central Asia	**14,900**	**12,900**	**2,000**
Afghanistan	2,000	-	2,000
Bangladesh	5,300	5,300	-
Nepal	6,600	6,600	-
Tajikistan	1,000	1,000	-
Western Hemisphere	**5,700**	**5,700**	**-**
Guatemala	3,500	3,500	-
Haiti	2,200	2,200	-
Global Health	**14,500**	**14,500**	**-**
GH - International Partnerships	**2,000**	**2,000**	**-**
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	2,000	-

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats

Summary

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID's) Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats program focuses on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1 ("Avian Flu"), H1N1, or another pathogen variant could develop into a pandemic. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation.

USAID will continue to support surveillance and response capacities in order to maintain vigilance against the current threat posed by H5N1 avian influenza. In addition, USAID will continue to adapt the early warning and response programs built for H5N1 avian flu and H1N1 to be able to address the broader dynamic that has given rise to a stream of new and increasingly deadly diseases. This global early warning system for Emergent Pandemic Threats includes four main lines of work: 1) expanding current H5N1 monitoring of wild birds to more broadly characterize the role played by wildlife, poultry, and swine in facilitating the emergence and spread of other new pathogens; 2) enhancing support for field epidemiology training of relevant animal and human health teams beyond HPAI and H1N1 to more broadly address the threat posed by other newly emergent zoonotic diseases; 3) enhancing support for animal- and public-health diagnostic laboratories to increase the ability of countries to detect normative diseases and report them according to international requirements; and 4) broadening ongoing behavior change and communications efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission from poultry to humans to include potential transmission of other emergent wildlife and domestic animal pathogens. The Agency's focus is on delivering this package in geographic "hotspots" for the emergence of new infectious disease threats originating from animals (e.g., the Amazon region, the Congo Basin, the Gangetic Plain, and Southeast Asia). These efforts will ultimately minimize the risk of the emergence and spread of new pandemic disease threats.

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	**47,150**	**47,000**	**150**
GH - International Partnerships	**47,000**	**47,000**	**-**
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	47,000	47,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**150**	**-**	**150**
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	150	-	150

Polio

Summary

Major achievements have been made in the global fight against polio since 1988, when the World Health Assembly resolved to eradicate the disease. The number of polio cases worldwide has decreased by more than 99 percent, from approximately 0.4 million in 1988 to less than 250 cases in 2012. The number of endemic countries has decreased from over 125 in 1988 to just three – Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan. Since 1988, about ten million children who would otherwise have been paralyzed are walking because of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) polio programs, which are a subset of Maternal and Child Health programs, are undertaken in close collaboration with host-countries, and international and national partners. These programs support the planning, implementation, and monitoring of supplemental immunization activities for eventual polio eradication; improve surveillance for Acute Flaccid Paralysis, and laboratory capacity for diagnosis, analysis and reporting; improve communication and advocacy; support certification, containment, post-eradication, and post-certification policy development; and improve information collection and reporting.

Polio Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	ESF	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	**35,590**	**3,500**	**32,090**
Africa	**14,290**	**-**	**14,290**
Angola	1,300	-	1,300
Benin	100	-	100
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	-	3,000
Ethiopia	1,900	-	1,900
Guinea	180	-	180
Kenya	80	-	80
Liberia	150	-	150
Mali	60	-	60
Mozambique	100	-	100
Nigeria	3,000	-	3,000
Rwanda	50	-	50
South Sudan	2,000	-	2,000
Uganda	70	-	70
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,700	-	1,700
USAID West Africa Regional	600	-	600
East Asia and Pacific	**800**	**-**	**800**
Indonesia	800	-	800

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	ESF	GHP-USAID
South and Central Asia	**10,500**	**3,500**	**7,000**
Afghanistan	1,000	1,000	-
India	6,000	-	6,000
Nepal	1,000	-	1,000
Pakistan	2,500	2,500	-
Global Health	**10,000**	**-**	**10,000**

Tuberculosis

Summary

Tuberculosis (TB) is a leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Each year, approximately 1.4 million people die from TB and about 8.7 million people are newly diagnosed with TB. An estimated 0.6 million cases are multi-drug resistant (MDR), which makes them especially difficult to cure and, often, deadly.

Efforts of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of the disease – both to cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority will be given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB and MDR-TB and poorest TB outcomes. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including accelerated detection and treatment of TB in all populations including the private sector and communities; scaling-up prevention and treatment of MDR-TB; expanding coverage of interventions for TB/HIV co-infection; and improving health systems. The accelerated scale-up of these approaches in USAID focus countries will greatly decrease transmission and save millions of lives by detecting and treating all TB cases.

In addition, priority activities will include critical interventions to improve TB infection control; strengthen laboratory networks; introduce new rapid TB diagnostics; improve monitoring and surveillance of TB programs; and ensure access to quality first- and second-line anti-TB drugs. USAID will continue to collaborate with a number of U.S. Government (USG) partners to integrate and strengthen TB control services at the country level and leverage investments across the USG, including the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, other USG agencies, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. USAID's TB program will continue to invest in new tools for better and faster detection and treatment of TB, including the development of new drugs and diagnostics.

Tuberculosis Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	**198,500**	**191,000**	**7,500**
Africa	**75,500**	**75,500**	**-**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,500	10,500	-
Ethiopia	12,000	12,000	-
Kenya	4,000	4,000	-
Malawi	1,500	1,500	-
Mozambique	5,000	5,000	-
Nigeria	11,000	11,000	-
South Africa	10,000	10,000	-
South Sudan	1,500	1,500	-
Tanzania	4,000	4,000	-
Uganda	5,000	5,000	-
Zambia	4,000	4,000	-
Zimbabwe	5,000	5,000	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,000	1,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	**30,500**	**30,500**	**-**
Burma	1,500	1,500	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-
Indonesia	12,000	12,000	-
Philippines	11,000	11,000	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,000	1,000	-
Europe and Eurasia	**5,200**	**5,200**	**-**
Ukraine	4,000	4,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,200	1,200	-
South and Central Asia	**39,000**	**31,500**	**7,500**
Afghanistan	7,500	-	7,500
Bangladesh	12,000	12,000	-
India	9,000	9,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	3,750	-
Tajikistan	3,750	3,750	-
Uzbekistan	3,000	3,000	-
Global Health	**31,800**	**31,800**	**-**
GH - International Partnerships	**16,500**	**16,500**	**-**
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	13,500	13,500	-
GH/IP – MDR Financing	3,000	3,000	-

Microenterprise

Summary

Microenterprise and microfinance development are cross-cutting issues, but are mostly found under the Economic Growth Program Area, "Economic Opportunity." Throughout the developing world, millions of poor and marginalized families make a living through microenterprises, smallholder farms, farm and non-farm labor, and other diversified livelihood strategies. U.S. assistance supports inclusive market strategies that assist the poor (especially youth and women) in contributing to and benefiting from economic growth. To this end, the U.S. Government 1) links microenterprises and smallholder farmers to expanding value chains; 2) increases the ability of financial institutions and other financial intermediaries to reach the very poor with appropriate products and services; and 3) supports vulnerable households in stabilizing income and meeting minimum consumption needs so they can take better advantage of market opportunities. In FY 2014, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will foster new approaches to financial inclusion, particularly in rural areas, through investments in agriculture and value-chain finance, remittance linkages, micro-savings, and technology-based solutions such as emerging payment systems. USAID will also fund the Congressionally-mandated Microenterprise Results Report and the Poverty Assessment Tools.

Microenterprise Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	**173,025**	**72,459**	**2,100**	**96,716**	**1,750**
Africa	**62,625**	**42,175**	**-**	**18,700**	**1,750**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Kenya	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Liberia	9,200	-	-	9,200	-
Mali	500	500	-	-	-
Mozambique	12,425	12,425	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
South Sudan	7,000	-	-	7,000	-
Tanzania	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Uganda	7,000	5,250	-	-	1,750
Zambia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**6,816**	**-**	**-**	**6,816**	**-**
Azerbaijan	300	-	-	300	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Georgia	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Kosovo	400	-	-	400	-
Moldova	1,150	-	-	1,150	-
Ukraine	466	-	-	466	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,500	-	-	1,500	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-USAID
Near East	**2,700**	**-**	**-**	**2,700**	**-**
Jordan	500	-	-	500	-
Lebanon	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Tunisia	200	-	-	200	-
South and Central Asia	**47,450**	**-**	**2,100**	**45,350**	**-**
Afghanistan	25,000	-	-	25,000	-
Kazakhstan	350	-	-	350	-
Kyrgyz Republic	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Nepal	500	-	-	500	-
Pakistan	16,600	-	2,100	14,500	-
Western Hemisphere	**29,550**	**8,400**	**-**	**21,150**	**-**
Colombia	12,000	-	-	12,000	-
Haiti	8,350	-	-	8,350	-
Peru	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	400	400	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	800	-	-	800	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**3,584**	**3,584**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	**1,800**	**1,800**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Office of Science and Technology	**16,500**	**16,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Special Representatives	**2,000**	**-**	**-**	**2,000**	**-**

Science, Technology and Innovation

Summary

The United States is committed to tapping its global leadership in science and technology in order to help developing countries overcome a range of development challenges. Cutting-edge science and technology offer the potential to leapfrog historical development paths that may no longer be economically or environmentally viable. To maximize this potential, it is critical to find creative and innovative solutions to each country's specific conditions and needs, and to help countries build the capacity to both generate and utilize science and technology.

Under the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, U.S. assistance will seek to create an environment that helps accelerate the rate of scientific and technological innovation and the rate at which novel insights, approaches, and distribution strategies are applied at scale to overcome long-standing development challenges. Programs will engage market forces to provide incentives for the development or deployment of new solutions, including through competitions, prizes, and targeted partnerships.

In FY 2014, a core group of science, technology, and innovation (STI) programs will focus on strengthening and extending the contribution that STI makes to the effectiveness and sustainability of U.S. foreign assistance. For example, under the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Forward initiative, USAID expands its collaboration with a range of federal science agencies in order to leverage the billions of dollars the U.S. Government spends annually on science research and apply it to the solution of critical development challenges. USAID's newly-established Office of Science and Technology will promote pioneering scientific, technological and research-motivated approaches to traditional development challenges. In partnership with other donors, philanthropic organizations, and the private sector, USAID supports prize type competitions that stimulate new approaches to address critical development constraints, leverage resources and partnerships, and reward bold and innovative solutions, and will support efforts to scale up the results. The Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) program will borrow from the private venture-capital model to invest resources in nurturing and scaling up game-changing development innovations.

Under the Feed the Future and Global Climate Change Initiatives, the United States will increase support for U.S. and international research on critical food security issues, and expand developing countries' access to and ability to utilize sophisticated U.S. climate information systems. Disaster risk management programs will exploit the power of modern satellite imagery and communications technologies to identify early signs of drought or other natural disasters, helping developing country partners mobilize timely and effective responses. In support of the Global Health Initiative, USAID helps to develop, introduce, and scale-up new and existing tools, technologies, and approaches for improving the availability, affordability and quality of health and nutrition services.

In addition, science, technology, and innovation are integrated into a wide range of other U.S. foreign assistance programs. For example, education and workforce development programs around the world build on information, communication, and technology systems to improve the quality of education outcomes and job skills. Regional and bilateral agriculture programs draw on rapidly evolving mobile communications technologies to empower isolated farmers and fishermen to overcome "information asymmetries," integrate into regional and global markets, and escape deeply entrenched poverty. Funding for the science, technology, and innovation components of these integrated programs is based on country-driven strategies and plans developed through broad consultation with development partners and stakeholders.

Science, Technology and Innovation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE	MENA IF
TOTAL	**564,403**	**288,758**	**400**	**89,679**	**49,914**	**124,552**	**10,100**	**1,000**
Science, Technology & Innovation - Focused	**325,510**	**169,178**	**-**	**36,448**	**49,800**	**70,084**	**-**	**-**
Africa	**28,888**	**17,750**	**-**	**1,000**	**-**	**10,138**	**-**	**-**
Ghana	2,600	2,500	-	-	-	100	-	-
Kenya	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Malawi	8,888	250	-	-	-	8,638	-	-
Mali	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2,900	1,500	-	-	-	1,400	-	-
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**3,098**	**3,000**	**-**	**98**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Philippines	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	98	-	-	98	-	-	-	-
Near East	**14,500**	**-**	**-**	**14,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Egypt	12,500	-	-	12,500	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	**51,050**	**19,400**	**-**	**17,850**	**-**	**13,800**	**-**	**-**
Bangladesh	32,200	19,100	-	-	-	13,100	-	-
Maldives	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2,300	-	-	1,600	-	700	-	-
Pakistan	16,000	-	-	16,000	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**9,500**	**6,500**	**-**	**3,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Colombia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**6,000**	**6,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Health	**46,146**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**46,146**	**-**	**-**
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	**31,528**	**31,528**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE	MENA IF
Office of Science and Technology	**85,000**	**85,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	**49,800**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**49,800**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Science, Technology & Innovation - Indirect	**238,893**	**119,580**	**400**	**53,231**	**114**	**54,468**	**10,100**	**1,000**
Africa	**60,564**	**35,821**	**-**	**7,850**	**-**	**16,893**	**-**	**-**
Benin	550	-	-	-	-	550	-	-
Burundi	800	-	-	-	-	800	-	-
Ethiopia	2,201	2,201	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	4,000	2,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
Kenya	9,800	9,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Malawi	3,653	-	-	-	-	3,653	-	-
Mali	2,800	-	-	-	-	2,800	-	-
Mozambique	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	4,750	-	-	4,750	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	5,000	3,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Zambia	5,810	3,070	-	-	-	2,740	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,450	-	-	-	-	1,450	-	-
African Union	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	400	-	-	-	-	400	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	6,400	5,400	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**52,586**	**31,774**	**-**	**6,598**	**114**	**14,100**	**-**	**-**
Burma	8,500	-	-	4,500	-	4,000	-	-
Cambodia	6,650	1,650	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
Indonesia	13,106	11,106	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Papua New Guinea	114	-	-	-	114	-	-	-
Philippines	14,912	11,812	-	-	-	3,100	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	98	-	-	98	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	9,206	7,206	-	2,000	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE	MENA IF
Europe and Eurasia	**2,225**	**-**	**-**	**2,075**	**-**	**-**	**150**	**-**
Albania	700	-	-	600	-	-	100	-
Armenia	350	-	-	300	-	-	50	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	750	-	-	750	-	-	-	-
Georgia	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	175	-	-	175	-	-	-	-
Near East	**16,085**	**-**	**-**	**15,085**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,000**
Egypt	7,250	-	-	7,250	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	5,900	-	-	5,900	-	-	-	-
Morocco	435	-	-	435	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	**41,073**	**11,250**	**400**	**8,723**	**-**	**20,200**	**500**	**-**
Afghanistan	1,000	-	400	600	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	33,200	10,000	-	3,000	-	20,200	-	-
Kazakhstan	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Maldives	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	3,250	-	-	2,750	-	-	500	-
Tajikistan	1,700	-	-	1,700	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	423	-	-	423	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**23,410**	**9,535**	**-**	**5,100**	**-**	**775**	**8,000**	**-**
Brazil	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	400	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	3,350	3,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,700	-	-	4,700	-	-	-	-
Honduras	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	600	-	-	-	-	600	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,225	2,225	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	560	560	-	-	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE	MENA IF
USAID South America Regional	175	-	-	-	-	175	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**10,000**	**7,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,500**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**23,700**	**23,700**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	**1,450**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,450**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**5,800**	**-**	**-**	**5,800**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Special Representatives	**2,000**	**-**	**-**	**2,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Trafficking in Persons

Summary

Trafficking in persons deprives victims of their human rights and is a multi-dimensional threat to nation-states. The common denominator of trafficking scenarios is the use of force, fraud, or coercion to exploit a person for profit, whether for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor. Human trafficking, modern-day slavery, promotes social breakdown, fuels organized crime, deprives countries of human capital, raises public health costs, and leads to a breakdown of the rule of law. The U.S. Government's anti-trafficking approach—prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention, together with rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration—is comprehensive and effective, but requires multiple levels of international engagement. The U.S. Government aligns its foreign assistance with the findings of the Department of State's annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* (TIP Report), targeting priority countries, particularly those on Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 2, where there is a demonstrable need for resources and where there is political will to address the problems and deficiencies identified in the TIP Report. The FY 2014 levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate.

Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	INCLE
TOTAL	**43,679**	**7,722**	**5,000**	**7,142**	**23,815**
Africa	**1,100**	**-**	**-**	**1,100**	**-**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	-	-	200	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	900	-	-	900	-
East Asia and Pacific	**5,110**	**3,872**	**-**	**788**	**450**
Burma	500	-	-	500	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	100	-	-	-	100
Malaysia	50	-	-	-	50
Philippines	600	600	-	-	-
Thailand	450	450	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	588	-	-	288	300
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	822	822	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**3,509**	**-**	**-**	**1,254**	**2,255**
Albania	120	-	-	-	120
Armenia	300	-	-	-	300
Azerbaijan	376	-	-	-	376
Belarus	424	-	-	424	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	163	-	-	80	83
Georgia	170	-	-	-	170

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	INCLE
Kosovo	336	-	-	-	336
Macedonia	415	-	-	-	415
Moldova	250	-	-	50	200
Montenegro	10	-	-	10	-
Ukraine	909	-	-	654	255
Europe and Eurasia Regional	36	-	-	36	-
Near East	**1,675**	**-**	**-**	**1,425**	**250**
Egypt	800	-	-	800	-
Yemen	875	-	-	625	250
South and Central Asia	**10,350**	**1,100**	**5,000**	**2,575**	**1,675**
Afghanistan	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Bangladesh	1,900	1,100	-	-	800
Kazakhstan	370	-	-	250	120
Kyrgyz Republic	350	-	-	350	-
Maldives	100	-	-	-	100
Nepal	1,700	-	-	1,500	200
Sri Lanka	100	-	-	-	100
Tajikistan	235	-	-	-	235
Turkmenistan	120	-	-	-	120
Uzbekistan	475	-	-	475	-
Western Hemisphere	**750**	**750**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Guatemala	750	750	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**1,500**	**1,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	**465**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**465**
Office of Science and Technology	**500**	**500**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	**18,720**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18,720**

Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Summary

The Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) is a multifaceted, multi-year strategy implemented jointly by the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the Department of Defense to assist partners in West and North Africa increase their immediate and long-term capabilities to address terrorist threats. It builds long-term capacities to contain and marginalize terrorist organizations and facilitation networks; disrupts efforts to recruit, train, and provision terrorists and extremists; counters efforts to establish safe havens for terrorist organizations; and frustrates extremist attempts to influence populations potentially vulnerable to radicalization. Partner countries include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia. In addition to training and equipping security forces to more effectively combat terrorist threats, TSCTP targets groups in isolated or neglected regions who are most vulnerable to extremist ideologies by supporting youth employment, strengthening local governance capacity to provide development infrastructure, and improving health and educational services.

Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR	PKO
TOTAL	**45,042**	**11,250**	**3,500**	**2,470**	**11,722**	**16,100**
Africa	**26,442**	**11,250**	**3,500**	**1,470**	**10,222**	**-**
Mali	2,500	2,500				
State Africa Regional	15,192		3,500	1,470	10,222	
USAID Africa Regional		750				
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	8,000				
Near East	**2,500**	**-**	**-**	**1,000**	**1,500**	**-**
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	2,500			1,000	1,500	
Political-Military Affairs	**16,100**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16,100**
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	16,100					16,100

Water

Summary

Water is a crosscutting issue in foreign assistance, defined by a global demand that is doubling every 20 years. By 2025, it is estimated that more than 2.8 billion people will live in either water-scarce or water-stressed regions. Beginning in FY 2014, the U.S. Agency for International Development's water sector programming will support goals, indicators and targets in select priority countries as identified through the Agency's new Water and Development Strategy. The goal of the strategy is to save lives and support development through improvements in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) within the context of sound water resources management and improve the management and use of water for food security. The FY 2014 request will support the WASH objective of the strategy, and continue to fund water activities that contribute directly to protecting human health; promoting broad-based economic growth; enhancing environmental and national security; and developing public participatory processes that improve transparency and accountability in providing a resource essential to people's lives and livelihoods.

To coordinate the achievement of the strategy's goal and support new field initiatives, the Agency will catalyze and leverage partnerships; develop knowledge management tools; promote evaluation, innovation, and research to measure and amplify the development impact of water programs; and champion technical excellence. New water sector activities will be closely tracking the three Presidential Initiatives: water and sanitation for the Global Health Initiative; increasing water efficiency in food production for Feed the Future; and adaptation for Global Climate Change.

Water Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	MENA IF
TOTAL	**230,739**	**82,297**	**115,040**	**3,929**	**23,473**	**6,000**
Africa	**83,827**	**49,560**	**17,000**	**3,894**	**13,373**	**-**
Benin	200	-	-	-	200	-
Burundi	49	-	-	49	-	-
Cameroon	30	-	-	30	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	454	-	-	454	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-
Ethiopia	8,310	4,590	-	220	3,500	-
Ghana	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	10,369	6,300	-	96	3,973	-
Liberia	6,000	-	6,000	-	-	-
Malawi	35	-	-	35	-	-
Mali	2,640	2,640	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2,154	1,660	-	494	-	-
Namibia	3	-	-	3	-	-
Nigeria	3,420	3,360	-	60	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	MENA IF
Rwanda	2,047	1,000	-	347	700	-
Senegal	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
South Africa	660	-	-	660	-	-
South Sudan	11,000	-	11,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	5,126	4,500	-	626	-	-
Uganda	3,220	1,000	-	720	1,500	-
Zambia	4,088	2,000	-	88	2,000	-
Zimbabwe	12	-	-	12	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4,880	4,880	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	4,600	4,600	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,530	1,530	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**12,839**	**12,238**	**-**	**1**	**600**	**-**
Cambodia	1,001	400	-	1	600	-
Indonesia	8,338	8,338	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Near East	**79,227**	**-**	**73,227**	**-**	**-**	**6,000**
Egypt	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Jordan	19,000	-	19,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	11,427	-	11,427	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	-	40,000	-	-	-
Yemen	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	800	-	800	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000
South and Central Asia	**18,250**	**-**	**15,250**	**-**	**3,000**	**-**
Afghanistan	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-
India	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Nepal	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	250	-	250	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**10,397**	**800**	**8,563**	**34**	**1,000**	**-**
Bolivia	300	300	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	500	500	-	-	-	-
Guyana	34	-	-	34	-	-
Haiti	9,563	-	8,563	-	1,000	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	MENA IF
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**7,199**	**7,199**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Health	**5,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,500**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**1,000**	**-**	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	**2,500**	**2,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Office of Science and Technology	**9,500**	**9,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
USAID Asia Regional	**500**	**500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Adaptation

Summary

Adaptation programs help countries adapt to the impacts of climate change, maintain hard-won development gains, and contribute to stability and sustainable economic growth. The numbers of people affected and material damages resulting from extreme weather events such as drought, floods, and storms are growing. Climate change is expected to impact key sectors. For example, in Africa, by 2020, between 75 and 250 million people are projected to be exposed to increased water stress; yields from rain-fed agriculture could be reduced by up to 50 percent in some regions; and agricultural production, including access to food, may be severely compromised. Targeted efforts can increase the resilience of developing countries to these threats, to the benefit of those countries and the United States.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Adaptation programming will help countries that are most vulnerable to climate change address the needs of economic growth sectors most affected by a changing climate, including infrastructure, agricultural systems, urban planning, natural resource management, and tourism. USAID will focus on three adaptation goals: 1) improving access to science and analysis for decision making; 2) establishing effective governance systems; and 3) identifying and taking actions that increase climate resilience. USAID prioritizes work with vulnerable countries, including those most exposed to the physical impacts of climate change and those that for economic or other reasons are less able to cope with the physical impacts of climate change.

Department of State adaptation programming will continue to leverage support from other donors for the most vulnerable countries through support to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund.

Adaptation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	**186,000**	**139,000**	**40,000**	**7,000**
Africa	**42,000**	**42,000**	**-**	**-**
Ethiopia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-	-
Malawi	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
East Asia and Pacific	**28,500**	**28,500**	**-**	**-**
Cambodia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	10,500	10,500	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	6,000	6,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	**10,000**	**8,000**	**2,000**	**-**
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-	-
India	2,000	2,000	-	-
Maldives	2,000	2,000	-	-
Nepal	2,000	-	2,000	-
Western Hemisphere	**25,500**	**21,500**	**4,000**	**-**
Colombia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Dominican Republic	2,000	2,000	-	-
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	5,500	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID South America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	**3,000**	**3,000**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**11,000**	**11,000**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**24,000**	**24,000**	**-**	**-**
International Organizations	**7,000**	**-**	**-**	**7,000**
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	7,000	-	-	7,000
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**34,000**	**-**	**34,000**	**-**
Policy, Planning and Learning	**1,000**	**1,000**	**-**	**-**

Clean Energy

Summary

Clean Energy programs reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other climate-warming pollutants from energy generation and energy use in four priority areas: 1) energy efficiency; 2) low-carbon energy generation; 3) clean transport; and 4) energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development, including the preparation of necessary conditions to attract private investment. Emissions reductions will follow from policy and sector reforms that can produce transformative results for low emission economic growth. One of the major development challenges of the twenty-first century is to manage global energy resources in ways that support sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction; promote secure, diversified, and cost-effective energy supplies; and address the threat of climate change.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) clean energy funds will strengthen countries' ability to use indigenous or regional clean energy resources at both small and large scales, including wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, and hydropower; and will support improvements in efficiency of buildings, appliances, and industrial applications, all of which can reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector. Requested funds will support a small group of target countries, selected based on emissions reduction potential, renewable energy potential, progress in implementing the key reforms that are known to be preconditions for successful clean energy development, ability to demonstrate regional leadership on clean energy issues, and participation in Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) work with the United States.

Department of State clean energy funds will support programs to accelerate clean energy deployment; reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (e.g., black carbon, methane, and many hydrofluorocarbons); mobilize private investment in clean energy; and enhance cooperation on low emission development.

Clean Energy Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	**171,500**	**72,500**	**67,500**	**31,500**
Africa	**18,000**	**18,000**	**-**	**-**
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**13,000**	**13,000**	**-**	**-**
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	3,500	3,500	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**12,500**	**-**	**12,500**	**-**
Georgia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Ukraine	5,000	-	5,000	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	4,500	-	4,500	-
South and Central Asia	**10,500**	**8,000**	**2,500**	**-**
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-	-
India	3,000	3,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	2,500	-
Western Hemisphere	**16,500**	**10,500**	**6,000**	**-**
Colombia	4,000	-	4,000	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-	-
Peru	2,500	2,500	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	-	2,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**23,000**	**23,000**	**-**	**-**
International Organizations	**31,500**	**-**	**-**	**31,500**
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,000	-	-	6,000
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	-	-	25,500
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**46,500**	**-**	**46,500**	**-**

Sustainable Landscapes

Summary

Sustainable Landscapes programs reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land use and improve economic development through better land use and natural resource management decisions. These programs work to change economic signals and regulations that currently drive deforestation and other land use change. Deforestation and degradation of other landscapes result in significant costs to economic activities and assets that depend on healthy ecosystems. Deforestation, other land use change, and agriculture together are the second largest source of greenhouse gas emissions from human activity and often account for over 50 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries. Targeting these emissions, including through restoring productivity of degraded lands and better managing forests, mangroves, and other productive landscapes, can change emissions trends and sustain economic growth over the long term.

Programs address the drivers of international deforestation: unsustainable forest clearing for agriculture, illegal logging, poor governance, and a failure to share the economic benefits of sustainable forest and land management with local communities. These investments will also support other development goals – such as economic growth, food security, good governance, and health – and produce the benefits of cleaner air, cleaner water, and increased water availability.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) sustainable landscapes programming focuses on reducing emissions from deforestation, limiting the drivers of deforestation, and increasing carbon sequestration, while supporting better economic growth. Investments will target a small number of countries and regions with high priority forest landscapes (such as the Amazon, Southeast Asian forests such as those in Indonesia, and the Congo basins), high "demonstration value" activities, or monitoring, reporting, and verification systems for forest emissions and market readiness. Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) partner countries will be a particular focus of USAID Sustainable Landscapes investments through bilateral, regional, and central programs.

Department of State sustainable landscape funds will support developing countries' efforts on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) by continuing to work on multilateral and bilateral initiatives to address the drivers of deforestation, including agriculture, and generate additional capacity in REDD+ developing countries to fully implement strategies that reduce emissions from deforestation and land use change.

Sustainable Landscapes Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2014 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	**123,500**	**105,500**	**18,000**
Africa	**19,400**	**19,400**	**-**
Malawi	5,000	5,000	-
Zambia	5,000	5,000	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	5,400	5,400	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	**28,000**	**28,000**	**-**
Cambodia	3,500	3,500	-
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	11,000	11,000	-
South and Central Asia	**9,000**	**6,000**	**3,000**
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	-
India	3,000	3,000	-
Nepal	3,000	-	3,000
Western Hemisphere	**34,100**	**29,100**	**5,000**
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000
Ecuador	3,000	3,000	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-
Peru	6,600	6,600	-
USAID Central America Regional	4,000	4,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,000	3,000	-
USAID South America Regional	4,500	4,500	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**23,000**	**23,000**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**10,000**	**-**	**10,000**

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FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FY 2012 Performance Report

FY 2014 Performance Plan

Introduction

This section of the Fiscal Year 2014 Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) contains the Foreign Operations Annual Performance Plan for FY 2014 and the Annual Performance Report for FY 2012 (APP/APR). The APP/APR presents a description of the work conducted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State to achieve foreign assistance goals, as well as a sample of key performance indicators that show agency-level progress towards these goals. In addition to the agency-level performance information presented in the APP/APR, the CBJ contains summaries detailing country-specific achievements and the use of performance data to inform and support budget requests. The APP/APR is organized by the joint State-USAID Strategic Goals and the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure (SPS). The SPS is the hierarchy of objectives, program areas, elements, and sub-elements used to allocate foreign assistance budgets and categorize foreign assistance programs.

The Cuts, Consolidations, and Savings (CCS) volume of the President's Budget identifies the lower-priority program activities under the GPRA Modernization Act, 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(10). The public can access the volume at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget>.

Agency and Mission Information

Department of State

The Department of State is the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency within the Executive Branch and the lead institution for the conduct of American diplomacy. Established by Congress in 1789, the Department is the oldest and most senior executive agency of the U.S. Government. The head of the Department, the Secretary of State, is the President's principal foreign policy advisor. The Secretary carries out the President's foreign policies through the State Department and its employees. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Department of State implements U.S. foreign policy worldwide. The Department's mission is to: Advance freedom for the benefit of the American people and the international community by helping to build and sustain a more democratic, secure, and prosperous world composed of well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people, reduce widespread poverty, and act responsibly within the international system.

The Department has a Civil Service corps of over 10,700 employees that provides continuity and expertise in performing all aspects of the Department's mission. The Department operates in more than 270 embassies, consulates, and other posts worldwide staffed by Locally Employed (LE) Staff and more than 13,700 Foreign Service officers. In each Embassy, the Chief of Mission (usually an Ambassador) is responsible for executing U.S. foreign policy goals and for coordinating and managing all U.S. Government functions in the host country. Increasingly, our ambassadors are taking the role akin to a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to manage the multi-agency mission that falls under their leadership. The President appoints each Ambassador, who is then confirmed by the Senate. Chiefs of Mission report directly to the President through the Secretary. The U.S. Mission is also the primary U.S. Government point of contact for Americans overseas and foreign nationals of the host country. The Mission serves the needs of Americans traveling, working, and studying abroad, and supports presidential and congressional delegations visiting the country.

United States Agency for International Development

In 1961, the United States Congress passed the Foreign Assistance Act to administer long-range economic and humanitarian assistance to developing countries. Two months after passage of the act, President John F. Kennedy established the U.S. Agency for International Development. USAID unified pre-existing

U.S. Government assistance programs and served as the U.S. Government's lead international development and humanitarian assistance agency. USAID's mission is to advance broad-based economic growth, democracy, and human progress in developing countries. USAID is an independent federal agency that receives overall foreign policy guidance from the Secretary of State. With an official presence in 87 countries and programs in several other non-presence countries, the Agency accelerates human progress in developing countries by reducing poverty, advancing democracy, empowering women, building market economies, promoting security, responding to crises, and improving the quality of life through investments in health and education. USAID is headed by an Administrator and Deputy Administrator, both appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. USAID plans its development and assistance programs in close coordination with the Department of State, and collaborates with a variety of other U.S. Government agencies, multilateral and bilateral organizations, private companies, academic institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGO).

To transform USAID into a modern development enterprise, the Agency continues to implement *USAID Forward* reforms initiated in 2010. *USAID Forward* is an initiative which will transform the Agency into a modern development enterprise and elevate the role of development in achieving national security objectives. Since its creation, USAID has helped reduce poverty for millions of people and put developing countries on the path to prosperity. Today, the Agency is building on its legacy as one of the world's premier development agencies by undertaking significant foundational changes essential to strengthening the Agency's core competencies. The *USAID Forward* initiative encompasses seven reforms:

- Procurement Reform
- Talent Management
- Rebuilding Policy Capacity
- Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation
- Rebuilding Budget Management
- Innovation
- Science and Technology

These reforms are being implemented alongside a set of operating principles that guide all of the Agency's development efforts. Gender equality and female empowerment, selectivity and focus, sustainability, integrated approaches, leveraging "solution holders," and partnering strategically are being systematically applied to increase the effectiveness of USAID in helping to build a safer, more prosperous world for the benefit of the United States and people everywhere.

USAID Forward included a strengthening of the Agency's overseas workforce in key technical areas. In 2012, the Agency's mission was supported by 3,658 permanent and non-permanent direct hire employees including 2,136 in the Foreign Service and 1,522 in the Civil Service. Additional support came from 4,390 Foreign Service Nationals, and approximately 1,231 other non-direct hire employees (not counting institutional support contractors). Of these employees, 2,682 are based in Washington and 6,597 are deployed overseas. More information on the organizational structure of the Department of State and USAID can be found at http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/rls/dos/99494.htm and http://www.usaid.gov/who-we-are/organization, respectively.

The Joint Mission of the Department of State and USAID is *to shape and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world and foster conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of the American people and people everywhere*. To achieve this overall mission, President Obama and Secretary Clinton have emphasized a number of strategic goals that respond to key U.S. foreign policy and national security priorities. Building upon the Secretary's vision, State and USAID have identified the following Joint Strategic Goals: 1) Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian

security around the world; 2) Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states; 3) Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being; 4) Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation; 5) Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy; 6) Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world; and 7) Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. Government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. Government presence internationally.

Our Approach to Strategic Planning and Performance Management

Strategic planning and performance management are guided in the Department of State and at USAID by the National Security Strategy; the Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) on Global Development, which defines the Administration's development policy priorities and strategies for achieving development progress; the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), which supports the PPD by laying out the initial steps the Department and USAID will need in order to transform development and deliver results; and the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010.

The first Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, conducted in December 2010, provided a blueprint for elevating American civilian power to advance our national interests and improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and overall accountability of the Department of State and USAID. The QDDR outlined a number of concrete actions both the Department and USAID must take to maximize impact and improve the way each does business. Country and bureau-level planning, program management, and budgeting processes are being refocused to allow for longer-term strategic planning that aligns priorities and resources and focuses on delivering measurable and attributable results.

As a result of QDDR recommendations, the Department and USAID modified their approaches to the planning, budgeting, and the performance management cycle to improve the flow and use of information and make more effective and efficient use of resources. This reform effort is depicted in the "Managing for Results" Framework image to the right.

While the Department and USAID have Strategic Goals and the foreign assistance SPS to align and track resources in support of the strategic goals, the Department and USAID have not yet developed robust and measurable joint strategic objectives that meet the standards set forth by OMB. Per the GPRA Modernization Act, the Department and USAID will develop the next agency strategic plan to cover the period from FY 2014 through FY 2017 and deliver it to Congress in conjunction with the Congressional Budget Justification in February 2014.

Strategic Planning

The QDDR outlined a number of concrete actions both the Department and USAID must undertake to maximize impact and improve the way each does business. One fundamental change component was to strengthen planning by separating it from the budget process and making it more long term. This year, the Department and USAID developed and initiated new strategic planning and budgeting processes with a phased rollout to be completed by FY 2014, which include:

- The Joint Regional Strategy (JRS) – a process that brings together corresponding regional bureaus from State and USAID to develop a combined three-year strategy, with two regions participating in the first phase during late 2011 and early 2012, and with remaining regions completing the JRS in the Fall of 2012 and 2013;

- The Functional Bureau Strategy (FBS) – a parallel process for non-regional State bureaus to create three year strategies, which was rolled out to nine bureaus/offices in the first phase in 2011/2012, with the remaining bureaus to complete the FBS in the Fall of 2012 and 2013;

- The Integrated County Strategy – a process through which USG missions develop multi-year strategies with a whole-of-government focus, with a roll-out in three phases between 2012 and 2014. Each USAID mission's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) is fully nested in the Integrated Country Strategy.

The Department also launched a Diplopedia website with information, guidance, and tools for bureaus and missions on the new planning and budgeting processes. Additionally, the Department is revising existing trainings to incorporate the new planning, budgeting and performance management efforts.

Performance Management

Foreign Assistance performance indicators are a mix of annual measures directly attributable to U.S. activities and longer-term contextual measures that reflect the combined investments of donors, multilateral organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and host governments. While a number of factors contribute to the overall success of foreign assistance programs, analysis and use of performance data are critical components of managing for results.

Building on the major foreign assistance indicator re-engineering effort that the Department and USAID undertook in 2011, in the spring of 2012, as part of the ongoing process to maintain a suite of indicators that can be used to represent performance for foreign assistance programs, the Master Indicator List (MIL) Change Request process was established as a systematic way to gain regular updates to standard foreign assistance indicators from both State and USAID bureaus, such as definition clarifications, the addition of new or improved metrics, and deactivation of unnecessary indicators. Bureaus took this opportunity to request updates to the MIL in an effort to continually improve the suite of indicators and the overall quality and relevance of performance reporting through the annual Performance Plan and Report (PPR). Through this annual process, the MIL now includes more outcome-based indicators that will measure our progress in areas such as public-private partnerships; that target gender-related issues; and that cover more broadly initiatives such as Feed the Future and the President's Malaria Initiative.

This past year, as part of its ongoing effort to reinforce the linkages between agency policies and strategies, country-level strategic planning, project design and implementation, and performance monitoring and evaluation, USAID introduced the Program Cycle as the foundational framework for evidence-based development.

A strengthened and integrated Program Cycle will enable more effective interventions and maximize development impacts. It will allow the Agency to provide analysis and data on what is working, determine strategic opportunities and tradeoffs, evaluate projects, and feed knowledge back into programming and future policy development. The Program Cycle provides a more strategic and evidence-based approach to justifying resources and serves as the basis for a more integrated budget cycle, ensuring that resource decisions are built around strategic plans and priorities and performance and evaluation data.

In addition, USAID continues to establish new policies and guidance for the implementation of the Cycle's component parts. Building on the policies governing the CDCS and evaluation that were introduced in 2011, the Agency drafted new guidance for project design and performance monitoring this past year, including development of a new analytical tool for sustainable project results. The new guidance on performance monitoring provides clarity on monitoring, reporting results, and adapting programs based on evidence, and streamlines procedures.

Foreign Assistance Evaluations and Aid Effectiveness

The Department of State and USAID have been making strides in the collection and use of performance information, including evaluations, to determine what is working and what is not, and to use that information to build evidence for our programmatic and budgetary decisions. Evaluations are an essential component to implementing foreign assistance programs and conveying to the public the effectiveness of these programs. Evaluations also allow project managers to better understand their programs and give policy makers a tool to assess the capacity of a particular program or sector.

Issued in 2011, the USAID Evaluation Policy has been called a "model for other Federal agencies" by the American Evaluation Association. The policy recognizes that evaluation is the means through which the Agency can obtain systematic, meaningful feedback about the successes and shortcomings of its efforts. Evaluation provides the information and analysis to inform strategic and programmatic decisions and increases that prevents mistakes from being repeated, and increases the chance that future investments will yield even more benefits than past investments. While evaluation must be embedded within a context that permits evidence-based decision-making and rewards learning and candor more than anecdotal success stories, the practice of evaluation is fundamental to both State's and USAID's future strength.

In February 2012, the Department of State issued a new evaluation policy, including guidance and training that aligns with the USAID Evaluation Policy and requires the Department to conduct program evaluations and provide transparent results. Since its implementation, the Department has aggressively moved forward on efforts to build a foundation for the use of evaluation findings to inform: a) the establishment or revision of the Agency's strategic objectives; b) budgetary and programmatic decisions; and c) strategies that support the use of evaluations and performance data to improve Agency decision-making.

In FY 2012, the Department focused implementation of the evaluation policy within bureaus based in Washington, D.C., with a roll-out for posts to occur in 2013. Progress was made in FY 2012 on three major fronts: capacity building; supporting rigorous, high-quality evaluations of programs, projects, initiatives, approaches, etc.; and development of two-year Bureau Evaluation Plans (BEPs) tied to bureaus' strategic objectives.

Capacity Building. The Department developed and provided interim evaluation training to regional, functional and management bureau staff to strengthen their understanding of evaluations and capacity to plan and budget for evaluations. The interim training served as a precursor to professionally developed training courses that will be available in FY 2013 under the auspices of the Department's Foreign Service Institute (FSI). In addition, a Department of State Evaluation Community of Practice (CoP), representing over 30 State bureaus as well as USAID staff, meets monthly to share standards and best practices and serves as a forum for working through complex evaluation issues.

Supporting High-Quality Evaluations. The Department awarded five Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contracts to facilitate contractual services for the evaluation of the Agency's diplomatic and development efforts. While emphasizing the importance of independently conducted evaluations, an objective of the IDIQ (as well of capacity building efforts) is to help bureaus determine the most rigorous study designs appropriate for their programs/projects/efforts given their size, stage of development and other factors. In addition, the Department issued comprehensive evaluation guidelines on the planning, managing, and conduct of evaluations. Both the evaluation policy and evaluation guidelines stress rigor and independence of performance and impact evaluations—the two principal types of evaluations carried out by State bureaus.

Bureau Evaluation Plans (BEPs). The Department's evaluation policy requires all bureaus to put in place BEPs that describe two to four evaluations to be completed by FY 2014. Bureaus submitted BEPs in spring 2012 to the Directors of Budget and Planning (BP) and the Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) proposing 100 evaluations to be completed. These 100 evaluations represent a 500% increase over FY 2011 and include evaluations for economic statecraft, PEPFAR, security initiatives, domestic passport workload management, conflict stabilization operations, and rule of law programs, among others. BEPs are informed by the bureau strategic objectives as outlined in the Joint Regional Strategy (for regional bureaus) and the Functional Bureau Strategy (for functional and management bureaus).

The evaluations underway, combined with ongoing implementation of the evaluation policy, are instilling a culture of evaluation as envisioned by the QDDR. Further implementation efforts in FY 2013 include the roll-out of comprehensive ongoing training with two FSI courses: "Managing Evaluations" and "Evaluation Designs and Data Collection Methods." Second, the Department is launching a public web site to disseminate evaluation reports, assure transparency, and share evaluation results. Third, the Department of State Evaluation CoP will help guide implementation of a study in FY 2013 on the evaluation of "diplomacy" (defined as the art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations). Fourth, the CoP will work with the Directors of F and BP on development of evaluation policy for posts. Preliminary work on the evaluation policy for posts was initiated in FY 2012.
These and other implementation strategies are positioning the Department to more effectively plan and budget for, implement, and make active use of evaluations for Agency decision-making. It is the Department's intent to begin reporting findings from Agency-funded evaluations effective FY 2015 in Agency reports and budget documents. The Department of State's Evaluation Policy is located at <http://www.state.gov/s/d/rm/rls/evaluation/2012/184556.htm>; USAID's Evaluation Policy can be found at <http://www.usaid.gov/evaluation>.

Furthermore, to ensure that evaluation is conducted systematically and that evaluation findings are used to

improve programmatic performance and policies, it is important for program and policy decision-makers to understand what is being evaluated, the purposes for the evaluation, and how evaluation findings are being applied. To this end, the Evaluation Registry was created to track the evaluations completed or ongoing in a given fiscal year as well as those planned for up to three fiscal years in the future. The Evaluation Registry is updated annually in the Performance Plan and Report and collects data on both two types of evaluations – performance and impact evaluations. For each evaluation, the system collects information on what programs or activities are being evaluated, the level of funding, how evaluation results were used, other organizations partnering with USAID and State on the evaluation, and how the evaluation links to overall mission objectives.

International Aid Effectiveness

In December 2011, the United States played a central role in the development of the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation Principles which were was endorsed by 150 countries. These principles, commitments, and benchmarks are an effort to move from aid to development cooperation effectiveness and from process to results. In addition to reaffirming the principles of the Paris Declaration, the Busan Partnership addressed the importance of South-to-South cooperation, civil society organizations, and the private sector in development efforts.

The Busan Outcome Document, which details the agreed-upon Principles, called for the establishment of a new, more inclusive and representative Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC). In 2012, USAID took an active role in representing the USG on the Post-Busan Interim Group (PBIG), a 21-member global committee charged with developing the governance structure and process for nominating members, identifying the mandate and core functions, and developing an agreed-upon monitoring framework for the GPEDC. USAID coordinated USG inter-agency positions and responses and actively participated in formal and informal PBIG meetings. USAID will continue to be actively engaged and will staff the U.S. representative (USAID Deputy Administrator) on the GPEDC Steering Committee through 2014.

The Department of State and USAID have worked closely together to begin the process of implementation of the Busan Principles. The United States is aggressively working on a Busan follow-up. This includes the United States being elected to the steering group and participating in efforts to develop indicators to systematically monitor progress in fulfilling the Busan commitments.

USAID chairs an interagency group working on the implementation of the Busan Principles. In addition to Department of State and USAID, the working group includes: Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Departments of Treasury, Labor and Agriculture. For more information on the Busan Principles, please see: <http://www.aideffectiveness.org/busanhlf4/images/stories/hlf4/OUTCOME_DOCUMENT_-_FINAL_EN.pdf>

Presidential Initiatives

President Obama announced a series of major initiatives designed to address several long-term global challenges, including hunger, poverty, disease, and climate change.

Feed the Future

Feed the Future (FTF) is the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative through which the United States works with host governments, development partners, the private sector, and other stakeholders to address the root causes of global poverty and hunger in a sustainable manner. In priority countries, FTF will support progress towards the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG-1) of reducing

the number of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and undernutrition. At the G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, in July 2009, President Obama and his counterparts committed to a common approach to achieving global food security goals. The principles of this approach, known as the Rome Principles, are the guiding principles for Feed the Future:

- Invest in country-owned plans;
- Strengthen strategic coordination;
- Ensure a comprehensive approach;
- Leverage the benefits of multilateral institutions; and
- Deliver on sustained and accountable commitments.

More recently, at the G8 Camp David Summit in May 2012, President Obama announced the birth of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition ("New Alliance") which has the goal of lifting 50 million people out of poverty over the next decade by leveraging private sector actors in both the U.S. and internationally and aligning their support against the commitments of G8 donors and African governments. The New Alliance will build upon and help realize the promise of L'Aquila.

The Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance tracks FTF indicators through its annual Performance Plan and Report (PPR). Additionally, the APR has an FTF indicator in the Program Area Agriculture. For more information on the Initiative, see the FTF Guide: http://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-guide.

Global Health Initiative

The Global Health Initiative (GHI) is a business model that builds on the United States' successful record in global health, and takes those remarkable achievements to the next level by further accelerating progress and investing in sustainable health delivery systems for the future. Achieving major improvements in health outcomes is the paramount objective of the Initiative. This is being accomplished by focusing resources to help partner countries improve health outcomes through strengthened health systems—with a particular focus on bolstering the health of women, newborns, and children by combating infectious diseases and providing quality health services. GHI aims to maximize the sustainable health impact the United States achieves for every dollar invested.

The principles underlying the foundation of GHI are:

- Implementing a woman- and girl-centered approach;
- Increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration;
- Strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations, global health partnerships, and private sector engagement;
- Encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans;
- Building sustainability through health systems strengthening;
- Improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation; and
- Promoting research and innovation.

For more information on the Initiative, please see the GHI website: http://www.ghi.gov.

Global Climate Change

Through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) and other climate-related U.S. Government programs, the United States will integrate climate change considerations into relevant foreign assistance through the full range of bilateral, multilateral, and private mechanisms to foster low-carbon growth, promote sustainable and resilient societies, and reduce emissions from deforestation and land degradation. Funding for GCCI activities will advance global development and U.S. interests, address the threat of global climate change, leverage global action and resources through U.S. leadership in clean energy and other technologies, and support the American economy through clean technology exports and scientific exchange. The Administration is working to make U.S. climate financing efficient, effective, and innovative; based on country-owned plans; and focused on achieving measurable results.

Addressing climate change means assisting countries both to adapt to anticipated climate changes and to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. This is essential because developing countries play a crucial role in addressing climate change. The International Energy Agency estimates that more than 90 percent of carbon dioxide emissions growth from now until 2030 will come from the developing world. Additionally, global climate change presents serious structural risks for developing countries due to its broad impact on all sectors of an economy. In particular, the poorest countries with limited institutional capacity and resilience face the most difficult challenges.

The Department of State and USAID's GCCI funding is divided into three pillars that address these challenges:

- Adaptation: Enhancing the prospects for sustainable development in vulnerable societies and communities, protecting national and global security by helping to reduce climate change's destabilizing impacts, and climate-proofing other development activities to secure U.S. investments against future effects of climate change.

- Clean Energy: Driving economic growth at home – by promoting U.S. clean technology exports – and abroad – by improving reliable access to clean energy while reducing emissions in emerging markets, thereby improving quality of life for millions of people and promoting the security of global energy supply and energy price stability.

- Sustainable Landscapes: Supporting the United Nations process for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), as well as reducing emissions from degraded lands, mangroves, and agricultural lands, by improving forest and land use management, increasing efforts to slow or halt deforestation, and preserving vital ecosystems with some of the world's largest repositories of biodiversity. <http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/sustainable_landscapes.html>

For more information on the Global Climate Change Initiative, please visit <http://www.usaid.gov/climate>.

Overview of FY 2012 - FY 2014 Foreign Assistance Budget

The Department of State and USAID budgeted over $33.9 billion in FY 2012 to achieve U.S. foreign assistance goals. Table 1 depicts how foreign assistance dollars are spread among the Program Areas.

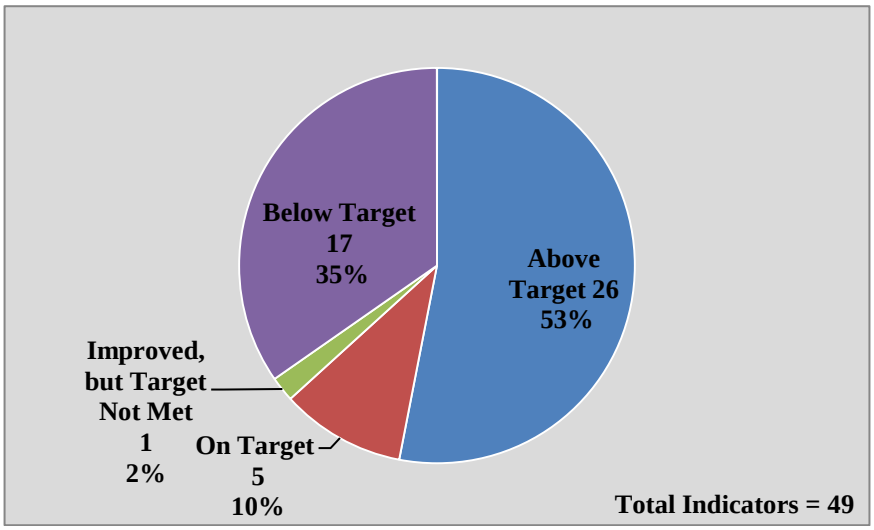
Table 1: Foreign Assistance by Fiscal Year, Objective, and Program Area

	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ($ in thousands)	**33,917,586**	**–**	**31,844,195**
Peace and Security	**10,021,988**	**–**	**8,403,919**
Counter-Terrorism	524,565	–	253,241
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	330,620	–	290,134
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,846,709	–	6,908,960
Counter-Narcotics	672,417	–	611,880
Transnational Crime	91,523	–	83,499
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	556,154	–	256,205
Governing Justly and Democratically	**2,826,308**	**–**	**2,879,055**
Rule of Law and Human Rights	939,677	–	912,636
Good Governance	1,036,838	–	1,220,396
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	246,531	–	212,580
Civil Society	603,262	–	533,443
Investing in People	**10,463,769**	**–**	**9,943,512**
Health	8,999,578	–	8,880,634
Education	1,062,160	–	723,261
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	402,031	–	339,617
Economic Growth	**4,720,594**	**–**	**4,076,338**
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	688,821	–	295,133
Trade and Investment	163,149	–	171,651
Financial Sector	143,678	–	108,604
Infrastructure	838,000	–	797,509
Agriculture	1,413,595	–	1,286,595
Private Sector Competitiveness	456,093	–	571,758
Economic Opportunity	148,687	–	169,125
Environment	868,571	–	675,963
Humanitarian Assistance	**4,286,804**	**–**	**4,484,094**
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,135,705	–	4,306,831
Disaster Readiness	104,755	–	139,763
Migration Management	46,344	–	37,500
Program Support	**1,598,123**	**–**	**2,057,277**
Program Design and Learning	58,705	–	477,737
Administration and Oversight	1,539,418	–	1,579,540

Summary of Performance Ratings for Fiscal Year 2012

For FY 2012, the Department of State and USAID have 49 representative indicators that highlight progress toward meeting their joint Strategic Goals. Of the seven joint Strategic Goals, foreign assistance performance indicators were developed for Goals 1, 3-4, as well as three cross-cutting indicators. A discussion of performance for Goals 2, 5-7 is highlighted in the State Operations Annual Performance Report. The FY 2012 results for each indicator were reviewed against previously established targets to determine performance rating (i.e., On Target, Above Target, Improved but Target Not Met, and Below Target), which are highlighted in the graph below.

FY 2012 Performance Results



[1]Performance ratings are calculated from performance data provided at the time of publication.
Ratings are not available for indicators that are new or for which current year data are not yet available.

Summary of APR/APP Foreign Assistance Performance Indicators and Trends

Performance Indicator	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
Strategic Goal One: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world									
Number of Students Trained in Anti-Terrorism Topics and Skills through the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program	4,908	4,700	10,591	8,504	7,799	9,869	Above Target	7,921	5,714
Aggregate Bilateral Country Rating Assessment Tool Score Demonstrating the Status of an Effective and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across all Program Countries	N/A	4	4	4	4	4	On Target	4	4
Number of Activities Carried Out to Improve Pathogen Security, Laboratory Biosafety, and Biosecurity	89	157	165	175	180	226	Above Target	197	191

Performance Indicator	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
The Existence of Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in Host Country	108	116	120	127	130	131	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Number of New Groups or Initiatives Created through USG Funding with a Mission Related to Resolving the Conflict or the Drivers of the Conflict	N/A	N/A	N/A	440	925	17,148	Above Target	12,752	14,296
Strategic Goal Three: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being									
Performance Indicator	**FY 2008 Results**	**FY 2009 Results**	**FY 2010 Results**	**FY 2011 Results**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2012 Results**	**FY 2012 Rating**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**
Number of USG-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management Systems	567	337	573	742	723	702	Below Target	708	729
Number of Domestic NGOs Engaged in Monitoring or Advocacy Work on Human Rights Receiving USG Support	3,988	3,484	4,679	4,662	1,396	818	Below Target	449	265
Number of Human Rights Defenders Trained and Supported	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,345	3,405	15,426	Above Target	12,322	10,041
Number of Executive Oversight Actions Taken by Legislature Receiving USG Assistance	15,144	3,949	3,971	317	424	279	Below Target	116	75
Number of Training Days Provided to Executive Branch Personnel with USG Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	315	666	5,394	Above Target	6,121	5,860
Number of Individuals Receiving Voter and Civic Education through USG-Assisted Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,108,679	29,480,135	58,020,113	Above Target	59,878,338	13,601,710
Number of Civil Society Organizations Receiving USG Assistance Engaged in Advocacy Interventions	1,753	1,772	2,629	4,362	4,084	11,247	Above Target	23,937	19,254
Number of Non-State News Outlets Assisted by USG	1,488	1,761	1,769	1,507	1,891	2,791	Above Target	1,361	990
Number of Adults and Children with Advanced HIV Infection Receiving Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.9M	5.0M	5.1M	Above Target	6.0	Not Available
Number of Eligible Adults and Children Provided with a Minimum of One Care Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.9M	15.1M	15.0M	Improved, but Target Not Met	16.5M	Not Available
Percent of Registered New Smear Positive Pulmonary TB Cases That Were Cured and Completed Treatment	N/A	N/A	N/A	86%	86%	86%	On Target	87%	88%

Performance Indicator	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
Under DOTS Nationally (Treatment Success Rate)									
Case Notification Rate in New Sputum Smear Positive Pulmonary TB Cases per 100,000 Population Nationally	N/A	N/A	N/A	115/100,000	117/100,000	120/100,000	Above Target	122/100,000	125/100,000
Number of People Protected against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (Insecticide Treated Nets or Indoor Residual Spraying)	25M	30M	40M	58M	67M	50M	Below Target	60M	60M
Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) Treatments Delivered through USG-funded Programs	58.0M	130.6M	160.7M	186.7M	164.0M	103.8M	Below Target	150.0M	168.0M
Percent of Births Attended by a Skilled Doctor, Nurse or Midwife	46.7%	47.8%	48.9%	50.0%	50.0%	51.1%	Above Target	52.2%	53.3%
Percent of Children who Receive DPT3 Vaccine by 12 Months of Age	57.3%	58.9%	59.0%	59.9%	59.9%	60.8%	Above Target	61.6%	62.3%
MCPR: Modern Method Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	26.4%	27.3%	28.4%	29.8%	30.8%	30.9%	Above Target	31.9%	32.8%
First Birth under 18	23.8%	23.9%	24.4%	24.0%	23.6%	23.3%	Above Target	23%	22.7%
Percent of Households Using an Improved Drinking Water Source	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.5%	Data Not Available	38.48%	39.46%
Percent of Households Using an Improved Sanitation Facility	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.0%	12.6%	Below Target	14.46%	16.46%
Prevalence of Anemia among Women of Reproductive Age	N/A	46.0%	N/A	41.4%	41.4%	40.9%	Above Target	40.4%	39.9%
Prevalence of Underweight Children under Five Years of Age	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.9%	22.9%	22%	Above Target	21.3%	20.6%
Primary Net Enrollment Rate (NER)	78.6%	78.9%	85.2%	81.8%	83.0%	82%	Below Target	77%	77%
Number of People Benefitting from USG-Supported Social Assistance Programming	3,535,001	3,485,079	4,148,088	3,064,461	2,787,848	3,343,284	Above Target	2,167,794	1,788,929
Three-Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	72.2%	72.2%	66.7%	50%	66.7%	N/A	Data Not Available	50%	60%
Inflation Rate, Consumer Prices, Annual	51.7%	0.0%	86.7%	53.1%	60.0%	50%	Below Target	55%	60%
Tax Administration and Compliance Improved (% Increase in Tax Collections) as a Result of USG	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.0%	72%	Above Target	25%	11%

Performance Indicator	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
Assistance									
Time to Export/Import (Days)	77 days	74 days	72 days	72 days	70 days	70 days	On Target	69 days	68 days
Number of Documents Required to Export Goods Across Borders Decreased	8 docs	8 docs	8 docs	7 docs	6 docs	7 docs	Above Target	6 docs	6 docs
Domestic Credit to the Private Sector as a Percent of GDP	80.5%	66.7%	73.7%	64.9%	75.0%	65.8%	Below Target	70%	75%
Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Improved Infrastructure Services Due to USG Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,820,641	1,118,605	225,725	Below Target	765,227	4,880,019
Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Improved Transport Services Due to USG Assistance	864,799	2,341,526	2,863,566	3,227,825	2,121,874	2,041,800	Below Target	162,481	296,859
Number of Farmers or Others who have Applied New Technologies or Management Practices as a Result of USG Assistance	96,069	659,384	1,506,187	5,271,629	6,139,997	7,375,877	Above Target	8,528,161	8,847,036
Value of Incremental Sales (Collected at Farm-Level) Attributed to FTF Implementation	N/A	N/A	927,778	86,789,146	414,186,954	262,876,569	Below Target	289,123,509	405,214,536
Global Competitiveness Index	N/A	41.2%	69.1%	73.2%	75.0%	53.6%	Below Target	70%	75%
Commercial Bank Accounts per 1,000 Adults	N/A	N/A	697	653	675	N/A	Data Not Available	N/A	N/A
Quantity of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions, Measured in Metric Tons of CO2e, Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of USG Assistance	142,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	200,000,000	100,000,000	165,057,815	Above Target	129,757,454	141,511,374
Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and/or Natural Resources under Improved Natural Resource Management as a Result of USG Assistance	129,580,863	104,557,205	92,700,352	101,800,000	103,500,000	99,737,668	Below Target	73,274,945	65,146,789

Strategic Goal Four: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation									
Performance Indicator	**FY 2008 Results**	**FY 2009 Results**	**FY 2010 Results**	**FY 2011 Results**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2012 Results**	**FY 2012 Rating**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**
Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. Against the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination	86.0%	99.5%	98.0%	73	100	80.0%	Below Target	100.0%	100.0%
Percentage of NGO or Other International Organization Projects that include Dedicated Activities to Prevent and/or Respond to Gender-Based Violence	27.5%	28.3%	30.0%	38.0%	35.0%	45%	Above Target	35%	35%
Percentage of USG-Funded NGO or Other International Organization Projects that include Activities or Services Designed to Reduce Specific Risks or Harm to Vulnerable Populations	N/A	N/A	N/A	37%	40%	40%	On Target	N/A	N/A
Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached with USG Assistance	92.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93%	On Target	93%	93%
Percentage of Surveyed Refugee Camps in Protracted Situations where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) does not exceed 10 Percent	N/A	N/A	N/A	98%	70%	50%	Below Target	73%	75%
Number of Internally Displaced and Host Population Beneficiaries Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery or Restoration of Productive Capacity as a Result of USG Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	59,007,997	45,760,000	48,989,676	Above Target	45,000,000	46,462,565
Percentage of Host Country and Regional Teams and/or Other Stakeholder Groups Implementing Risk-Reducing Practices/Actions to Improve Resilience to Natural Disasters as a Result of USG Assistance within the Previous 5 Years	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0%	7.0%	17%	Above Target	20%	20%
Number of People Trained in Disaster Preparedness as a Result of USG Assistance	224,519	10,004	18,030	12,396	11,952	26,768	Above Target	18,857	16,805

Cross-Cutting Indicators									
Performance Indicator	**FY 2008 Results**	**FY 2009 Results**	**FY 2010 Results**	**FY 2011 Results**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2012 Results**	**FY 2012 Rating**	**FY 2013 Target**	**FY 2014 Target**
Proportion of Target Population Reporting Increased Agreement with the Concept that Males and Females should have Equal Access to Social, Economic, and Political Opportunities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A*	Data Not Available	N/A*	N/A*
Number of People Reached by a USG Funded Intervention Providing GBV Services (e.g., Health, Legal, Psycho-Social Counseling, Shelters, Hotlines, Other)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,757,601	2,115,759	1,886,460	Below Target	765,284	782,967
Percent of Major UN Organizations Funded by the IO&P Account that have Overall Accountability Ratings of at least 3 out of 5 on the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative Phase II (UNTAI II) Annual Assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100% (Est.)	Data Not Available	100%	100%

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world

- **Prevent proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems.** Preventing the spread or use of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, reducing the number of nuclear weapons, and increasing the security of nuclear materials are top priorities for the Administration. Our efforts will stop nuclear proliferation by Iran, North Korea, and other countries; secure nuclear stockpiles, other WMD and nuclear materials; and prevent nuclear weapons and other WMD from falling into the hands of terrorists. We will continue to support and promote arms control and nonproliferation agreements that protect America and our allies. And we will strengthen the international nonproliferation regime, including implementation of key treaties and U.N. Security Council Resolutions.

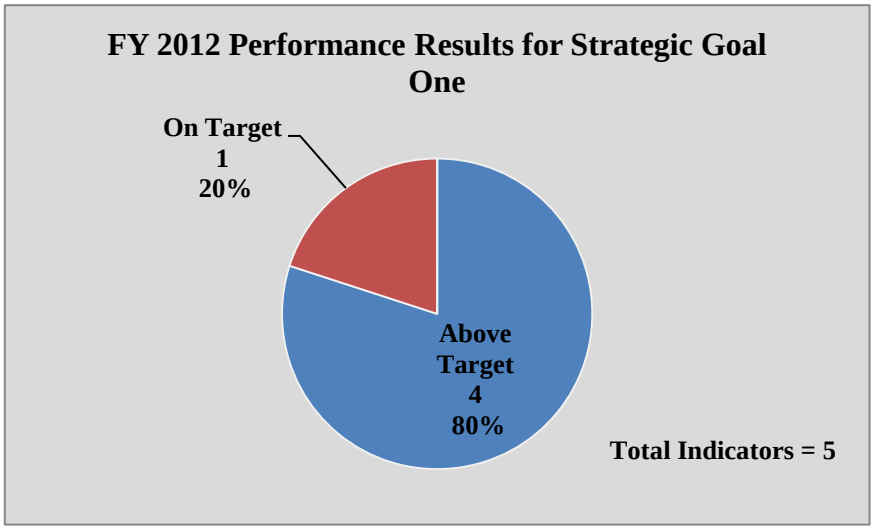
- **Disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al-Qa'ida, its affiliates and other terrorist organizations and violent extremists.** Al-Qa'ida (AQ), its worldwide affiliates and adherents, and other terrorist organizations including Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), and Hizballah, continue to threaten the United States and our allies. While we have reduced the size of AQ's principal safe haven in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border area, AQ's global network and affiliates have expanded their operations threatening other regions including East Africa/Arabian Peninsula and the Maghreb/Sahel. To dismantle and defeat AQ we will continue to counter violent extremism, including efforts to provide positive alternatives to at-risk youth, counter the AQ narrative, and increase partner capacity to stem terrorist recruitment and financial support of terrorist organizations. We will continue to help partner nations build their capacity to detect, disrupt, and defeat terrorists, both bilaterally and through multilateral and regional institutions.

- **Prevent and respond to crisis, conflict and instability**. Conflict and instability within states foments global insecurity, impedes, halts and reverses development progress, and takes an immeasurable toll on human life and well-being. The United States will endeavor to support governments' abilities to meet their basic responsibilities to their own people and the international system. These basic responsibilities include effective control over their territories, the provision of security and welfare for their people, and protection of basic rights. Our conflict prevention efforts will support the emergence of effective, legitimate governments; expand the capacity and reach of such governments to provide for basic security and public goods; and strengthen civil society to hold governments accountable. Where governments cannot or will not fulfill these basic responsibilities, and/or where conflict has not been prevented, we will work bilaterally and/or through international cooperation mechanisms such as peacekeeping missions, sanctions regimes, and other measures as appropriate to respond with tailored interventions, policies and programs that lead to sustainable peace. The protection of women and children in conflict, and women's engagement in securing enduring peace, will be a special focus of our efforts.

- **Support security and justice sector reform**. We support local efforts to build effective and accountable security and justice institutions capable of maintaining law and order, providing a safe, secure environment for citizens, and administering justice. Our assistance will be integrated to develop effective, sustainable and accountable military, internal security, judiciary, and corrections institutions, legal frameworks, and public administration, and the civil society necessary to ensure accountability. This will require an integrated approach that builds connections among police, prosecutors, courts, prisons, and oversight mechanisms; supports the development of militaries and

police forces that respect human rights and civilian leadership; links security and justice initiatives to governance and development approaches; and fosters host-nation ownership.

In FY 2012, the United States committed over $10.3 billion in funding on Program Areas within Strategic Goal One, representing approximately 30 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Strategic Goal One of the five indicators with performance data for FY 2012, four indicators were above target and one was on target.



Program Area: Counterterrorism

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Counterterrorism ($ in thousands)	**524,565**	**–**	**253,241**

Terrorism is the greatest challenge to U.S. national security. Combating it will continue to be the focus of development, diplomatic, and defense efforts as long as the proponents of violent extremist ideologies find safe havens and support in unstable and failing states. The U.S. Government aims to expand foreign partnerships and to build global capabilities to prevent terrorists from acquiring or using resources for terrorism.

U.S. programming to combat terrorism is multifaceted and flexible to allow for the best response to the evolving threats. Consistent with our National Counterterrorism Strategy, our approach to address this challenge in the coming years will focus on Countering Violent Extremism and building stronger relationships with foreign partners bilaterally and multilaterally. This will include strengthening the counterterrorism capacities of law enforcement agencies in partner nations, and providing them with the technology to identify and interdict suspected terrorists attempting to transit air, land, or sea ports of entry. The United States also delivers technical assistance and training to improve the ability of host governments to investigate and interdict the flow of money to terrorist groups, and supports activities that de-radicalize youth and support moderate leaders.

The United States is working to increase the capacity, skills, and abilities of host country governments, as well as to strengthen their commitment to work with the U.S. Government to combat terrorism, while respecting human rights. One way the United States monitors the success of initiatives to increase capacity and commitment to counterterrorism efforts is by tracking the number of people trained to aid in them. Training allies to thwart terrorism is a smart and efficient way to extend a protective net beyond the U.S. borders that ensures terrorism is thwarted before it reaches the United States, while at the same time

strengthening U.S. partnerships. A critical mass of trained individuals in key countries is vital to this effort.

Counterterrorism Training

To truly defeat a terror network, there needs to be effective international partners in government and civil society who can extend the counterterrorism effort to all the places where terrorists operate. This indicator is important because it shows the concrete contributions that the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) training makes to this need for global counterterrorism capacity building. Out-year targets are set by projecting the number of courses that will be offered in each partner nation in a given fiscal year based on the trajectory outlined in current Country Assistance Plans (CAPs) and based on the funding expected or estimated to be available to obligate in a particular partner nation during the fiscal year in question. The total number of courses to be offered is then multiplied by the average number of students trained per ATA course based on past records. For this indicator, the ATA program exceeded its FY 2012 target of training 7,799 foreign law enforcement officials in counterterrorism skills by 26.5%. The FY 2012 result differs from the FY 2012 target because limited baseline data exists with which to set accurate targets. FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets have been adjusted in light of the results from both FY 2011 and FY 2012. The downward trend of out-year targets reflects corresponding decreases in out-year funding.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE								
Program Area: Counterterrorism								
Performance Indicator: Number of Students Trained in Anti-Terrorism Topics and Skills through the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) Program								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
4,908	4,700	10,591	8,504	7,799	9,869	Above Target	7,921	5,714
Data Source: To determine the results, we added up the actual number of students trained in each course delivered in each partner nation within that fiscal year.								
Data Quality: To determine the indicator, the number of students trained, we examine data from the respective posts, ATA Training Management Division (TMD) records, Training Delivery Division (TDD) records, and After Action Reviews provided after each course to ATA's Training Curriculum Division. The number of students trained is reflected in the After Action Reviews and is uploaded into TDD and TMD records. This number is drawn from the class roster graduates of each course, which is created by the instructors or ATA support personnel at post.								

Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction ($ in thousands)	**330,620**	**–**	**290,134**

The proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) to states of concern, non-state actors, and terrorists is an urgent threat to the security of the United States and the international community. To combat this threat, the United States works to prevent the spread of WMD - whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological - and their delivery systems, as well as the acquisition or development of such weapons capabilities by states of concern and terrorists. Foreign assistance funding is vital to this effort. These programs are used to strengthen foreign government and international capabilities to deny access to WMD and related materials, expertise, and technologies; destroy WMD and WMD- related materials; prevent nuclear smuggling; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and counter terrorist acquisition or use of materials of mass destruction.

Export Control Systems

Strong strategic trade and border control systems are at the forefront of U.S. efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMD. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program assists foreign governments with improving their legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, and enforcement capabilities to stem illicit trade and trafficking in, and irresponsible transfers of, WMD-related components and advanced conventional weapons. In FY 2012, the EXBS program assisted over 50 partner countries to bolster their capacities to interdict unlawful transfers of strategic items as well as to recognize and reject transfer requests that would contribute to proliferation.

Program-wide assessment data provides a basis to evaluate overall EXBS program effectiveness across all partner countries. Assessments are conducted using the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT), with methodology centered on 419 data points examining a given country's licensing, enforcement, industry outreach, and international cooperation and nonproliferation regime adherence structures. EXBS funds independent third parties to conduct baseline assessments and periodic assessment updates, with internal updates otherwise conducted annually. All country-specific RAT scores are averaged to calculate a program-wide score, using this score to track EXBS performance on a year-to-year basis. Using this metric since FY 2009, EXBS strives for a 4 percent annual increase to its program-wide score.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE								
Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction								
Performance Indicator: Aggregate Bilateral Country Rating Assessment Tool Score Demonstrating the Status of an Effective and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across all Program Countries								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	4	4	4	4	4	On Target	4	4
Data Source: Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) annually assesses the status of strategic trade control systems in all countries where EXBS assistance is provided. Assessments are conducted using methodology originally developed by the University of Georgia's Center for International Trade and Security (UGA/CITS). EXBS funds UGA/CITS and others to conduct baseline assessments and periodic re-assessments while otherwise reassessing each partner country annually through internal progress reporting								
Data Quality: Assessment methodology is centered on a 419-data point Rating Assessment Tool. This tool is applied to all EXBS partner countries annually to derive country-specific numeric scores. Scores are then averaged across all countries to provide an overall EXBS program score for the given fiscal year. The above indicator strives for a 4% annual increase to the overall EXBS program score.								

Biological Threat

The biological weapon (BW) threat is of particular concern because biological agents are widespread and commonly used or needed for medical, agricultural, and other legitimate purposes; the expertise and equipment necessary for developing and disseminating BW is increasingly available; and the consequences of a bioterrorism attack could be devastating. A key objective of the President's National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats is mitigating the potential for misuse of the life sciences in a manner that does not stifle innovation or scientific advances. The State Department's Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP) was launched in 2006 to reduce the likelihood that terrorists and proliferant states could access BW-applicable knowledge, expertise, and/or materials. BEP advances its mission by enhancing security at laboratories that house dangerous pathogens like anthrax; boosting BW detection capabilities in the public health, veterinary, and law enforcement sectors; and institutionalizing biorisk management practices. BEP utilizes an indicator of program success that tracks the number of activities to improve

biosecurity and laboratory biosafety that BEP can organize and fund in priority countries and regions.

Activities in FY 2012 focused on enhancing biosecurity in high threat countries of South Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa, and improving physical security and biorisk management practices at priority laboratories in Yemen, Iraq, Afghanistan, Indonesia, and Kenya, among others. BEP sponsored scientists, technicians, and engineers from 43 countries throughout the Middle East, South and Southeast Asia, North Africa, and other regions to participate in 226 trainings, conferences, projects, and grants to further nonproliferation objectives and improve pathogen security, laboratory biosafety, and the capacity of countries to control outbreaks of especially dangerous diseases. The increase in the number of activities reported under this Indicator is due to collaborative efforts between BEP and implementing partners to maximize the impact of BEP's financial support for biosecurity projects. As an example of BEP's activities in FY 2012, BEP collaborated with Yemen's Central Public Health Laboratory and Central Veterinary Laboratory to perform risk assessments of these laboratories which house dangerous pathogens and complete plans to enhance physical security at both facilities. These plans have laid the groundwork for critical facility security upgrades at these laboratories in FY 2013.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE								
Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction								
Performance Indicator: Number of Activities Carried Out to Improve Pathogen Security, Laboratory Biosafety, and Biosecurity								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
89	157	165	175	180	226	Above Target	197	191
Data Source: The Department of State's Bureau of International Security. Reports of trainings and other activities that took place in countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.								
Data Quality: Once a project is undertaken, data is obtained in a timely manner and thoroughly reviewed by expert consultants, Global Threat Reduction (GTR) Program Managers, and the relevant Contracting Officer's Representative. Data must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. For details, refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide - http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm.								

Program Area: Transnational Crime

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Transnational Crime ($ in thousands)	**91,523**	**–**	**83,499**

The principal transnational criminal threats to U.S. homeland security and to the U.S. economy are weak international financial controls and emerging challenges posed by cybercrime, intellectual property theft and insecure critical infrastructure, trafficking in persons, and migrant smuggling. These criminal activities not only threaten our national security by financing terrorist activities, but also place a significant burden on U.S. businesses and American citizens. Cybercrimes and intellectual property theft in today's open internet society demand international commitment and cooperation if we are to protect individual rights and maintain the basis for a free enterprise system.

U.S. assistance efforts to mitigate the effects of transnational crime on the United States and its partners incorporate two main strategies to achieve optimal impact. The first is building the capacity of foreign law enforcement agencies to combat complex transnational crimes such as money laundering, cyber crime, corruption, criminal gangs, trafficking-in-persons and migrant smuggling so that they are able to assist in multinational efforts to disrupt the global networks of transnational criminal organizations. The second is

engaging foreign governments in the effort to improve procedural security at key access points into the United States. Transnational crime programs support efforts focused on countering corruption and transnational crimes, including intellectual property and cyber crimes; anti-money laundering and financial crimes; enhance border security efforts and anti-alien smuggling; international organized crime; and anti-corruption and anti-kleptocracy programs.

U.S. programs target cross-border crimes that threaten the stability of countries, particularly in the developing world and in countries with fragile transitional economies. Transnational criminal threats include financial crimes and money laundering, intellectual property theft, and organized and gang-related crime. These criminal activities not only threaten U.S. national security by facilitating terrorist acts, but also harm U.S. businesses and American citizens. Beyond the damage the transnational criminal organizations and their crimes cause in the United States, they impede partner country efforts to maximize their political, economic, and social development.

Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)

Combating money laundering and financial crimes is an approach for disrupting the actions of organized crime syndicates, but it has proved to be an important tool in combating various revenue-generating crimes including organized crime and corruption as well as the financing of terrorism. The United States is among the global leaders in the effectiveness of our anti-money laundering/counterterrorism financing (AML/CFT) regime and our foreign assistance includes technical, financial, and logistical support for foreign efforts to combat money laundering by increasing their ability to trace assets and for law enforcement capacity to use this information operationally. Partnerships with the U.S. interagency, the donor/provider community, and multilateral organizations promote implementation of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards to counter money laundering and terrorist financing. The United States supports and coordinates training and capacity building related to regulatory, law enforcement, financial intelligence units (FIUs), prosecution and asset forfeiture, with training courses and long-term mentors. On the multilateral side, the United States contributes to the work of the FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs) by funding assessments, training, and advanced exercises to explore specific transnational money laundering and terrorist financing threats, and by working with them bilaterally and through the FATF to improve their efficacy for their members.

The following indicator focuses on one aspect of anti-money laundering and financial crimes activity: the number of countries with Financial Intelligence Units (FIU). An FIU is a central, national agency responsible for receiving, analyzing and disseminating information to the component authorities of financial information concerning suspected proceeds of crime and potential financing of terrorism, or required by national legislation or regulation, in order to counter money laundering and terrorism financing. This indicator asks for number specific to extant FIUs; however, any country can have their version of a FIU and that FIU does not need to comply with the international standard. The Egmont Group is the national standard-setting body for FIUs, which works by members sharing and requesting financial intelligence information on short notice, secretly and expediently via an encrypted IT platform. Any FIU that believes it is in compliance with the Egmont Group criteria is eligible to apply to become an Egmont member FIU. Egmont members can then serve as the sponsor for membership in Egmont, take on the vetting and work with other FIUs to ensure they meet the requisite standards.

The number of countries with FIUs recognized by the Egmont group has been steadily increasing, strengthening the global network of information sharing in areas of particular strategic and regional significance. In 2010, four countries joined the Egmont group. In 2011, seven countries joined the Egmont group. This was the largest group of new members that had been admitted for several years. In 2012, four countries – Gabon, Jordan, Tajikistan, and Tunisia – were endorsed as new members of the Egmont Group. This brings the current total number of members to 131, which exceeded the 2012 target

of 130.

However, the pace has slowed down in the number of countries joining the Egmont group due to member FIUs' resource constraints and significant challenges faced by nonmember FIUs. In addition, since there can only be one FIU per country, the increase in the number of members will eventually stop once all countries are members. There are multiple reasons for the shift in momentum: countries that have had an easier time comporting with the standards have all already joined Egmont, which leaves the countries that are more challenged and require more time and attention before they can join Egmont. Egmont members are also looking inward, examining their own efficacy and the Egmont standards in light of the new FATF Recommendations, and are finding that some Egmont FIUs are underperforming. In addition, Egmont members may have their own resource constraints and may be working less intensively with the FIUs that they sponsor.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE								
Program Area: Transnational Crime								
Performance Indicator: The Existence of Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in Host Country								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
108	116	120	127	130	131	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: The Egmont group which is a group of FIUs. Any FIU that believes it is in compliance with the Egmont Group criteria is eligible to apply to become an Egmont member FIU. Each year at its Plenary session, usually held in June or July, the Egmont group announces its new members. The Egmont list of members is available at <http://www.egmontgroup.org/about/list-of-members>.								
Data Quality: In order to be a member of the Egmont Group a FIU must meet its criteria of being a central, national agency responsible for receiving, (and as permitted, requesting), analyzing and disseminating to the competent authorities, disclosures of financial information. All data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).								

Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation ($ in thousands)	**556,154**	**–**	**256,205**

To meet U.S. foreign policy commitments for building peace and security, assistance resources must be used to prevent and manage violent conflict at the local level. U.S. assistance programs are designed to address the unique needs of each country as it transitions from conflict to peace and to establish a foundation for longer-term development by promoting reconciliation, fostering democracy, and providing support for nascent government operations. In addition, assistance resources help ensure that U.S. assistance programs in other sectoral areas (economic growth, education, etc.) are sensitive to the conflict dynamics of the local country context, and do not exacerbate existing tensions and grievances among groups. These programs help to mitigate conflict in vulnerable communities around the world by improving attitudes toward peace, building healthy relationships and conflict mitigation skills through person-to-person contact among members of groups in conflict, and improving access to local institutions that play a role in addressing perceived grievances.

New Groups or Initiatives Created to Resolve Conflict or the Drivers of Conflict

The number of new groups created through U.S. funding registers the creation of a new group or entity, as well as the launch of a new initiative or movement by an existing entity that is dedicated to resolving conflict or the drivers of the conflict. Groups include registered non-governmental organizations, clubs, associations, networks, or similar entities. Initiatives may be campaigns, programs, projects, or similar sets of activities sustained over a period of three months or more by the same types of groups/entities.

In FY 2012, a total of eight countries and two Washington bureaus reported data. More than 17,000 new groups were created in FY 2012, well exceeding the target of 925. A dramatic increase in youth programs and initiatives created in Kenya accounted for 16,164 of the results. Since the formation of the county forums and the National Youth Bunge Association, the Kenyan youth have organized at different stages including at constituency levels/forums and organized activities sensitive to drivers of conflict and how to address them. The youth at the Coast, Rift Valley, Nyanza and Nairobi have worked with Democracy, Human Rights and Governance partners in addressing and resolving issues of conflict. Modifications in the six Yes Youth Can Regional programs have provided the window of opportunity for greater flexibility from partners in responding to youth needs in dynamic and diverse contexts. These programs have encouraged youth-led activities going beyond initial expectations and are reflected in the Mission's out-year targets.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE								
Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation								
Performance Indicator: Number of New Groups or Initiatives Created through USG Funding with a Mission Related to Resolving the Conflict or the Drivers of the Conflict								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	440	925	17,148	Above Target	12,752	14,296
Data Source: For FY 2012, countries reporting results included Azerbaijan, Cote de Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Kenya, Peru, Rwanda, and Sudan.								
Data Quality: Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID_s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

STRATEGIC GOAL TWO

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states

Effective transitions in Iraq and Afghanistan are critical to U.S. national security. In Iraq, we are building a lasting strategic partnership with a united, federal, and democratic Iraq that can play a constructive role in a turbulent region. As we bring our diplomatic presence to a more appropriate size, we will pursue a targeted strategy aimed at strengthening Iraq's security forces, promoting good governance, protecting vulnerable populations, and developing positive regional relationships. In Afghanistan and Pakistan - the frontline of our efforts against al-Qa'ida and its extremist sympathizers - we, together with our partners in the Department of Defense, will build on the progress of the military and civilian surges launched in FY 2010 through three mutually reinforcing tracks:

- A continued military offensive against al-Qaida terrorists and Taliban insurgents;
- A civilian campaign to bolster the governments, economies, and civil societies of Afghanistan and Pakistan to undercut the pull of the insurgency while promoting protection of basic rights for the Afghan people, especially women and other vulnerable groups; and
- An intensified diplomatic push to support an Afghan-led political process aimed at splitting the Taliban from al-Qa'ida and ending the Afghan war, through enhanced regional diplomatic efforts to build support for the Afghan-led process and secure commitments to free the region of al-Qa'ida.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal is addressed in the State Operations APP/APR.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being

- **Promote effective, democratic governance and vibrant civil societies**. Participatory, accountable, and transparent governance is the lynchpin of democratic and development progress, and global security, and prosperity. Good governments are legitimate representatives of their people and responsive to their needs and aspirations. We will work with political and civil society leaders to support the emergence of civic norms and leadership that uphold the rule of law, reject corruption, and advance human rights. We will assist in building key domestic institutions of democratic accountability such as vibrant civil societies, the free flow of information, free and fair electoral processes, strong legislatures, and independent judiciaries. We will help build the capacity of states to mobilize domestic resources, and design, implement and manage effective policies and programs that uphold basic human rights and provide for the security, basic health and education services, and economic opportunity of their citizens and other residents, including refugees. We will provide critical technical assistance in forging new democratic processes to transitional countries. In partnership with DFID, Sweden, and Omidiyar Network, we will support increased government transparency and accountability through the Making All Voices Count Grand Challenge. We will also work to empower marginalized and at risk populations, including women, youth, religious minorities, people with disabilities, indigenous, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered (LGBT) people, as equal partners in vibrant, democratic societies. Through rigorous impact evaluations, we will explore what works and what doesn't to increase the effectiveness of our democracy and governance programming.

- **Advance human rights**. We protect human rights because of both their intrinsic and instrumental value. Political systems that protect human rights are more stable and secure. Human rights include civil, political and labor rights, and equal protection under the law, including protections for minorities and marginalized groups that help ensure that all inhabitants of a country, regardless of race, religion, age, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or other status, can fully enjoy universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. Working bilaterally and multilaterally, we will integrate attention to the protection of human rights within diplomatic and development work around the globe, including in our engagement with repressive regimes. We will work to facilitate freedom of information and expression, including internet freedom, a free and independent press, and unrestricted communication, and support freedom of association and the ability of individuals and civil society to organize and mobilize around constituent interests. We seek innovative ways to: advance equal rights and opportunity for women and girls; promote mutual respect and protect minority rights, including LGBT people and people with disabilities; and promote equal access to justice and widespread participation in political processes, including for youth and other vulnerable populations. We will promote the use of technology in combating human trafficking and preventing atrocities through the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Campus Challenge and the Tech Challenge for Atrocity Prevention. We will use qualitative and quantitative methods, including surveys, retrospective reviews, and evaluation, to inform evidence-based human rights programming.

- **Promote sustainable, broad-based economic growth**. Sustained, broad-based economic growth is the most powerful force for eradicating poverty and expanding opportunity. Increasing the number of countries that can participate in the global economy to the benefit of their people enhances the future security and prosperity of the United States and the international community. Recognizing the importance of sound governance to key economic outcomes, our diplomatic

efforts and development approaches should promote, incentivize and support the legal, regulatory, and policy reforms and investments that will enhance broad-based, equitable economic opportunity, including for women. These include equitable and predictable access to capital and markets; integrity and transparency in public financial management and regulatory systems; facilitation of entrepreneurship and the formalization of small and medium enterprises; investment in science, technology, and innovation; trade capacity building; and support to domestic and international private sector investment. Further, we will elevate our focus on and work with multilateral partners to promote strategies for innovative approaches to development finance, including domestic resource mobilization and leveraging private sector resources for capital-intensive investments which yield sustainable and broad economic benefits to states and their citizens.

- **Advance peace, security, and opportunity in the Greater Middle East**. The dramatic political changes unfolding in the Middle East and North Africa call for a broad realignment of American policy toward the region to respond to the opportunities to expand stable, democratic states and secure our regional objectives in a changed landscape. Going forward, we will (1) promote and support political change in the region, elevating and integrating political reform, human rights, and the rule of law into our strategic engagement even as the reforms we urge will vary case by case; (2) advance broad-based economic growth and modernization by supporting and incentivizing structural economic reforms, trade liberalization, and strategies for private-sector led growth that will sustainably create jobs, particularly for the region's youth and underrepresented populations; (3) pursue comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace by supporting a peace process aimed at a comprehensive resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict through direct negotiations between the parties to support a secure Israel alongside a stable, democratic, and prosperous Palestinian state. We will also (4) strengthen regional security by pursuing a robust and broad-based Gulf security agenda; by encouraging Iraq's continued progress toward a safe, secure, self-reliant and democratic future; and by countering Iran's negative influence in the region.

- **Effectively implement Presidential Initiatives that bring the full set of U.S. diplomatic and development assets to bear on key determinants of human welfare**.

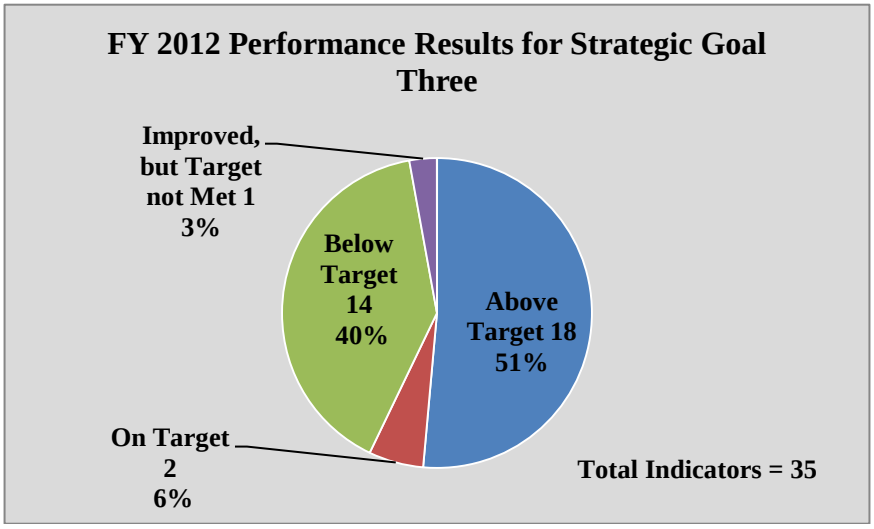
  - **Promote global health and strong health systems**. Through the Global Health Initiative (GHI), the United States seeks to build on country-owned platforms as well as the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and earlier investments in fighting tuberculosis and promoting maternal and child health, including family planning to foster sustainable, effective, efficient and country-led public health systems and programs that deliver essential health care and improve health outcomes. For maximum impact, GHI centers on improving the health of women, newborns, and children by focusing on safe births and family planning, child health, infectious disease, clean water, nutrition, and neglected tropical diseases.

  - **Increase food security**. Through Feed the Future, the U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative, the United States aims to assist millions of vulnerable women, children, and family members – mostly smallholder farmers – to escape hunger and poverty. With a focus on smallholder farmers, particularly women and other vulnerable groups, Feed the Future supports partner countries in developing their agriculture sectors to spur economic growth that increases incomes and reduces hunger, poverty, and undernutrition, Feed the Future's efforts are driven by country-led priorities and rooted in partnerships with governments, donor organizations, the private sector, and civil society to enable long-term success. By catalyzing private sector economic growth, finance, and trade with necessary investments in public goods as well as policy, legal, and regulatory reforms; using science and

technology to sustainably increase agricultural productivity; protecting the natural resource base upon which agriculture depends; and investing in improving nutrition for women and young children as a foundation for future growth, Feed the Future.

- **Reduce climate change and alleviate its impact**. Through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI), the United States will integrate climate change considerations into relevant foreign assistance and diplomatic initiatives through the full range of bilateral, regional, multilateral, and private mechanisms. We will invest strategically in building lasting resilience to unavoidable climate impacts; reducing emissions from deforestation and land degradation; and, supporting low-carbon development strategies and the transition to a sustainable, clean energy economy.

In FY 2012, the United States committed over $17.9 billion in funding on Program Areas within Strategic Goal Three, representing over 52 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to promote democratic governance, respect for human rights, sustainable, broad-based economic growth, and well-being. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Strategic Goal Three of the 35 indicators that reported performance for FY 2012, 18 indicators were above target, two were on target, 14 were below target, and one indicator improved, but did not meet its target.



Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Rule of Law and Human Rights ($ in thousands)	**939,677**	**–**	**912,636**

The United States supports programs that help countries build the necessary rule of law infrastructure, particularly in the justice sector, to uphold and protect their citizens' basic human rights. The rule of law is a principle of governance under which all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated, and consistent with international laws, norms, and standards.

Activities in this Program Area also advance and protect individual rights as embodied in the Universal

Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions to which states are signatories. This includes defending and promoting the human rights of marginalized populations such as women, youth, religious minorities, people with disabilities, indigenous groups, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered people. Priorities also include using innovative strategies to counter human trafficking and atrocity prevention.

Case Management Improvement

By helping build effective case management systems, assisted governments are able to increase the effectiveness, compliance, and accountability of justice systems. Improved case management leads to a more effective justice system by decreasing case backlog and case disposition time, reducing administrative burdens on judges, increasing transparency of judicial procedures, and improving compliance with procedural law.

A total of 702 courts improved their case management systems as a result of U.S. assistance in FY 2012, falling just below the target of 723. A total of 15 countries reported improved case management systems as a result of U.S. assistance. In previous years, the Afghanistan mission counted data from both courts and dewans. However, due to a new tabulation that now counts only court systems, the number of Afghan courts with improved case management systems was actually 299 as opposed to the FY 2012 target of 537.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of USG-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management Systems								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
567	337	573	742	723	702	Below Target	708	729
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Human Rights Activities

The U.S. Government promotes and defends human rights in a whole range of ways including: supporting Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that advocate for and monitor human rights; training and supporting human rights defenders and other watchdog groups; providing legal assistance and medical and psycho-social care and treatment to victims of organized violence and torture; supporting atrocity prevention efforts; supporting counter-trafficking in persons efforts; promoting transitional justice initiatives; and promoting and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups including LGBT persons, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, war victims, and displaced children and orphans.

With the creation of the new DRG Center at USAID, “human rights” have been elevated as a co-equal pillar alongside democracy and governance, a new Human Rights Team has been created, and a new Human Rights Fund was launched in order to assist Missions with the development of human-rights programs. During this first year of the Fund, $3 million was made available to six USAID Missions while, in future years, $8 million will be available to USAID Missions.

Examples of activities funded

- In DRC, support for UNICEF to help secure the release of children from armed groups in the DRC and to provide rehabilitation services including psychological and medical care, and housing in transit centers.
- In South Africa, support for the Government of South Africa to strengthen prosecution and adjudication of sexual offenses, in particular those targeted against the LGBT community.
- In Vietnam, support to identify and assess the capacity of LGBT CSOs and to strengthen the organizational and advocacy capacity of a select number of LGBT CSOs.
- In Kenya, support to establish operational capability and improve public awareness the new Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA), conduct a study to understand the nature and degree of police abuse in Nairobi, and establish real-time police abuse tracking through the Ushahidi platform.
- In Zimbabwe, support to enhance local led monitoring of political violence and electoral manipulation and reinforce civil society's capacity to effectively use video for human rights documentation.

In addition, the United States also launched two innovative human rights-related development "challenges" that provide leverage to private-public partnerships in applying cutting edge solutions to preventing mass atrocities and combat human trafficking (The Tech Challenge for Atrocity Prevention and the C-TIP Campus Challenge .

While several domestic NGOs engaged in monitoring or advocacy work on human rights are receiving U.S support either directly or indirectly, the actual FY 2012 figure deviates from the target because the target was based on last year's estimate of the total number of grantees and their subgrantees; however, only a few grantees are required under the terms of their grantee agreements to actually report on this particular indicator. As such, in FY 2012, the United States performed below the target of 1,396.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of Domestic NGOs Engaged in Monitoring or Advocacy Work on Human Rights Receiving USG Support								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
3,988	3,484	4,679	4,662	1,396	818	Below Target	449	265
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of Human Rights Defenders Trained and Supported								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	3,345	3,405	15,426	Above Target	12,322	10,041
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Good Governance

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Good Governance ($ in thousands)	**1,036,838**	**–**	**1,220,396**

U.S. assistance in support of Good Governance includes efforts to help partner countries build government institutions that are democratic, effective, responsive, transparent, sustainable, and accountable to citizens. Constitutional order, legal frameworks, and judicial independence constitute the foundation for a well-functioning society, but they remain hollow unless the government has the capacity to apply these tools appropriately. Activities in this Program Area support avenues for public participation and oversight, for curbing corruption, and for substantive separation of powers through institutional checks and balances. Transparency, accountability, and integrity are also vital to government effectiveness and political stability. Strategies for promoting transparency, accountability, and improved responsiveness of governments include the support of global partnerships, such as the Open Government Partnership, and innovative technology solutions.

Executive Oversight

A total of ten countries reported that the legislature had taken executive oversight actions in FY 2012. The number of actions taken was 279, well below the target of 424. Countries reporting included Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Macedonia, Niger, Somalia, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. Although the target was missed, Kenya, a large contributor to this indicator, showed progress towards more executive oversight actions in the number of financial scandals involving various government ministries that were exposés by the media and civil society organizations. The Parliamentary Committees responded to the exposé and public outcry by initiating investigations, with the Finance Committee being particularly active this past year. The Finance Committee investigated government loan guarantees for hydroelectric power projects as well as the restructuring agreement between the Central Bank and a local bank currently under receivership. Reports from the three main watchdog committees will be reported on in FY 2013. Because of this robust activity, the out-year targets for Kenya have been adjusted upwards to reflect the increased capacity of the oversight committees.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Good Governance								
Performance Indicator: Number of Executive Oversight Actions Taken by Legislature Receiving USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
15,144	3,949	3,971	317	424	279	Below Target	116	75
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Training for Executive Branch Personnel

The executive branch is generally tasked with executing the many routine tasks of the state, including managing service delivery and enforcing the nation's laws. The civil servants and public employees who work in the executive are therefore critical to the effective and responsive management of the state. Building the skill-base of executive branch staff can therefore positively impact the overall effectiveness of state performance. A total of 5,394 executive branch personnel were trained in FY 2012, well above the target of 666. This was due largely to an intensive training program in Indonesia that trained 3,427 personnel.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Good Governance								
Performance Indicator: Number of Training Days Provided to Executive Branch Personnel with USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	315	666	5,394	Above Target	6,121	5,860
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Political Competition and Consensus-Building ($ in thousands)	**246,531**	**–**	**212,580**

Political Competition and Consensus-Building programs encourage the development of transparent and inclusive electoral and political processes, and democratic, responsive, and effective political parties. The United States seeks to promote consensus-building among government officials, political parties, and civil society to advance a common democratic agenda, especially where fundamental issues about the

democratization process have not yet been settled.

Open, transparent and competitive political processes ensure that citizens have a voice in the regular and peaceful transfer of power between governments. Extensive, long-term assistance is frequently needed to build the necessary groundwork for a credible and just electoral process. U.S. programs support efforts to ensure more responsive representation and better governance over the long term by working with candidates, political parties, elected officials, nongovernmental organizations, and citizens before, during, and in between elections. An open and competitive electoral system is also a good barometer of the general health of democratic institutions and values, since free and fair elections require a pluralistic and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions. U.S. programs are designed to provide assistance where there are opportunities to help ensure that elections are competitive and reflect the will of an informed citizenry and that political institutions are representative and responsive.

U.S. assistance supports electoral-related activities in advance of significant elections in key transitional societies or in new and fragile democracies. Funded activities include efforts to improve electoral legislation, election administration, non-partisan political party development, political participation, and voter education and turnout. Priority is given to initiatives that emphasize outreach to women, youth, minorities, and other underrepresented groups.

Voter and Civic Education

The provision of voter and civic education in developing democracies helps ensure that voters have the information they need to be effective participants in the democratic process, contributing to the development or maintenance of electoral democracy. The unit of measure is defined as any eligible voter that receives voter or civic education messages through print, broadcast, or new media, as well as via in-person contact. Voter and civic education also includes community-based trainings in underserved areas, public service announcements on electronic media, written materials, internet-based information and messages using the new media (in this usage primarily, but not exclusively social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter). Content may include voter motivation, explanation of the voting process, the functions of the office(s) being contested, and descriptions of the significance of the elections in democratic governance.

In FY 2012, voter and civic education efforts reached 58,020,113 persons in 22 countries, nearly double the targeted level. For instance, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, voter and civic education was expanded from four provinces to eleven, with 280 small grants allocated to 200 local CSOs in FY 2012. In Columbia, the United States was successful in creating more alliances with mass media. These alliances made the media a key player in local elections given that they became an active partner of the debate commissions, together with civil society organizations. Specifically, 714 Colombians attended the debates (gubernatorial and mayoral debates); approximately 2,300 households viewed the Cartagena debates online; 4,500 people in the Montes de Marregion learned about the proposals of candidates to governor of Boland Sucre through the local newspaper; 150,000 Colombians listened to the discussion of issues facing the local elections on the "Value of the Vote" program on the local radio station; 360,000 citizens were informed by the information placed on local and national web pages; 136 people attended workshops on agenda issues and post-election analysis conducted by the implementing partners; 10,000 Colombians in target municipalities received booklets with information on the voting process.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building								
Performance Indicator: Number of Individuals Receiving Voter and Civic Education through USG-Assisted Programs								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	19,108,679	29,480,135	58,020,113	Above Target	59,878,338	13,601,710
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Civil Society

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Civil Society ($ in thousands)	**603,262**	**–**	**533,443**

A fully participatory, democratic state must include an active and vibrant civil society, including an independent and open media, in which individuals can peacefully exercise their fundamental rights. U.S. assistance continued to support better legal environments for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); improve their organizational capacity and financial viability; allow them to work more successfully in the arenas of advocacy and public service provision; and empower traditionally marginalized groups, such as women, ethnic and religious minorities, LGBT persons, disabled persons, and youth; and promote the free flow of information, including via the Internet.

Advocacy Interventions

Civil society participation in democratic policymaking improves the transparency and accountability of one's government and of the legislative process. This measure captures more than one democracy and governance outcome - it indicates that Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have the capacity to substantively participate in democratic policymaking and that legislators are open to public participation. The indicator measures CSOs' active participation in, or engagement with the legislature, including: attending and contributing to committee meetings, sending policy briefs, sending comments on proposed legislation, and providing research. Both civil society advocacy efforts with legislatures and legislative outreach and openness to civil society engagement are also activities under this indicator.

For FY 2012, a total of 11,247 CSOs receiving U.S. assistance engaged in advocacy interventions, almost triple its target of 4,084. The USAID Global Labor Program reached 154 CSOs that promote international labor standards, workers' rights and gender equality in the workforce, mostly through democratic trade unions in Latin America, Asia, Africa, East and Central Europe, and the former Soviet Union. For example, in South Africa, support for unions led to significant advancements on gender and domestic worker policies. In Liberia, a historic collective bargaining agreement was signed between a local labor union and the largest mining multinational company in Liberia. In Bangladesh, union partners formed local organizing committees in 12 apparel businesses and conducted trainings on labor law and union rights for workers from 88 factories. In Honduras, a banana worker's union was formed in cooperation with several agro-industrial unions and hundreds of union members were trained on union administration and leadership.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Civil Society Organizations Receiving USG Assistance Engaged in Advocacy Interventions								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
1,753	1,772	2,629	4,362	4,084	11,247	Above Target	23,937	19,254
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Media Freedom

Free media (including print, broadcast, wireless, and Internet media) play key communications and linking roles in all political systems, providing a voice to civil society, business, government, and all other actors at the local, national, and international levels. Ideally, a professional and independent fourth estate helps underpin democracy by disseminating accurate information, facilitating democratic discourse, and providing critical and independent checks on government authorities. Media sector programs generally involve focused support in the key directions of the legal enabling environment for free or freer media; the professional training of journalists, editors, and production staff; building local training capacities of journalism schools and mid-career training centers; management training and media business development; and support for professional and industry associations in the media sector.

Since the early-1990s, independent media programs by over 50 missions have progressively integrated evolving Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) into media support programs, adapted to local needs and infrastructure capacities. Starting with simple Internet connections and web projects in the early 1990s, media assistance programs have progressively pushed the leading edges of ICT applications in the media sector. Depending on specific country needs, current media programs generally encompass: Internet and multi-media training for journalists; specialized training for bloggers and citizen reporters; development of databases to facilitate research, information, and news story exchanges among media; support for multi-media newsrooms and platforms; media applications of cell phone technologies; legal-regulatory support for expanding electronic media rights; and much more. ICT also finds heavy applications in less advanced media markets. For example, community radio stations even in the poorest rural markets (e.g. Mali, Haiti, Timor-Leste) make more effective use of Internet information exchanges and cell-phone interactive connectivity with their audiences as the result of U.S.-supported media programs.

The success of U.S. media assistance varies, depending upon the specific program and country context In closed societies, the United States supported Internet Security Coalition (ISC) project advances sustained technical assistance to civil society organizations, independent media, and individuals whose use of ICT for expression, journalism, communications and advocacy is important for their societies, but potentially risky. ISC bridges the gap between technical specialists in the developed world and developing-world rights defenders by forging the links within the ecosystem to become a loose network that shares information on best practices and assumes the role of organically providing technical assistance. In FY 2012, the number of non-state media outlets assisted by the U.S. Government exceeded 2,700, well above the target of 1,891 and the 1,507 non-state outlets supported in FY 2011. The improved performance was due to higher than

expected support for non-state media in Armenia, Serbia and Ukraine.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Non-State News Outlets Assisted by USG								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
1,488	1,761	1,769	1,507	1,891	2,791	Above Target	1,361	990
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: HIV/AIDS

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health ($ in thousands)	**8,999,578**	**–**	**8,880,634**
HIV/AIDS	**5,893,110**	**–**	**6,000,250**

The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is the U.S. Government's initiative to help save the lives of those suffering from HIV/AIDS around the world. This historic commitment is the largest by any nation to combat a single disease internationally, and PEPFAR investments also help alleviate suffering from other diseases across the global health spectrum. PEPFAR is driven by a shared responsibility among donor and partner nations and others to make smart investments to save lives. PEPFAR is advancing this agenda in the context of stronger country ownership, with the long-term goal of transitioning host countries (inclusive of all stakeholders) to plan, oversee, manage, deliver and finance a health program responsive to the needs of their people without development assistance.

The PEPFAR program has placed a heightened emphasis on supporting the creation of an AIDS-free generation globally. Toward this goal, PEPFAR is supporting a 20 percent reduction in the number of incident HIV infections in PEPFAR priority countries in sub-Saharan Africa by the end of FY 2013 using evidence-based combination prevention – including the expansion of Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) to six million patients; increasing coverage of voluntary male circumcision, and Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) services; and procuring condoms to meet global need.

Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

Through the rapid scale-up of high-impact HIV combination prevention interventions, including Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART), the global community can ultimately achieve an AIDS-free generation. Increasing enrollment of individuals into ART programs expands the number of persons receiving life-saving medication, improves quality of life, restores families and communities, and strengthens national strategies to address wide-ranging health and non-health concerns. In addition, persons receiving these treatments are less able to transmit the virus, so incident infections will be much reduced as these programs expand.

The FY 2012 target for this indicator was exceeded by the end of FY 2012, with 5.1 million adults and

children with advanced HIV infection receiving ART. The FY 2013 target for this indicator represents the aggregate total of individual country targets for the 36 PEPFAR operating units. The FY 2013 target has been calculated on the basis of multi-year trends, implementing partner and host-country scale-up plans, and available resources. FY 2014 target projections are not yet available at the time of this publication.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of Adults and Children with Advanced HIV Infection Receiving Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	3.9M	5.0M	5.1M	Above Target	6.0	Not Available
Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in U.S. Government FACTS Info reporting system. Most of the 36 PEPFAR operating units contribute to the treatment data. The 36 operating units include Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Defense, and the Peace Corps.								
Data Quality: The data are verified through triangulation with annual reports by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) that identifies numbers of people receiving treatment. Country reports by UN agencies such as UNICEF and the UN Development Program indicate the status of such human and social indicators as life expectancy and infant and under-5 mortality rates.								

Minimum Care Services

In addition to the scale-up of combination prevention approaches, PEPFAR supports a variety of care and support interventions designed to help ensure that orphans and vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS receive treatment at the optimal time; receive needed support for prevention; receive social, spiritual, and emotional support; and remain healthy and free of opportunistic infections.

The FY 2012 result for the number of eligible adults and children provided with a minimum of one care service is on target for the fiscal year, and exceeds the legislatively-mandated target of 12 million to be achieved by the close of FY 2013. By the end of FY 2012, 15.0 million eligible adults and children were provided with a minimum of care service in accordance with global guidelines. In FY 2013, PEPFAR will continue to provide care services to eligible adults and children. The FY 2013 target represents the aggregate estimate of all PEPFAR-supported country programs based on country-specific scale-up trends for care, as well as service entry-points for HIV testing and counseling, Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART), and other services. FY 2013 target projections are based on a smooth, increasing trajectory of estimated enrollments, associated with comparable scale-up patterns for point-of-entry services. FY 2014 targets are not yet available, but will be informed by FY 2013 performance trajectories, as well as available resources.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of Eligible Adults and Children Provided with a Minimum of One Care Service								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	12.9M	15.1M	15.0M	Improved, but Target Not Met	16.5M	Not Available
Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports are captured in the U.S. Government FACTS Info reporting system. Most of the 36 Operating units contribute to the care and support data. The 36 operating units include Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Peace Corps.								
Data Quality: Data are verified through triangulation with population-based surveys of care and support for orphans and vulnerable children; program monitoring of provider-supported activities; targeted program evaluations; and management information systems that document data from patient care management, facility, community, and program management systems.								

Program Area: Tuberculosis

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health ($ in thousands)	**8,999,578**	**–**	**8,880,634**
Tuberculosis	**256,297**	**–**	**198,500**

Twenty-two developing countries account for 80 percent of the world's tuberculosis (TB) cases and in 2011, there were approximately 1.4 million deaths due to TB worldwide, including 430,000 deaths among people with HIV co-infection. World Health Organization, Global Tuberculosis Report, 2012. With a shift from 41 to 28 priority countries in FY 2012, USAID achieved significant progress in TB by providing global technical leadership and supporting the expansion of quality TB services in 28 high-burden, strategically important countries. USAID is focusing where drug resistant TB is of particular concern, and USAID's investments can be leveraged for highest impact. The most recent World Health Organization (WHO) data show that in these 28 countries, TB death and prevalence rates had decreased 34 percent and 35 percent respectively, compared to 1990, and fourteen of the 28 USAID priority countries achieved treatment success rates of 85 percent or more. Detection of all forms of TB reached 62 percent, and more than 1.35 million smear-positive TB cases were successfully treated in the focus countries. In addition, more than 44,000 multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) cases initiated treatment in USAID-supported countries.

USAID's programmatic investments in TB focus on improving the quality of basic TB services, preventing multi-drug-resistant TB and extremely drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) and supporting the scale up of MDR/XDR-TB diagnosis and treatment services in priority countries. Resources are used to support expansion of the DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short-course) strategy throughout the health system to maintain the quality of TB services and intensify case finding; strengthen health systems; address MDR-TB and TB/HIV and other challenges; engage all care providers, public and private; empower people with TB and the communities that care for them; and promote research. These comprise the six components of the internationally-recognized Stop TB Strategy promoted by the global TB community,

including USAID and WHO. In particular, USAID investments have supported the scale-up of MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment services, improved surveillance capacity, support for laboratory services to provide accurate and timely TB diagnosis, treatment support activities to ensure patients who start treatment are able to be cured and/or complete treatment, and improved infection control practices. The results achieved are expressed in terms of the contribution of U.S. resources to national TB outcomes, leveraged with funds from other donors, particularly the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria.

Two key performance indicators for USAID are the treatment success rate (TSR), and the case notification rate (CNR). For the purposes of the FY 2012 APR, USAID is reporting on contributions to the case notification rate and treatment success rate in its 28 TB priority countries.

TB Treatment Success Rate

The treatment success rate (TSR) is the percentage of new smear positive pulmonary TB cases in an annual treatment cohort that were cured and completed treatment under DOTS as reported to the national TB program. Since cure is defined by the conversion of positive to negative smear results and many cases may either be smear negative at diagnosis or unable to produce sputum after a course of treatment, success is defined by adding together all patients who met the standard definition for cure and those who completed treatment but may not have met the precise definition of cure. The TSR is defined as the proportion of new smear-positive TB patients who are either cured (as confirmed by a bacteriological test at the end of treatment) or who complete their entire course of treatment (without bacteriological confirmation of a cure) out of all patients who started treatment in a year. Due to the lengthy time needed to complete treatment and assess cure/completion, this indicator "lags" by at least one year since programs need time to compile data for the entire annual cohort.

In 1991, the World Health Assembly set a TSR target of 85 percent for each country based on the epidemiology of TB and the minimum percentage of smear positive TB patients that need to be detected and successfully treated in order to cut transmission rates enough to move towards elimination. The TSR is an outcome measurement of program quality; national TB program capacity to manage TB is demonstrated by the ability to successfully treat at least 85 percent of each annual cohort and limit the number of patients who abandon treatment, die while on treatment, or remain smear positive at the end of the regimen (fail treatment). Because TB is transmitted in the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes, effective treatment is critical to preventing the spread of TB. TB patients who do not successfully complete treatment are at higher risk for developing MDR-TB (which is resistant to the two most effective anti-TB drugs), and transmitting MDR-TB to others in their households, communities, or workplaces. As more TB patients successfully complete their treatment, there is likely to be less transmission of TB within a community, and it is less likely for a TB patient to develop and transmit MDR-TB. Tracking progress toward meeting or exceeding the 85 percent TSR target is a key indicator of how effectively programs in priority countries fight this disease. This indicator has improved steadily in high-burden countries and in countries with confirmed drug-resistant cases of TB in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

In FY 2012, the number of USAID TB priority countries changed and now consists of 28 countries that have high HIV and MDR burdens. Trends in TSR have been analyzed for these TB priority countries to set targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014. Due to the challenges of successful treatment in countries with high failure and death rates due to MDR and HIV co-infection, a one percent increase in TSR per year for FY 2013 and FY 2014 is expected in the USAID TB priority countries.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Tuberculosis								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Registered New Smear Positive Pulmonary TB Cases That Were Cured and Completed Treatment Under DOTS Nationally (Treatment Success Rate)								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	86%	86%	86%	On Target	87%	88%
Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. FY 2012 TSR trends have been reported for the following 28 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Prior year (FY 2011) results were based on TSR trend data for 20 Tier One countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe). This indicator tracks data that are two years old due to the lengthy duration of TB treatment. FY 2012 data includes treatment outcomes for the cohort of patients that began treatment in 2010.								
Data Quality: The USAID TB Program examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

TB Case Notification Rate

The TB case notification rate (CNR) refers to all new TB cases notified to WHO for a given year, expressed per 100,000 population. Beginning in FY 2011, USAID reported on case notification for all forms of TB (and not only smear positive TB as in previous years). This is due to the renewed emphasis on the need for universal access to diagnosis and treatment for all TB cases, not just smear-positive cases, to ensure better treatment outcomes and because of the rapidly changing diagnostic technologies that may ultimately result in no longer using smear status as the key TB diagnosis category.

Because effective treatment of TB patients reduces TB transmission, early detection is a key TB control strategy, and this indicator measures a program's capacity to detect and notify new cases to the national program. Since information on true incidence or prevalence of TB disease is either estimated or unlikely to be available in many countries, this indicator tracks the actual TB notifications in a country rather than a proportion of these notified cases to the estimated incidence. Trends over time in case notification usually indicate changes in program coverage and capacity to detect TB cases. Additionally, this indicator provides data for program planning and monitoring and evaluation purposes, and it should be used as a measure to guide these activities. For example, an upward trend in case notification rates can reflect an improvement in the program's ability to diagnose and report TB cases. On the other hand, in some countries, an increasing trend may be due to high rates of HIV co-infection.

The TB case notification rate allows the United States to assess trends in how many new TB cases are detected and notified to the WHO per 100,000 population per year in priority countries. In countries where case detection has not reached 100 percent, the trend in TB case notifications may indicate changes in program coverage, access to TB diagnosis, and capacity to diagnose and report TB cases. Currently, USAID TB priority countries have not yet reached 100 percent case detection, therefore an increase in TB case notifications is expected over the next few years.

In FY 2012, 120 cases per 100,000 population per year were detected in USAID TB priority countries. FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets for this indicator have been informed by trends in estimated TB incidence and TB case notification rates in the 28 TB priority countries. Out-year targets further take into consideration assumptions about the availability of new diagnostic technologies, the difficulty in finding

and correctly diagnosing the remaining cases in contexts where facility-based case finding has reached its limits, and expectations of level funding in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Tuberculosis								
Performance Indicator: Case Notification Rate in New Sputum Smear Positive Pulmonary TB Cases per 100,000 Population Nationally								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	115/100,000	117/100,000	120/100,000	Above Target	122/100,000	125/100,000
Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. This calculation includes TB case notification for the following 28 priority countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.								
Data Quality: The USAID TB Program examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Malaria

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health ($ in thousands)	**8,999,578**	**–**	**8,880,634**
Malaria	**650,000**	**–**	**670,000**

USAID supports the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) goal of halving the malaria burden in 70 percent of at-risk populations in sub-Saharan Africa, i.e. approximately 450 million people. In FY 2012, USAID's malaria projects continued to support the scale-up of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs), indoor residual spraying (IRS), appropriate malaria case management including parasitological diagnosis and treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs), and intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp). PMI now includes 19 focus countries in Africa and one regional program in the Greater Mekong sub-region. USAID also supports malaria control activities in three other countries in Africa (Burkina-Faso, Burundi, and South Sudan), as well as a regional program in Latin America.

Over the past decade, dramatic progress has been made in reducing the burden of malaria in sub-Saharan Africa. According to the World Health Organization, the estimated number of malaria deaths worldwide has fallen by over 30 percent from 985,000 in 2000 to 655,000 in 2010. The United States has played a major role in this effort and is the single largest donor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), while also contributing substantial funding to the World Bank. Dramatic increases in the coverage of malaria control measures are being documented in nationwide household surveys as a result of the contributions of PMI, prior U.S. assistance, national governments, and other donors.

During the past seven years, household ownership of at least one ITN increased from an average of 32 to 61 percent in all 15 of the original PMI focus countries. At the same time, use of an ITN among children under five more than doubled from an average of 22 to 49 percent, and similar increases have been documented for use of ITNs by pregnant women (from an average of 21 to 47 percent). In 12 of the 15 original PMI focus countries (Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia), declines in all-cause mortality rates among children under five have been observed - ranging from 16 percent (in Malawi) to 50 percent (in Rwanda). While a variety of factors may be influencing these declines, there is strong and growing evidence that malaria

prevention and treatment efforts are playing a major role in these reductions. For example, in Tanzania, where an in-depth malaria impact evaluation was carried out in FY 2012, under-five mortality fell by 45 percent - from 148 (in 1999) to 81 deaths (in 2010) per 1,000 live births. This decline occurred during a period of major improvements in malaria control policies in Tanzania, including the adoption of highly effective ACTs for malaria treatment and a massive scale-up of ITN ownership and use. The evaluation provided strong evidence that malaria interventions in Tanzania have had a positive effect on reducing mortality among children under five. Malaria impact evaluations in the 14 remaining PMI focus countries will be completed by FY 2014.

Protection Against Malaria

If used properly, ITNs are one of the best ways to prevent mosquitoes from biting individuals and infecting them with malaria. Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) is also a proven and highly effective malaria control measure if applied correctly. Measuring the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN and/or IRS) supported with PMI funds is a key indicator as to whether U.S. assistance is succeeding in extending prevention measures that are necessary to reach the goal of reducing the number of malaria deaths in 19 African countries. The expected impact of malaria ITN and/or IRS prevention measures is to reduce the number of malaria deaths in PMI countries.

PMI coordinates its procurement and distribution of ITNs with other major donors including the Global Fund, the World Bank, and UNICEF. In FY 2012, the major restructuring of the Global Fund caused many delays in grant disbursements. These delays directly impacted the number of ITNs PMI had agreed to help distribute, particularly in Nigeria. The reason for the shortfall below FY 2012 planned targets is primarily due to delays in the delivery of over 15 million Global Fund ITNs in Nigeria that PMI had agreed to distribute.

Targets for this indicator are set by estimating the number of ITNs that will be procured and/or distributed and the number of houses that will be sprayed by PMI in the following year based on Malaria Operational Plans for the 19 PMI focus countries. Funding levels and the addition of countries are also considered. Out-year targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 have been adjusted to reflect flat-lined levels of financing, and account for the remaining ITNs procured for Nigeria originally scheduled for delivery in FY 2012 that will now be delivered in early FY 2013.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Malaria								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Protected against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (Insecticide Treated Nets or Indoor Residual Spraying)								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
25M	30M	40M	58M	67M	50M	Below Target	60M	60M
Data Source: USAID program information. The 19 PMI focus countries are Angola, Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010 results reflect activities completed in all 15 PMI countries. FY 2011 results include the original 15 PMI countries as well as the addition of activities in two new PMI countries, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria. FY 2012 results include activities in the original 15 PMI countries, and the addition of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Guinea, and Zimbabwe. The estimated results account for double-counting by reducing the overall reported numbers by 10 percent, which reflects an estimated percentage of the population in PMI countries benefiting from PMI-supported IRS and ITNs. FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets for this indicator are set by estimating the number of ITNs that will be procured and/or distributed and the number of houses that will be sprayed by PMI in the following year based on Malaria Operational Plans for the 19 PMI focus countries.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each operating unit must document the methodology for conducting DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5; link: http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Other Public Health Threats

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health ($ in thousands)	**8,999,578**	**–**	**8,880,634**
Other Public Health Threats	**118,411**	**–**	**115,364**

More than one billion people suffer globally from the severe disfigurement, disability, and blindness caused by neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations that lack access to safe water, sanitation, and essential medicines. They cause sickness and disability, contribute to childhood malnutrition, compromise children's mental and physical development, and can result in blindness and severe disfigurement. In addition, the impact of loss of productivity due to poor health is considerable. Seven of the most prevalent NTDs – lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), schistosomiasis (snail fever), trachoma (eye infection), onchocerciasis (river blindness), and three soil-transmitted helminthes (hookworm, roundworm, and whipworm) can be controlled using single dose medication to all eligible individuals in an affected community at regular intervals. Since the approach to addressing these diseases is similar, an integrated delivery strategy for mass drug administration is utilized that is safe, highly effective, and cost efficient.

USAID's NTD response is directed to achieve the goal of reducing the prevalence of seven NTDs by 50 percent among 70 percent of the affected populations in USAID's NTD focus countries, and will be contributing to the elimination of onchocerciasis in Latin America, the elimination of lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma globally.

Neglected Tropical Disease Treatments

Neglected tropical disease treatments are defined as the age and height appropriate dosage of a NTD specific drug administered to an eligible person in a defined geographic area. Each drug dose is counted as a unique treatment such that an individual may receive multiple treatments if treated for multiple diseases. The number of treatments is based on population coverage at district level for at risk populations as determined by district-level mapping, mass drug administration coverage, and rounds of coverage. The expected impact of the delivery of NTDs treatments through U.S.-funded programs is a reduction in the number and percentage of individuals of the target population at risk for lymphatic filariasis and trachoma.

In FY 2012, 103,800,000 treatments were recorded to have been delivered as of September 30, 2012; however data collection and analysis is still ongoing for mass drug administrations completed in the fourth quarter of FY 2012, and these results are expected in mid-FY 2013. The anticipated final FY 2012 result will likely still be short by 27 million treatments as USAID's Mali program was forced to stop due to the military coup d'état. This indicator captures the number of NTD treatments delivered for the following countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Other Public Health Threats								
Performance Indicator: Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) Treatments Delivered through USG-funded Programs								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
58.0M	130.6M	160.7M	186.7M	164.0M	103.8M	Below Target	150.0M	168.0M
Data Source: This indicator is for the number of NTD treatments delivered for the following countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda.								
Data Quality: The USAID Neglected Tropical Diseases Program verifies all third-party data collected at the national level for this indicator.								

Program Area: Maternal and Child Health

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health ($ in thousands)	**8,999,578**	–	**8,880,634**
Maternal and Child Health	**919,535**	**–**	**952,936**

In 2010, an estimated 287,000 women died during and following pregnancy and childbirth from largely preventable complications, and millions more women suffer debilitating pregnancy-related injuries, disabilities, and infections. Nearly 6.9 million children under five years of age died in 2012, many from easily treatable or vaccine-preventable conditions.

In FY 2012, USAID played a key role in advancing global progress toward goals to end preventable maternal and child deaths through innovation and research, providing technical support to countries, and exerting global leadership. A strong demonstration of USAID's technical leadership in maternal and child health was the June 2012 Child Survival Call to Action—a high-level forum convened by the governments of Ethiopia, India, and the United States, in collaboration with UNICEF, which challenged the world community to reduce child mortality to 20 or fewer child deaths per 1,000 live births in every country by 2035. Reaching this historic target will save an additional 45 million children's lives by 2035. USAID used

the momentum of the Child Survival Call to Action and its follow-on initiative, *A Promise Renewed* to focus on five countries that collectively account for one-half of global child deaths and started working with governments in Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, and India to sharpen plans and accelerate efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality. USAID is also accelerating health assistance to other USAID priority countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, prioritizing budgets and committing to action plans to end preventable child and maternal deaths and is supporting GAVI to ensuring increased immunization against vaccine-preventable diseases.

Skilled Birth Attendants

The United States is working in selected countries to end preventable maternal deaths by bringing integrated, comprehensive programs to address women's health needs from conception to 42 days following delivery. USAID programs take into account and address cultural and financial factors that limit utilization of life-saving care. In FY 2012, USAID resources focused on high-impact maternal interventions with support for essential health system and human resource improvements. Having a skilled attendant at birth is a critical component of efforts to reduce maternal mortality. Most non-abortion-related maternal deaths happen during labor and delivery or within the first few days following delivery.

Global coverage in the use of skilled birth attendants across 28 USAID-assisted countries increased from 50.0 percent in FY 2011 to 51.1 percent in FY 2012. FY 2013 and FY 2014 target projections are based on level funding and the provision of accelerated technical assistance to 28 USAID MCH priority countries. To help support continued increases in skilled birth attendant coverage, USAID will continue to work in close collaboration with host country governments to help train, deploy, and motivate skilled birth attendants, in addition to strengthening existing systems for quality management and quality improvement.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Maternal and Child Health								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Births Attended by a Skilled Doctor, Nurse or Midwife								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
46.7%	47.8%	48.9%	50.0%	50.0%	51.1%	Above Target	52.2%	53.3%
Data Source: FY 2007-2012 results, and out-year targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 have been projected based on Demographic Health Survey and Census Bureau data for the following 28 USAID MCH priority countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia.								
Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) Vaccinations

USAID is continuing to expand coverage and access to vaccines which have the greatest potential impact on child survival. Coverage of child immunization through regular programs, rather than special campaigns, improves overall immunization status. Adequate Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) coverage contributes to reduced child morbidity and mortality by protecting children from contracting these diseases and preventing transmission.

The DPT3 vaccine coverage rate refers to the percentage of children under five years of age in developing countries who receive all three doses of the vaccine at any time before the Demographic and Health Survey

(DHS) is completed. DPT3 coverage projections have been formulated based on 2012 population data for children 0-4 years. FY 2012 results for this indicator are derived from a linear interpolation of data from USAID MCH priority countries with two or more data points using a DHS, Multi-Cluster Indicator Survey, or other acceptable data sources at the time of the update. FY 2012 results, as well as FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets, are based on projections for the 28 MCH Priority countries. In FY 2012, 60.8 percent DPT 3 coverage was achieved, amounting to a 1.5 percent increase in DPT3 coverage from prior year estimations. Improvements in DPT3 coverage are reflective of improvements in the overall health system in these countries.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Maternal and Child Health								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Children who Receive DPT3 Vaccine by 12 Months of Age								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
57.3%	58.9%	59.0%	59.9%	59.9%	60.8%	Above Target	61.6%	62.3%
Data Source: FY 2007-2012 results and out-year targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 have been projected based on Demographic Health Survey and Census Bureau data for the following 28 USAID-assisted countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia.								
Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Family Planning and Reproductive Health

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health ($ in thousands)	**8,999,578**	**–**	**8,880,634**
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	**638,482**	**–**	**635,356**

Recent estimates indicate that 222 million women in developing countries have an unmet need for family planning, which translates annually into 54 million unintended pregnancies, 26 million abortions, 1.1 million newborn deaths, and 79,000 maternal deaths. Continuing high fertility also places rapidly expanding demands on other social sector and political systems, economic growth, and the environment. In response, USAID advances and supports family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) programs worldwide through field-driven program design and implementation, comprehensive technical support, timely and authoritative research, global leadership, and high-impact partnerships designed to expand access to high quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services, in order to reduce unintended pregnancy and promote healthy reproductive behaviors.

Family planning is an efficient and cost-effective response to the serious public health issues of child and maternal mortality as well as a necessary intervention for achievement of the demographic dividend. USAID contributes directly to the goals of both *A Promise Renewed*, the global effort led by UNICEF and USAID to end preventable child deaths, and *FP2020*, the global effort led by the U.K.'s Department for International Development and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to enable 120 million more women to access and use modern contraception by 2020.

USAID works with governments to achieve supportive policies to enable more women access to family planning services and encourage country governments to take ownership of development. As a result of USAID-supported work, the governments of Tanzania and Nigeria created line items for family planning in

their budgets and increased spending for family planning. USAID programs worked with the Ministries of Health and advocacy groups in Liberia and Nigeria to revise national service delivery guidelines to permit Community Health Workers to administer injectable contraceptives. That brings to seven the number of African countries that now permit this practice, increasing women's access to a broader range of contraceptive options. USAID uses a variety of indicators to assess program progress and contributions towards planned health outcomes, including monitoring trends in modern method contraceptive prevalence and age at first birth across USAID-assisted countries.

Contraceptive Use

Increased contraceptive use leads to decreases in unintended pregnancies and abortion rates and slows population growth over time. The modern method contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) measures the percentage of in-union women of reproductive age (15-49 years) using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. The average MCPR is defined as the sum of the estimated annual MCPRs across all target countries as a proportion of the number of target countries. Annual country estimates of MCPR are derived through moving averages using all available data points from Demographic and Reproductive Health Surveys (DHS/RHS) as well as FY 2012 population data. Estimates for future years are derived through linear extrapolation based on the last two available data points.

A 1.1 percent increase in MCPR was achieved across USAID-assisted FP/RH countries between 2011 and 2012. Planned targets for FY 2012 were exceeded. Two FP/RH countries (Peru and Honduras) are on track to graduate from the USAID FP/RH program based on a continued upward trajectory in their MCPRs. Countries are considered for graduation once they reach a MCPR of 50 percent and a total fertility rate of 3.0. Experience suggests that a country with a strong family planning program can expect to achieve and sustain a 1-2 percentage point annual change in MCPR. Targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 build on this historical pattern and were adjusted to take into account FY 2012 funding projected FY 2013-funding levels.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: MCPR: Modern Method Contraceptive Prevalence Rate								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
26.4%	27.3%	28.4%	29.8%	30.8%	30.9%	Above Target	31.9%	32.8%
Data Source: FY 2012 results and FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets have been projected using Demographic and Reproductive Health Survey data for the following USAID-assisted countries: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India (UP), Kenya, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. FY 2012 results and FY 2013, FY 2014, and FY 2014 targets are based on: 1) the number of countries receiving >= $2 million in FP/RH in FY 2008 and with two or more Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) or DHS data points available at the time of reporting.								
Data Quality: The USAID Office of Population and Reproductive Health examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

First Birth under 18

Delaying the age of first birth helps slow population growth by lengthening the time between generations. In addition, early childbearing has multiple detrimental health and non-health consequences. Women who give birth before the age of 18 are more likely to suffer from obstetric fistula, acquire HIV, and die in childbirth than women who initiate childbearing at older ages. Their children are also more likely to experience serious health consequences. Furthermore, early childbearing is associated with lower levels of education, higher rates of poverty, and higher incidences of domestic violence and sexual abuse.

This indicator measures the proportion of women who had a first birth below the age of 18 among women aged 18-24 at the time of the survey. The average percentage of women aged 20-24 who had a first birth before the age of 18 is equal to the sum of the estimated annual percentage of women aged 20-24 who had a first birth before the age of 18 across all target countries divided by the number of target countries. Annual country estimates of early childbearing are derived through moving averages using all available data points from DHS/RHS surveys. Estimates for years beyond the last available data point are derived through linear extrapolation based on the last two available data points.

Planned targets for this indicator were exceeded in FY 2012; consistent with historical trends for this indicator, a 0.7 percent reduction was achieved in first births to women under the age of 18 across USAID-assisted FP/RH countries. Targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 build on this historical pattern and were adjusted to take into account projected funding levels in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: First Birth under 18								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
23.8%	23.9%	24.4%	24.0%	23.6%	23.3%	Above Target	23%	22.7%
Data Source: Demographic and Reproductive Health Survey data for the following USAID-assisted countries: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India (UP), Kenya, Jordan, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. FY 2012 results and FY 2013, FY 2014, and FY 2014 targets have been estimated based the following criteria: 1) the number of countries receiving >= $2 million in FP/RH in FY 2008 and with two or more RHS/DHS data points available at the time of reporting.								
Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Water Supply and Sanitation

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health ($ in thousands)	**8,999,578**	**–**	**8,880,634**
Water Supply and Sanitation	**275,055**	**–**	**161,524**

The U.S. Government, through the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005, is committed to using its foreign assistance resources to help achieve a water-secure world where people and countries have reliable and sustainable access to an acceptable quantity and quality of water to meet human, livelihood, production, and ecosystem needs. Access to reliable water supply and sanitation is achieved through diverse approaches, including both direct support for small- and large-scale infrastructure development and indirect support through institutional development, community-based systems, facilitation of private supply

of products and services, and financing to ensure long-term sustainability and expansion of access. The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target is to reduce the proportion of people without access to an improved water supply by half by 2015 relative to the FY 1990 baseline, and globally this MDG was met in 2010, according to the 2012 update. <http://www.unicef.org/media/files/>WHO/UNICEF JMP Report 2012.pdf Nevertheless, there are still 780 million people without access to an improved water source, with greater levels of access shown to be in urban areas among higher socioeconomic populations. Sanitation has even less coverage, with over 2.5 billion people lacking access to basic sanitation. USAID's new Water Strategy, to be announced in March 2013, prioritizes investments in sanitation to address this gap.

Access to an Improved Water Source

Improved drinking water sources, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, are ones that by nature of their construction or through active intervention are protected from outside contamination, and in particular, from contamination with fecal matter. These sources include: piped water into a dwelling, plot, or yard; public tap/standpipe; tube well or borehole; a protected dug well; a protected spring; or rainwater collection. All other sources are considered to be "unimproved." Unimproved drinking water sources, according to the JMP, are: an unprotected dug well; unprotected spring; cart with small tank/drum; tanker truck; surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel); and bottled water.

Per the WHO/UNICEF JMP definition for the percent of households using an improved water source, acceptable country-level data sources include the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), WHO/UNICEF Multi-Cluster Indicator Survey, or any high-quality national level data collected by the host government or other donors. USAID-assisted countries (Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia, and Mozambique) reporting household-level survey results through the FY 2012 Performance Plan and Report achieved an average of 50 percent coverage in FY 2012. Two of the four countries with FY 2012 target and FY 2012 result data points (Indonesia and Liberia) achieved an average of 37.5 percent coverage. Based on FY 2012 performance, an increasing trajectory in improved water source coverage is projected in these USAID-assisted countries in FY 2013 and FY 2014, with planned targets of 38.48 and 39.46, respectively.

In anticipation of future out-year reporting, four additional countries specified FY 2012 baselines and out-year targets for improved household-level water source access: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Kenya, and Madagascar. USAID will provide continued technical support on WSSH-related programs, with Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, and Global Health Programs funding also contributing to these country-level outcomes.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Water Supply and Sanitation								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Households Using an Improved Drinking Water Source								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.5%	Data Not Available	38.48%	39.46%
Data Source: DHS, WHO/UNICEF MICS or other survey results, as reported through the FY 2012 Performance Plan and Report module in the US Government FACTS Info reporting system. This data presentation is based on the following list of countries with a minimum of two data points for comparison (FY 2012 target and FY 2012 result): Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia, and Mozambique. FY 2012 targets are not available for all countries that reported FY 2012 PPR results through the US Government FACTS Info Reporting System. In line with global WHO JMP trends, a .98 percent average rate of change was used to extrapolate out-year targets for the percent of households using an improved water source.								
Data Quality: The USAID Maternal and Child Health Program reviews and verifies data submitted by USAID operating units through the FY 2012 Performance Plan and Report.								

Access to Improved Sanitation

Improved sanitation is defined as a facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact, and facilities shared between two or more households are not considered improved under this definition. Use of an improved sanitation facility by households is strongly linked to decreases in the incidence of diarrheal disease among household members, especially among children under age five. Diarrhea remains the second leading cause of child deaths worldwide. This indicator is useful in tracking the contribution of USG-funded activities to the MDGs.

A total of six countries reported household-level survey results for the percent of households using an improved sanitation facility through the FY 2012 Performance Plan and Report: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia, Mozambique, and Nepal. An average of 26.3 percent coverage was achieved among households reporting the use of an improved sanitation facility across these six USAID-assisted countries in FY 2012. Three of the six countries with FY 2012 target and FY 2012 result data points (namely, Burkina Faso, Indonesia and Liberia) achieved an average of 12.6 percent coverage in the percent of household using an improved sanitation facility. Based on FY 2012 performance, an increasing trajectory in improved household-level sanitation facility coverage is projected in these USAID-assisted countries in FY 2013 and FY 2014, with out-year targets of 14.46 and 16.46, respectively. In addition to the afore-mentioned countries, Guatemala, Kenya, Liberia, and Madagascar also established FY 2012 baselines and out-year targets for improved sanitation facility access.

While FY 2012 Water Supply Sanitation and Health (WSSH) standard indicators were revised and improved to facilitate reporting on WSSH-related activities at country-level, not all missions have made the change to these new indicators. Other WSSH activities covered by mission-level custom indicators are not captured in this summary. USAID will provide continued technical support on WSSH-related programs, with Development Assistance, Economic Support Fund, and Global Health Programs funding also contributing to these country-level outcomes.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Water Supply and Sanitation								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Households Using an Improved Sanitation Facility								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.0%	12.6%	Below Target	14.46%	16.46%
Data Source: DHS, WHO/UNICEF MICS, or other survey results, as reported through the FY 2012 Performance Plan and Report module in the US Government FACTS Info reporting system. This data presentation is based on the following list of countries with a minimum of two data points for comparison (FY 2012 target and FY 2012 result) in the FY 2012 PPR: Burkina Faso, Indonesia and Liberia. FY 2012 targets are not available for all countries that reported FY 2012 PPR results through the US Government FACTS Info Reporting System. In line with global WHO JMP trends, a 1.86 percent average rate of change was used to extrapolate FY 2013 and FY 2014 out-year targets for the percent of households using an improved sanitation facility.								
Data Quality: The USAID Maternal and Child Health Program reviews and verifies data submitted by USAID operating units through the FY 2012 Performance Plan and Report.								

Program Area: Nutrition

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Health ($ in thousands)	**8,999,578**	**–**	**8,880,634**
Nutrition	**190,608**	**–**	**99,554**

Globally, 170 million children are chronically undernourished. Undernutrition contributes to more than a third of under-five deaths globally. Undernutrition is the underlying cause of death of more than 2.6 million children and 100,000 mothers every year. The damage caused by undernutrition to physical growth and brain development in pregnancy and early childhood is irreversible. It leads to permanently reduced cognitive function and physical capacity through adulthood. Lost productivity due to undernutrition can cost developing economies between 2.0 and 3.0 percent of their gross domestic product annually. However, this cycle is preventable. Improving nutrition can reduce child and maternal mortality and morbidity as well as chronic diseases later in life, lift families out of poverty, and contribute to long-term economic growth. With nutrition as the interface, long-term links can be forged and mutual benefits realized from U.S. investments in agriculture, health, and humanitarian assistance.

Nutrition is a key component of both Feed the Future (FTF) and the Global Health Initiative (GHI), as well as the Food for Peace programs. USAID aims to prevent and treat undernutrition through a comprehensive package of maternal and child nutrition interventions, focusing on the 1,000 days from pregnancy to age two. To help address this challenge, our programs support country-led efforts to ensure the availability of affordable, quality foods, the promotion of breastfeeding and improved feeding practices, micronutrient supplementation and community-based management of acute malnutrition. Since rising incomes do not necessarily translate into a reduction in undernutrition, USAID is supporting specific efforts geared towards better child nutrition outcomes, including broader nutrition education targeting not only mothers, but fathers, grandmothers and other caregivers.

Maternal Anemia Prevalence

Anemia is strongly associated with maternal mortality, and can contribute to premature birth and low birth weight. Iron deficiency anemia is the most common type of anemia affecting millions of girls and women in developing countries. Anemia is most often caused by poor diet and is exacerbated by infectious diseases, particularly malaria and intestinal parasites.

As part of a comprehensive nutrition strategy, USAID's programs aim to improve the nutritional status of women and children through targeted investments in the highest burden countries. The programs work across health and agriculture to improve the nutritional status of women and children. FY 2012 performance was above target, with a 1.2 percent reduction in the prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age achieved across 15 GHI and FTF-assisted countries between FY 2011 and FY 2012.

Annual results for this indicator are calculated using population weighted rolling averages for assisted countries. FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets are based on out-year projections using this population weighted rolling average methodology, and are consistent with activity plans and similar levels of out-year funding in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Nutrition								
Performance Indicator: Prevalence of Anemia among Women of Reproductive Age								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	46.0%	N/A	41.4%	41.4%	40.9%	Above Target	40.4%	39.9%
Data Source: Demographic and Health Survey, Micronutrient Initiative and Census Bureau data (for population weights) for the following USAID Nutrition Program and FTF priority countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.								
Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Underweight Children

Reducing the prevalence of underweight children under five years old is an indicator of global progress towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Over 100 million children worldwide, or one in every six children, are underweight. Underweight prevalence has decreased since 1990 from one in three children to one in four. But in the wake of the recent fluctuations in food prices and continued drought in areas such as the Sahel and Horn of Africa, these gains are threatened.

FY 2012 results for the prevalence of underweight children under five years of age across GHI and FTF-assisted countries were estimated using 2012 underweight population data collected through the Demographic and Health Survey. Population-weighted rolling averages for GHI and FTF-assisted countries are calculated annually based on the availability of new survey data points.

In FY 2012, a 22.0 percent prevalence of underweight children under five years of age was achieved across the seventeen GHI and FTF assisted countries, amounting to a 3.9 percent reduction from FY 2011. This better than anticipated result represents almost a full percentage point reduction in underweight prevalence, and is indicative of the accelerated progress being made towards achieving MDG 1. In a high burden country, one percentage point represents thousands of children who are better nourished compared to one year ago.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Nutrition								
Performance Indicator: Prevalence of Underweight Children under Five Years of Age								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	22.9%	22.9%	22%	Above Target	21.3%	20.6%
Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for the following USAID Nutrition Program and FTF priority countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. FY 2012 and prior year results were recalculated based on country with at least two survey data points. Population-weighted rolling averages are based on the new data projections for FY 2011 and FY 2012; out-year targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 have also been estimated based on this population-weighted rolling average methodology.								
Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Basic Education

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Education ($ in thousands)	**1,062,160**	**0**	**723,261**
Basic Education	**803,404**	**0**	**501,355**

The United States promotes equitable, accountable, and sustainable formal and non-formal education systems. Investment in basic education focuses on improving early childhood education, primary education, and secondary education, delivered in formal or non-formal settings. It includes literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills programs for youth and adults.

The USAID Education Strategy 2011-2015 is focused on three main goals: 1) improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades by 2015; 2) improved ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to generate workforce skills relevant to a country's development goals; and 3) increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners by 2015.

Primary Enrollment Rate

In the Basic Education sector, the United States assesses its performance based on the primary net enrollment rate (NER) for a sample of countries receiving basic education funds. NER is a measure of access to schooling among the official primary school-age group. It is expressed as a percentage of the total primary school-age population. A high NER denotes a high degree of participation of the official school-age population. Although finding accurate global education indicators is difficult, NER is generally seen as the most reliable measure and so was chosen as an overall indicator of education outcome and impact. Although USAID is certainly not solely responsible for supporting increases in enrollment rates, there is plausible attribution for this meaningful performance indicator. USAID targets and results are based on a sub-sample of ten countries across regions: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zambia.

U.S. foreign assistance supports an increase in NER through a variety of activities designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning which help reduce barriers to student attendance and promote effective classroom practices. High NERs lead to increases in school completion rates and thus higher educational attainment within the overall population. Countries with an educated population are more likely to

experience improvements in health and economic growth. Since FY 2002, NERs have improved steadily in countries receiving U.S. assistance. In FY 2012, the United States fell below the target of 83 percent for the NER. There were notable increases in Pakistan and Yemen, but slight decreases in Guatemala, Ethiopia, Honduras, Senegal, and Zambia.

The FY 2013 and FY 2014 targets are both set at 83 percent in part to reflect concerns that the overall global economic downturn has reduced the level of funding for activities that contribute to improving NER. Additionally, basic education programming is shifting, in line with the USAID Education Strategy, from increasing access to improving quality. While these shifts are occurring overall, programs in crisis and conflict environments will continue to support access. In general, the rate of increase will slow as countries approach 100 percent enrollment, while the remaining unenrolled population then becomes the most difficult and expensive to reach.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Basic Education								
Performance Indicator: Primary Net Enrollment Rate (NER)								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
78.6%	78.9%	85.2%	81.8%	83.0%	82%	Below Target	77%	77%
Data Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), which is responsible for collecting global education data. The USAID targets and results are based on a sub-sample of 10 countries across regions: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zambia.								
Data Quality: Data comes from the acknowledged third party organization (in this case a multilateral) responsible for collecting and maintaining global education data. Each country reports their country level data to the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, which reviews all data for errors. Because of lags at each stage, there is a two year delay in reporting. Problems with reliability remain with all global education data, and data is often delayed or missing for countries. However, this is the most straightforward and widely-used indicator for assessment and interpretation.								

Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations ($ in thousands)	**402,031**	**–**	**339,617**

Social services and assistance programs play an important role in reducing poverty, offering targeted assistance to meet basic needs for vulnerable populations and increasing community and individual assets for sustainable development. Activities in this area address factors that place individuals at risk for poverty, exclusion, neglect, or victimization. Examples include programs that provide wheelchairs and support for people with disabilities, support for war victims, and assistance for displaced children and orphans (other than in HIV/AIDS programs).

Under Public Law 109-95, the Secretariat for the U.S. Government Special Advisor for Orphans and Vulnerable Children promotes a comprehensive, coordinated, and effective response on the part of the U.S. Government to the world's most vulnerable children. Social assistance programs help people gain access to opportunities that support their full and productive participation in society so they rebound from temporary adversity, cope with chronic poverty, reduce their vulnerability, and increase self-reliance.

The following representative indicator tracks improvements in the coverage of a nation’s social service and social assistance programs for vulnerable people.

Social Assistance Beneficiaries

The U.S. Government provides social services through a number of special funds. Specifically, the Special Programs Addressing the Needs of Survivors (SPANS) consists of five congressionally-directed programs targeted to reduce the risks and reinforce the capacities of communities, local NGOs, and governments to provide services and protection for vulnerable groups (e.g. vulnerable children, victims of war and torture, and people with disabilities). In FY 2012, SPANS exceeded the targets established for the funds and provided direct assistance and training to 3,343,284 children and adults in nine countries and the West Bank and Gaza.

The higher than expected number of beneficiaries reached with U.S.-supported assistance was due to an expansion of services to vulnerable populations in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Tanzania. Targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are determined by funding estimates and previous experience but are conservative due to changes in programming in several of the countries reporting.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefitting from USG-Supported Social Assistance Programming								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
3,535,001	3,485,079	4,148,088	3,064,461	2,787,848	3,343,284	Above Target	2,167,794	1,788,929
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Armenia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Tanzania, West Bank and Gaza and USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth ($ in thousands)	**688,821**	**–**	**295,133**

A solid macroeconomic foundation for broad-based growth consists of sound fiscal and monetary policies, capable institutions, and governments' abilities to use these tools to manage the economy. U.S. assistance works to strengthen these foundations by establishing a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment that encourages the private sector to make productivity-enhancing investments. Countries with open, competitive economies tend to experience more rapid growth without sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution. Those with greater debt burdens are often forced to prioritize budget expenditures, resulting in spending cuts that damage programs important to the public good such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. These programs benefit the most marginalized and poorest citizens. The United States provides technical assistance and training to support the design and implementation of key macroeconomic reforms in money and banking policy, fiscal policy, trade and exchange rate policy, and national income accounting, measurement, and analysis.

Fiscal Deficit Progress

To maintain a macroeconomic environment that fosters growth, countries must have sound fiscal policies that balance stability and societal needs. The fiscal deficit to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio is one of the most accepted measures to assess a nation's debt burden and fiscal policy. It is defined by general government net lending over borrowing expressed as a percentage of GDP, and it is calculated as revenue minus total expenditure (averaged over three years to reduce fluctuations). Countries with modest fiscal deficits provide greater reassurance to private investors and do not crowd out private borrowers from domestic banking and capital markets. Countries with high fiscal deficits and large debt burdens are often forced to prioritize budget expenditures, resulting in spending cuts that damage programs important to the public good such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. These programs benefit the poorest and most marginalized citizens.

Fiscal deficit data is collected for 18 countries where there is significant current or historic concern about fiscal performance, and where U.S. assistance leverages or implements projects in the Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth Program Area funded in FY 2006- FY 2008 (to allow for a lag in observable impact) to help keep prices stable and correct or avoid fiscal imbalance. For example, U.S. programs provide technical assistance to raise "domestic resource mobilization" from tax and customs collections. Results are expressed as the percent of these countries that have managed to keep their average government cash deficit no larger than 3.0 percent of GDP for the previous three calendar years. Therefore, the result reported for FY 2011 of 50.0 percent is the percent of the 18 countries that kept their fiscal deficit in check from 2008-2010.

This result shows a decline in the number of countries with 'low deficits' due to the impact of the global financial crisis of 2008 and prolonged recession in Western Europe and the United States -- which have slowed economic growth and reduced tax revenues in many additional countries. The recession also increased fiscal deficits where government spending increased temporarily to replace private spending. The impact of the crisis in 2008 and 2009 continued to impact results for FY 2011. Preliminary information suggests that the unfavorable trend for this indicator has continued in CY 2011 and 2012, requiring us to set modest expectations for the FY 2012 and 2013 targets. Nonetheless, USAID programs continue efforts to help client countries raise needed revenue and focus expenditures. Progress has been made in some key USAID partner countries (Afghanistan), new efforts are under way in others (Philippines); whereas political will has been lacking in several key countries (Egypt and critically so in Pakistan) to deal forcefully with major imbalances.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth								
Performance Indicator: Three-Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
72.2%	72.2%	66.7%	50%	66.7%	N/A	Data Not Available	50%	60%
Data Source: World Bank's World Development Indicators: Government cash surplus/deficit as a percent of GDP. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Ukraine.								
Data Quality: World Development Indicators are part of the World Bank's annual compilation of data about development. There is usually a one-year time delay in data reported such that data reported for FY 2011 reflects achievements in the 2010 CY. CY 2011 data are not yet available for FY 2012 results. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. Prior year data is updated in light of new information. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine the data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. This is a more accurate calculation than the average that was used in prior years. Updated numbers reflect the new calculation method.								

Inflation Rate

A low and steady rate of inflation is favored by most economists. Therefore, results are expressed as the percent of these countries registering an inflation rate of 5 percent or lower plus those with higher rates that have registered a rate of inflation lower than in the previous year, indicating progress toward that target. While significant progress was recorded in FY 2008 (reporting the previous CY results), none of these countries was able to keep price inflation below 5 percent during CY 2008 (reported for FY 2009), as global food prices shot up abruptly in response to supply disruptions in major food- producing regions. Efforts by most of these countries to bring domestic inflation back under control and a rebound of global food production in CY 2009 and CY 2010 have led to improved performance. However, progress in controlling inflation was not as fast as expected, as the number of these countries keeping inflation below 5% fell from 12 in CY 2010 to only 6 in CY 2011, and the number reducing inflation from higher than 5% fell from 18 to 16. The U.S. Government will continue to provide technical assistance in fiscal and monetary management, with the aim of helping a majority of assisted countries maintain macroeconomic stability.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth								
Performance Indicator: Inflation Rate, Consumer Prices, Annual								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
51.7%	0.0%	86.7%	53.1%	60.0%	50%	Below Target	55%	60%
Data Source: World Bank's World Development Indicators: Inflation, consumer prices (annual %). This indicator is monitored for 32 countries that received USAID assistance in the Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth Program Area funded in FY 2006 - 2008.								
Data Quality: World Development Indicators are part of the World Bank's annual compilation of data on development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies IMF or World Bank if erroneous data are published. Calculation is the percent of USAID assisted countries with inflation rates at or below 5 percent or making progress toward that benchmark.								

Tax Administration and Compliance

Improved tax administration and compliance is linked to economic growth. When governments have more internally generated funds, they can invest in infrastructure, public services and social services that promote economic activity and productivity. A good tax system generates more income that a poorly designed or administered one. This indicator tracks the percent increase in tax collections that may result from U.S. programs to facilitate tax reform and reduce non-compliance with tax laws. Improved tax administration is most effective when it includes more complete audit and investigation coverage, better, modern customs enforcement and increased efficiency in tax submission and collection procedures.

Results for FY 2012 exceeded the target largely due to much higher than expected tax compliance in South Sudan. FY 2013 and 2014 targets reflect the desired outcome of U.S. programming and are also based on historic trends and growth rates in countries reporting.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth								
Performance Indicator: Tax Administration and Compliance Improved (% Increase in Tax Collections) as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.0%	72%	Above Target	25%	11%
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Plans and Reports from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Egypt, Georgia, South Sudan, and West Bank and Gaza as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Trade and Investment

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Trade and Investment ($ in thousands)	**163,149**	**–**	**171,651**

Trade and investment are the principal mechanisms through which global market forces of competition, specialization, human resource development, technology transfer, and scientific and technological innovation raise disposable income and generate growth. The United States promotes increases on both multilateral and bilateral levels through technical assistance and training in effectively negotiating and implementing trade agreements and trade preference programs, including related labor and environmental provisions. Programs also assist developing countries' citizens to benefit from bilateral, regional, and global trade and investment opportunities.

Export/Import of Goods

Greater engagement in international trade can increase a country's per capita income, often dramatically. Developing countries that successfully integrated into the global economy enjoyed per capita income increases, while countries that limited their participation in the global economy in the 1990s experienced economic decline. Research confirms that countries can boost the ability of their companies to compete more effectively in trade if they promote efficient import/export procedures that reduce the cost of doing business. Reducing the time it takes to import and export goods improves the price competitiveness of traded goods on average one percentage point for each day saved and as much as four percentage points per day. Efficient movement of inputs and timely delivery of exports to clients are key determinants of private sector competitiveness, productivity, and wage growth.

The data in the table below represent the aggregate average time to comply with import and export procedures (in days) for 13 countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance with a specific trade facilitation focus. Monitoring this average across countries allows the U.S. Government to measure the aggregate performance of its programs that strive to improve the trade and investment environment for businesses in these countries and regions. The FY 2012 target of 70 days was met. Because the average refers to results for 13 countries, average progress is unlikely to be large unless many countries take actions designed to improve performance at the same time. Because the targets are sums of days to import and days to export, superior performance in FY 2012 on days to export is submerged in the ongoing difficulties many countries still have with respect to days to import.

Since FY 2008, the time it takes to fulfill import/export procedures has steadily fallen from 77 days to 70 days, indicating a significant improvement in the Trade and Investment Program Area. Future progress is likely to slow down as progress on some countries may have reached a plateau. In the future, assistance will focus on removing impediments to efficient port procedures, such as improving port handling, establishing efficient international border posts, and introducing modern risk-management systems. The impact of these activities will take longer to realize time savings. Targets for reductions in FY 2013 and FY 2014 are accordingly more modest than those for prior years.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Trade and Investment								
Performance Indicator: Time to Export/Import (Days)								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
77 days	74 days	72 days	72 days	70 days	70 days	On Target	69 days	68 days
Data Source: World Bank, Doing Business Report. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Haiti Botswana, Macedonia, Columbia, Ghana, Tajikistan, Indonesia, and Guatemala. The values are the average time to comply with export procedures (days) and the time to comply with import procedures (days). Global reporting of this data started in FY 2005 but did not cover all listed countries until 2008.								
Data Quality: The World Bank Doing Business Project provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 183 economies. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. Prior year numbers are often updated/corrected post publication.								

Reducing the number of different documents required in cross border trade is key to maximizing the improved efficiency that trade generates as a basis for faster economic growth and poverty reduction. These documents can include pre-shipment inspection certificates, insurance certificates, bills of lading/airway bills, certificates of origin, invoices, packing lists, weight certificates, and export and import licenses. The target of 6 documents for FY 2012 was not met, as there was no change in the average number of documents (7) required to export.

As above, the data in the table below represent the aggregate average number of documents required to export goods across borders for the 13 countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance with a specific trade facilitation focus. Monitoring this average across countries allows the U.S. Government to measure the aggregate performance of its programs that strive to improve the trade and investment environment for businesses in these countries and regions.

The better performing country results are in the range of 4-6 documents. All 13 countries in the sample should ideally be within this range by 2015 to meet explicit efficiency and cost reduction objectives, but are very unlikely to achieve such aspirations. Accordingly, projections for FY 2013 and 2014 are 6 documents.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Trade and Investment								
Performance Indicator: Number of Documents Required to Export Goods Across Borders Decreased								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
8 docs	8 docs	8 docs	7 docs	6 docs	7 docs	Above Target	6 docs	6 docs
Data Source: World Bank, Doing Business Report. The number of documents needed to export goods across borders is reported by country under the Trading Across Borders topic. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Haiti, Botswana, Macedonia, Columbia, Ghana, Tajikistan, Indonesia, and Guatemala.								
Data Quality: The World Bank Doing Business Project provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 183 economies. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published.								

Program Area: Financial Sector

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Financial Sector ($ in thousands)	**143,678**	**–**	**108,604**

A sound financial system is critical to economic development. It mobilizes capital for productive private sector investment while providing the resources needed to fund essential government services such as education and health care. The United States is committed to improving financial sector governance, accounting, and transparency, and to combating corruption and financial crimes. U.S. assistance also seeks to improve the quality of financial services and their availability to entrepreneurs, enterprises, and consumers.

Private Sector Credit Availability

Credit for the private sector is one of the keys to economic growth. Comparative analysis of poverty, private credit, and GDP growth rates over 20 years shows that countries with higher levels of private credit experienced more rapid reductions in poverty levels than countries with comparable growth rates but lower levels of private credit. Private credit increases the amount of money available to consumers and small businesses, which in turn increases the level of economic activity, generating more job opportunities and higher incomes. As consumers and businesses use private credit more regularly, the level of private credit as a percent of GDP increases, spurring overall economic growth in a manner that has a greater impact on alleviating poverty.

Data to illustrate the progress of U.S.-assisted countries in increasing levels of credit to the private sector is taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicator database. Results from each Calendar Year (CY) are reported for the following fiscal year. The record indicates that the substantial progress achieved in CY 2007 (reported for FY 2008) slowed during the next four years due to the global economic recession. However, the number of assisted countries providing domestic credit to the private sector equal to or greater than 60 percent of GDP or, if less than 60 percent, increasing it over the previous year, remained high. They reached 65.8 percent in 2011, although this is still less than our target. Accomplishments are attributed to improvements in monetary and fiscal management by developing countries. In addition, the financial infrastructure put in place since the crisis in the late 1990s enables banks to lend more responsibly to households and businesses in developing economies. This is reflected in the steady growth of average domestic credit to the private sector as a percent of GDP in the 38 assisted countries with data for the past six years – growing from 31.7 percent in 2006 to 37.9 percent in 2010 (declining slightly to 37.5 percent in 2011). Many of these improvements were made with USAID technical assistance. The indicator used in this report, however, does not reflect that growth as a number of the assisted countries showed relatively slight declines in domestic credit to the private sector as a percent of GDP, despite the overall improvement.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Financial Sector								
Performance Indicator: Domestic Credit to the Private Sector as a Percent of GDP								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
80.5%	66.7%	73.7%	64.9%	75.0%	65.8%	Below Target	70%	75%
Data Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators: Domestic credit to the private sector (as a percentage of GDP). This indicator is monitored for 38-41 countries receiving USAID technical assistance in the Financial Sector Program Area in FYs 2006-2008, to allow for a lag in observable impact. These figures represent the percent of countries receiving USAID assistance in this program area providing domestic credit to the private sector equal to 60% or more of GDP plus those under that benchmark increasing the percent provided over the preceding year.								
Data Quality: World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. There is usually a one-year time delay in data reported such that data reported for FY 2011 reflected achievements in the 2010 CY, for example. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. Prior year data is updated in light of new information. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine the data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. This is a more accurate calculation than the average that was used in prior years. Updated numbers reflect the new calculation method.								

Program Area: Infrastructure

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Infrastructure	**838,000**	**–**	**797,509**

Access to competitively-priced modern energy, communication, and transport services are critical elements of economic growth. The United States supports the creation, improvement, and sustainability of physical infrastructure and related services in both urban and rural areas to enhance the economic environment and improve the economic productivity of both men and women. Sustainable improvements in the governance of infrastructure are achieved by significant investment from the private sector, strengthening capacities for oversight and management, expanding markets for tradable infrastructure services, and promoting clean energy activities. This approach is based on data that shows that countries with efficient markets tend to foster transparency, strengthen the rule of law, which in turn improves the breadth of distribution of subsequent benefits. These market conditions help countries rich in natural resources and less well-endowed countries alike; avoid the so-called “paradox of plenty,” where dependence on natural resource wealth works to inhibit political and economic development.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach to infrastructure development by helping to establish viable institutions, sound legal and regulatory environments, market-based financial flows, and cutting-edge technologies, and prioritizing ongoing operations maintenance. For example, USAID is helping to accelerate expanded access to broadband internet connectivity and communications technology to underserved populations in Africa. USAID is also providing assistance to expand access to energy services in selected countries like Afghanistan, in part by making direct financial investment in energy infrastructure to support reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical facilities. Direct investment in energy, even when more limited, are combined with sector reforms to safeguard sustainability. Within the transportation sector, the United States contributes to road construction for reconstruction in post-conflict and post-disaster situations and to enhance rural agriculture based economic development.

Beneficiaries of Improved Infrastructure

Better infrastructure promotes more rapid and sustained economic growth, as people and products can move and work more efficiently. This indicator tracks the number of people who benefit from improved infrastructure services due to U.S. assistance, either use an infrastructure service (such as transport) or receipt of an infrastructure product (such as ICT, water, sanitation, or electricity).

The FY 2012 result of 225, 725 beneficiaries receiving improved infrastructure services due to U.S. assistance fell far below the target of 1,118,605 due to an absence of data from Pakistan and Haiti, which collectively had a target of 1,062,642. Targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 represent a scaling up of infrastructure projects in Uganda, and the East-West gas pipeline project in Georgia.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Improved Infrastructure Services Due to USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	5,820,641	1,118,605	225,725	Below Target	765,227	4,880,019
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Plans and Reports from Georgia, Haiti, Pakistan, and Uganda as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Operating Unit contractors and grantees identify infrastructure supported with USAID funding and estimate using reasonable methods the number of beneficiaries of this infrastructure.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Beneficiaries of Improved Transportation Services

Transportation infrastructure is linked to increased economic growth and social development, as businesses and individuals can more easily access the market and other opportunities, work more efficiently and cost effectively, and share ideas.

Transportation infrastructure projects fell below their FY 2012 target of 2,121,874 beneficiaries due to slightly missed targets in all four countries reporting--Afghanistan, Haiti, Madagascar, and South Sudan. Afghanistan began the shift in FY 2012 from capital improvements to capacity building in order to sustain transportation improvements. In Madagascar, farm-to-market road rehabilitation contributes to poverty reduction by linking food insecure households with markets, schools and health services. In South Sudan, increased transportation infrastructure is necessary to boost the capacity of local government to administer and mitigate conflict in the new country's sparsely populated and vast territory.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Improved Transport Services Due to USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
864,799	2,341,526	2,863,566	3,227,825	2,121,874	2,041,800	Below Target	162,481	296,859
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Plans and Reports for Afghanistan, Haiti, Madagascar, and South Sudan as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf). Limitations of this indicator include consistently estimating the number of beneficiaries of transport services across different countries and programs.								

Program Area: Agriculture

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Agriculture	**1,413,595**	**–**	**1,286,595**

There are approximately 870 million people suffering from hunger. While this is a reduction from previous estimates, it is still alarming. There is renewed attention by donors to addressing persistent poverty – the root cause of hunger and economic fragility. The U.S. Government is renewing its commitment to agriculture and economic growth and focusing on harnessing the power of the private sector and research to transform agricultural development. Agriculture is a key driver to foster economic growth, reduce poverty and global hunger, and improve health. By the World Bank's estimates, interventions that target agriculture are twice as effective in reducing poverty as investments in other sectors like manufacturing or mining. U.S. investments in agriculture, including support provided through the Feed the Future Initiative, focus on creating a foundation for sustainable economic growth by helping countries accelerate inclusive agriculture sector growth through improved agricultural productivity, expanded markets and trade, and increased economic resilience in vulnerable rural communities. Through Feed the Future, the United States will focus on reducing long-term vulnerability to food insecurity to help mitigate future famines such as the 2011 famine in the Horn of Africa.

To become competitive in today's global marketplace, farmers need to integrate into the production chain—from farm to the grocery's shelf. To bring about this integration, U.S. activities promote the adoption of productivity enhancing technologies, improvement in product and quality control standards, and access to market information and infrastructure.

Agricultural Technology

Working with rural households, the United States promotes technological change and its adoption by different actors in the agricultural supply chain, which is critical to increasing smallholders' agricultural production as well as agricultural productivity at regional and national levels. In FY 2012, more than 7 million farmers and others applied new technologies or management practices, exceeding the target of 6 million, meaning that we reached 120% of our target goal for this indicator. This is a result of increased emphasis on extension and outreach, and expansion of activities to new areas and new crops. Activities

such as Haiti's Watershed Initiative for National Natural Environmental Resources (WINNER) program which integrates internally displaced persons into farming activities at the communities where they sought refuge; and Zambia's Production, Finance and Improved Technology Plus (PROFIT+) work with farmers and other individuals to increase usage of appropriate agricultural technologies and management practices.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Number of Farmers or Others who have Applied New Technologies or Management Practices as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
96,069	659,384	1,506,187	5,271,629	6,139,997	7,375,877	Above Target	8,528,161	8,847,036
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports for Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Ethiopia; Georgia; Ghana; Guinea; Honduras; Indonesia; Iraq; Jamaica; Kenya; Kyrgyz Republic; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mozambique; Nepal; Nigeria; Pakistan; Paraguay; Rwanda; Senegal; Somalia; South Sudan; Sri Lanka; Tajikistan; Tanzania; Timor-Leste; Turkmenistan; Uganda; Uzbekistan; West Bank and Gaza; Zambia; Zimbabwe; Asia Middle East Regional; State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA); USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS); USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP); USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA); USAID West Africa Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Value of Incremental Sales

In addition to working with rural households, farmers, and farm groups, U.S. agricultural assistance focused on expanding access to markets by reducing trade barriers within and between countries. In FY 2012, U.S. investments increased the value of incremental sales from approximately $900,000 in FY 2010 to almost $87 million in FY 2011 to approximately $263 million in FY 2012. Activities such as the Staples Value Chain Program (NAFAKA) in Tanzania and the Family Farming Program (FFP) in Tajikistan worked with farmers and agribusinesses to improve the agribusiness enabling environment; provide business development services for agricultural enterprises; build linkages between agribusiness enterprises and financial institutions for the provision of credit and other financial services; and, forge public and private partnerships to mobilize additional resources, transfer technologies, and develop markets.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Value of Incremental Sales (Collected at Farm-Level) Attributed to FTF Implementation								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	927,778	86,789,146	414,186,954	262,876,569	Below Target	289,123,509	405,214,536
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports for Bangladesh, Burundi, Cambodia, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS) as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Private Sector Competitiveness	**456,093**	**–**	**571,758**

U.S. assistance to support private sector development helps countries create an economic environment that encourages entrepreneurship, competition, and investment. Assistance also empowers people and enterprises to take advantage of economic opportunity. A closely coordinated blend of diplomacy and development assistance aims for economic transformation that creates more jobs, increases productivity and wages, improves working conditions, protects labor rights, and creates more opportunities for the poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups to participate in expanding local, regional, and global markets.

The key to sustained economic growth is increasing productivity at the level of firms, from microenterprises and family farms to multinational corporations. In many poor countries, complex and costly regulations discourage firms from investing in new technologies and inhibit productivity growth. Through private sector competitiveness efforts, the United States helps countries avoid unnecessary or inefficient administrative “red tape." Evidence from previous activities shows this is an effective way to improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption, and encourages private sector-led growth. At the same time, direct assistance to private sector associations, firms, labor unions, and workers helps to develop the knowledge and skills needed to increase productivity, increase worker compensation, and improve working conditions, in order to thrive in a competitive global marketplace.

Global Competitiveness Index

A primary focus of U.S foreign assistance is removing unnecessary regulations that discourage investment in new technologies to enhance productivity. This in turn will improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption, and encourage private sector-led growth. The United States also provides direct assistance to empower men, women, and enterprises to take advantage of new economic opportunities. The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) of the World Economic Forum (WEF) monitors 12 determinants of competitiveness: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market sophistication, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation. Higher

scores (on a scale of 1.0 to 7.0) reflect improvements in the business environment conducive to trade and investment, and indicate that countries have implemented policies that will lead to greater economic growth and poverty reduction. There are 56 countries in the index that received USAID assistance in the Private Sector Competitiveness Program Area in FYs 2006, 2007 and/or 2008 (allowing for a lag in observable impact). The indicator is reported as the percentage of those countries that either reached an index score of 4.5 or greater or received a higher score than the previous year. The United States, for example, ranked as number 7 in the GCI 2012/13 index with a score of 5.47, while Thailand ranked as number 38 with an index score of 4.52.

None of the 56 countries in the index receiving USAID assistance in this program area have yet reached this benchmark. However, the percentage that received improved scores over the preceding year increased from 41.2 percent in the 2009/10 index to 69.1 percent in the 2010/11 index and 73.2 percent in the 2011/12 index, despite the global recession, but fell back to 53.6 percent in the 2012/13 index. There are two basic reasons for this decline: the instability and uncertainty related to the Arab Spring in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries and, in Sub-Saharan Africa, the ongoing impact of the global financial crisis affecting resources available for public investments infrastructure, health, and education (which are outside the focus of USAID's competitiveness projects). On a more positive note, the number of USAID-assisted countries that reached a lower benchmark of 4.0 increased steadily from 18 in the 2008/09 index to 25 in 2012/13. (Comparable index numbers for the previous years are not available.) USAID technical assistance projects in this area have generally met a welcome response among recipient governments that are keen to attract more private investment.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness								
Performance Indicator: Global Competitiveness Index								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	41.2%	69.1%	73.2%	75.0%	53.6%	Below Target	70%	75%
Data Source: Global Competitive Index (GCI) is a yearly report published by the World Economic Forum (WEF). Fewer countries were included in earlier reports. This is a product of data available from the GCI. Its reports, beginning in 2008-09, contained data for 51 to 56 of the 64 countries that received USAID assistance in this Program Area. Though there was a small difference in the number of countries included in the index each year, USAID believes the difference is not great enough to discredit year-to-year comparisons.								
Data Quality: GCI data represent the best available estimates at the time the GCI report is prepared. They are validated in collaboration with leading academics and a global network of partner institutes.								

Program Area: Economic Opportunity

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Economic Opportunity ($ in thousands)	**148,687**	**–**	**169,125**

Economic opportunity includes efforts to help families and smallholders gain access to financial services, build inclusive financial markets, improve the policy environment for micro- and small- enterprises, strengthen microfinance institution (MFI) productivity, increase their resilience to shocks and improve economic law and property rights for the poor. U.S. activities in this Program Area assist poor households and smallholders in accessing economic opportunities created by growth, particularly households headed by women, as they are often the most disadvantaged. U.S. activities also include efforts to enhance the current income-generating prospects of poor households and smallholders, as well as efforts to ensure that these households can accumulate and protect productive assets.

Commercial Bank Accounts

According to the World Bank, “Inclusive financial systems—allowing broad access to financial services, without price or nonprice barriers to their use—are especially likely to benefit poor people and other disadvantaged groups. Without inclusive financial systems, poor people must rely on their own limited savings to invest in their education or become entrepreneurs, and small enterprises must rely on their limited earnings to pursue promising growth opportunities.

In FY 2012, the World Bank shifted its focus from analyzing data on financial inclusion to a focus on supply-side data, as such data is no longer collected for this indicator, "commercial bank accounts per 1,000 adults." USAID will be proposing a substitute indicator in FY 2013 that is a proxy indicator for the level of “economic opportunity” in a country, focusing on access to formal financial services for the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution. It will serve as a contextual indicator, since it is measured at the country level and thus cannot be attributed only to USAID influence.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Economic Opportunity								
Performance Indicator: Commercial Bank Accounts per 1,000 Adults								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	697	653	675	N/A	Data Not Available	N/A	N/A
Data Source: World Bank's Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) annual Financial Access report. Data is based on a survey of financial regulators in over 140 countries. The indicator is an average of those countries receiving USAID microenterprise assistance for which there is data.								
Data Quality: CGAP's Financial Access team checks the robustness of the data by comparing with previously reported data, following up when there are large discrepancies, cross-checking values with other World Development Indicators and International Financial Statistics, and conducting checks for internal consistency and rationality.								

Program Area: Environment

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Environment	**868,571**	**–**	**675,963**

Environmental issues such as climate change, protection of natural resources and forests, and transboundary pollution will continue to play increasingly critical roles in U.S. diplomatic and development agendas. The United States remains committed to promoting partnerships for economic development that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and create other benefits by using and developing markets to improve energy efficiency, enhance conservation and biodiversity, and expand low-carbon energy sources. Beginning in FY 2010, significant new resources were committed to help the most vulnerable countries and communities in developing countries address the impact of climate change. Activities in this Program Area are central to the President’s Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2-eq) is an internationally recognized measure of climate change mitigation. The measure enables comparison of impacts from policies and activities that reduce, avoid, or store greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and industrial gases) in the energy, industry, transport, land use and land use change (agriculture, forestry, and natural resource conservation) sectors. Results can be aggregated to demonstrate program-wide impact on reducing net greenhouse gas emissions that lead to climate change. This aggregation facilitates assessment of the impact of U.S.-supported climate change activities in more than 40 developing countries across multiple sectors.

CO2e emissions reduced or sequestered as a result of U.S. assistance over FY 2012 exceeded the target by 65 percent (65 million metric tons), although the total of 165 million metric tons represents a decrease of 18 percent (35M tCe) from FY 2011. This variation is primarily due to a 35 percent decrease in emission reductions reported by the Central Africa Regional Mission, which accounts for over 80 percent of the FY 2012 result, and is driven by a reduction in (indirect) sustainable landscapes resources managed by the mission and an increase of biodiversity resources managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service, which does not report on the State/USAID climate change mitigation indicator. This reduction was partially offset by the performance of Brazil, Bolivia, China, Ecuador, Georgia, Indonesia, Kenya, Peru and Ukraine. Moreover, the total figure does not incorporate the results of 11 country programs that generate indirect GCC benefits and are not (yet) reporting on this indicator. Increases of 20-40 percent in the targets for FY 2013-2014 reflect the *gradual* shift of 10 partner countries entering the EC-LEDS program over FY 2011 and the beginning of FY 2012. The increase in emissions reductions will be gradual, as much of the focus of the EC-LEDS program through FY 2014 will remain on enabling conditions for significant, measurable and lasting emissions reductions by building the capacity of partner governments to manage national GHG inventories, project emissions curve trajectories, identify cost-effective mitigation options, and design responsive policy instruments. Efforts will continue over FY 2013 to conclude another 10 EC-LEDS country agreements, which will also expand the basis for future emissions reductions. However, the Department of State and USAID are conscious of the need to standardize and rationalize reporting and the planning of targets, which is being addressed through support to the missions to increase use of a GHG emissions calculator for the SL pillar, new protocols for estimating GHG emissions reductions for Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency Reporting (CLEER), and training for USAID staff and implementers in GCC performance monitoring and reporting.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Environment								
Performance Indicator: Quantity of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions, Measured in Metric Tons of CO2e, Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
142,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	200,000,000	100,000,000	165,057,815	Above Target	129,757,454	141,511,374
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Plans and Reports (PPR) from Bangladesh, Brazil, Bolivia, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Georgia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES), State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA), USAID Bureau of Economic Growth, Education & Environment (E3), USAID Europe Regional, USAID Eurasia Regional, USAID Africa Regional, USAID Central Africa Regional, USAID West Africa Regional, USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID South Asia Regional, USAID Central America Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Prior to FY11 data was collected through E3/GCC's online reporting tool. Starting in FY 2011 it is collected through Foreign Assistance PPRs as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. All USAID and State Department operating units receiving direct GCC funding for Sustainable Landscapes (SL) or Clean Energy (CE) are required to apply this indicator to their GCC programs. Accordingly, reporting on it has increased in FY12 and should continue in FY 2013. USAID/E3/GCC introduced a new web-based calculator was in FY12 for the SL pillar and is developing one for the CE pillar. This should significantly improve the accuracy, completeness, and comparability of the estimated value of this indicator. The GCC team in Washington will continue to provide technical support to the field in order to ensure the timeliness and accuracy of annual reporting.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf). Missions are encouraged to use the Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) GHG emissions calculator to increase the quality of the data under the Sustainable Landscapes pillar of the GCC strategy.								

Hectares Under Improved Management

The U.S. Government uses a spatial indicator, "Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and/or Natural Resources Under Improved Natural Resource Management (NRM)," to measure the impact of many site-based NRM and biodiversity conservation interventions. Worldwide impoverishment of ecosystems is occurring at an alarming rate, threatening development by driving species to extinction, disrupting ecological services, and reducing soil productivity, water availability, and resilience to climate change. Improvements to NRM have been demonstrated to halt and reverse these trends.

This indicator is useful for activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for one or more objectives, such as conserving biodiversity, sustaining soil or water resources, mitigating climate change, and/or promoting sustainable agriculture. An area is considered under improved management when, for example, a change in legal status favors conservation or sustainable NRM, human and institutional capacity is developed and applied, management actions are implemented, or on-the-ground management impacts are demonstrated (e.g. illegal roads closed, snares removed, no-fishing zones demarcated).

In FY 2012, nearly 100 million hectares were under improved natural resource management, mostly in biologically significant areas, achieving 96 percent of the estimated target for this indicator. The area affected is equivalent in size to the states of California, Nevada and New Mexico combined. Overall success can be attributed to capacity building of a diversity of individuals and institutions responsible for

managing land and water resources, from community and indigenous groups to government authorities and private sector rights holders.

About 49 million hectares of high-biodiversity landscapes were put under improved management through one program, USAID's Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), accounting for half of all reporting on this indicator. CARPE conserves wildlife and forests through protected area capacity building, land use planning processes and natural resource management activities consistent with local, national and regional priorities. The Initiative for Conservation of the Andean Amazon (ICAA), another large regional program, reported 6.5 million hectares improved in its first year, and a global program operating in eight transboundary landscapes brought 12.2 million hectares under improved management.

USAID/Indonesia generated the largest single-country improved NRM footprint, with 11.1 million hectares under improved natural resource management, mainly in marine protected areas which conserve coral ecosystems while enhancing fisheries important to millions of people. Other programs advancing natural resource management at a large scale include Kenya, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Mozambique and Georgia.

The State Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) has worked with free trade partner countries to bring over 7.5 million hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved management. Government-to-government collaborations, including trainings, exchanges, and technical assistance, have resulted in improved management of protected areas such as Patagonia, the High Atlas Mountains, and turtle nesting sites.

The pace and scale of management improvements depends on project approach and country conditions, and is therefore difficult to predict. Results exceed expectations in one project and fall short in another. In Bangladesh, FY 2012 targets were exceeded by 33 percent following USAID assistance that led the Forest Department to adopt government and community co-management for the entire Sundarbans Reserved Forest, a critical tiger habitat, much earlier than anticipated. The project is close to meeting the end-of-project target two years ahead of schedule, with 25 protected areas - including forests, wetlands, and ecologically critical areas – now under co-management, a well-recognized form of improved management in the country. Meanwhile in Bolivia, political tension within indigenous territories, an unusually long rainy season, and internal project problems resulted in only achieving five percent of the hectares target set for FY 2012. Adjustments based on a project evaluation are expected to overcome these obstacles and improve management of at least 400,000 hectares in FY 2013. Targets for FY2013 and FY2014 are conservative due to uncertainty about new programs in development.

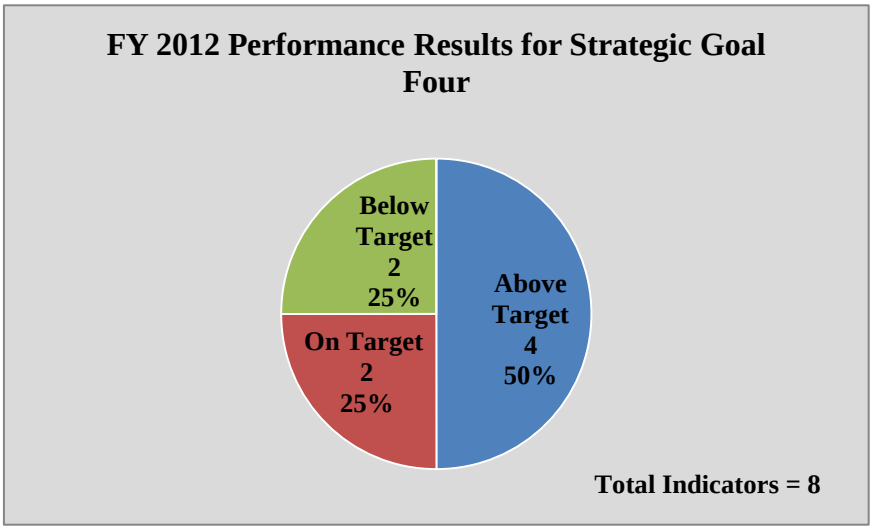
STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Environment								
Performance Indicator: Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and/or Natural Resources under Improved Natural Resource Management as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
129,580,863	104,557,205	92,700,352	101,800,000	103,500,000	99,737,668	Below Target	73,274,945	65,146,789
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports from Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, USAID Central Africa Regional, USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID South America Regional, USAID Southern Africa Regional, USAID West Africa Regional, USAID Bureau for Economic Growth, Education and Environment, State Bureau for Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs, and State Western Hemisphere Regional Bureau, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation

Humanitarian assistance is provided on the basis of need, according to principles of universality, impartiality and human dignity. In addition to providing emergency relief in response to natural and man-made disasters, the Department of State and USAID also focus on building host nation capacity to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate the consequences of disasters on their own. Where appropriate, humanitarian assistance should be linked effectively to longer-term development programs, reducing the long-term cost of conflict and natural disaster and facilitating the transition from relief through recovery to development.

In FY 2012, the United States committed over $4 billion in funding on Program Areas within Strategic Goal Four, representing close to 12 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Strategic Goal Four of the eight indicators that reported performance for FY 2012, four indicators were above target, two were on target, and two were below target.



Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Protection, Assistance and Solutions ($ in thousands)	**4,135,705**	**–**	**4,306,831**

The purpose of U.S. assistance in this Program Area is to provide protection, life-sustaining assistance, and durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and other victims of conflict and disasters. U.S. policy and programs advance the goal of providing humanitarian assistance by protecting vulnerable populations from physical harm, persecution, exploitation, abuse, malnutrition and disease, family separation, gender-based violence, forcible recruitment, and other threats, while ensuring that their full rights as individuals are safe-guarded.

The Department of State leads U.S. Government responses to political and security crises and conflicts. As part of this response, the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) responds primarily to humanitarian crises resulting from conflict and persecution and emphasizes a multilateral approach, providing the majority of funding to international organizations through the Migration and Refugee Assistance and Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance accounts. USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign

Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides most of its assistance bilaterally to non-governmental organizations and international organizations through the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account and leads U.S. responses to humanitarian crises resulting from natural or industrial disasters. A large percentage of IDA funding supports response to complex humanitarian crises. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is the primary source of U.S. food aid, targeting the most food insecure beneficiaries including refugees, internally displaced persons, and those coping with conflict and natural disasters. Given the fluidity and unpredictability of population movements in any given crisis, the Department of State and USAID coordinate closely in the provision of humanitarian assistance. Activities include: distributing food and other relief supplies to affected populations; providing health and nutrition services, including feeding centers; responding to water, sanitation, and hygiene needs; providing shelter materials; implementing programs to protect children and to prevent and respond to gender-based violence; and providing economic recovery and agricultural inputs, where appropriate.

Beyond Washington, State and USAID staff members monitor programs and coordinate with other donors and implementing partners in 30 countries around the world, the U.N. Missions in New York and Geneva, Rome, and five U.S. Department of Defense Combatant Commands. In some humanitarian emergencies, USAID dispatches Disaster Assistance Response Teams to affected countries to conduct on-the-ground assessments, provide technical assistance, oversee provision of commodities and services, and coordinate with donors and the international community. In protracted situations where displaced populations require support for many years, U.S. humanitarian assistance is designed to support livelihoods and other efforts that foster self-reliance. The United States also assists in finding durable solutions for refugees, stateless persons, and IDPs, including support for the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs to their homes, integration among local host communities, or refugee resettlement to the United States. The Department of State and USAID continue to invest in establishing and using internationally-accepted program management standards and in training their staff to conduct assessments and program monitoring and evaluation of programs are performed professionally and reliably.

Refugee Admissions to the United States

Refugees admitted to the United States achieve protection and a durable solution, beginning new lives in communities across the country. The following indicator measures the overall effectiveness of the U.S. refugee admissions program by tracking the number of refugees arriving in the United States against regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination in consultation with Congress. To the extent that the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) has control of the process, the measure is also an indication of PRM's performance in managing the program.

In FY 2012, the U.S. Government resettled more refugees than all other countries combined. Refugee admissions to the United States in FY 2012 totaled 58,238 refugees, which represents 80 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. The primary reason for the reduced number of refugee arrivals in FY 2012, as in FY 2011, was the 2010 implementation of a new enhanced security check for all refugees at the final stages of processing for U.S. resettlement, which added to the processing time and delayed travel. Thanks to improvements made to the interagency security check process in mid-2012, refugee arrivals rebounded in the last quarter of FY 2012. Despite these challenges throughout most of the year, the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program reached a number of major milestones in FY 2012. On February 15, 2012, the United States admitted its three millionth refugee since 1975. On September 5, 2012, the 60,000th Bhutanese refugee since the launch of resettlement from Nepal in 2007 departed for a new life in the United States. Also in September 2012, the United States welcomed the 100,000th refugee from East Asia since 2004. This milestone includes refugees of 34 nationalities/ethnicities resettled to the United States, the vast majority of whom are Burmese refugees from Thailand and Malaysia.

Beyond third-country resettlement, in FY 2012, the United States achieved significant results in supporting

other durable solutions as well. Through PRM support to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and others, over 55,000 Afghan refugees voluntarily returned to Afghanistan to date in calendar year (CY) 2012. Displaced Iraqis found durable solutions as well, with more than 260,000 Iraqi refugees and IDPs returning to their areas of origin inside Iraq in CY 2011, and over 270,000 Iraqi refugees and IDPs have returned from January-October 2012.

PRM's humanitarian diplomacy and assistance have also achieved progress in resolving the protracted refugee situation of Liberian refugees in West Africa. Refugee status for Liberians ended on June 30, 2012 with the invocation of the cessation clause. Prior to June, UNHCR worked to ensure that remaining refugees registered for voluntary repatriation or local integration. UNHCR also worked with host governments to grant legal refugee status to Liberian individuals who continued to express protection concerns. With PRM support, in 2012, UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) helped some 20,500 Liberians to return home from countries in the region, surpassing UNHCR's planning figure of 15,000.

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The Department of State's humanitarian diplomacy has also achieved progress in resolving the protracted refugee situation in the Balkans. In November 2011, PRM's Acting Assistant Secretary led the U.S. delegation to a Ministerial Review Conference on Solving the Refugee Situation in the Western Balkans. The Conference brought together Ministers of Foreign Affairs from Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro. They signed a Joint Declaration expressing their collective will to resolve the protracted refugee situation, and they committed their countries to a Regional Housing Program (RHP) for refugees and IDPs supported by international donors. In FY 2012, the Department of State provided $10 million to the Regional Housing Program (RHP) fund managed by the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB). The RHP is a cooperative effort of four Partner Countries: Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Montenegro, and Croatia to find durable housing solutions for close to 74,000 of the most vulnerable refugees and displaced people (primarily from the 1991-95 Yugoslav wars). The five-year RHP also addresses a variety of protection needs and, if fully realized, should largely close the chapter on the long-standing refugee issues in the Balkans other than those related to the 1999 Kosovo conflict. In FY12, PRM funding to NGOs focused on key legal protection, income-generation, and other sustainable return measures in Kosovo, Serbia, and BiH. The Department is also supporting pilot social housing models in Bosnia to move some of the over 7,000 Croatian refugees and 113,000 Bosnian IDPs out of collective centers.

Department of State assistance and advocacy also contributed to efforts in FY 2012 to promote the identification and registration of stateless persons, amend citizenship laws, and improve the implementation of existing laws. Achieving an increased number of states party to the two UN Statelessness Conventions is key to addressing statelessness, a problem which affects as many as 12 million people around the world. In FY 2012, nine countries acceded to one or both of the statelessness conventions. They include: Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Georgia, Serbia, while Burkina Faso, Republic of Moldova (both), Bulgaria (both), Benin, (both), and Georgia, Turkmenistan (both), all acceded to Ecuador, Paraguay, and Serbia.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. Against the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
86.0%	99.5%	98.0%	73	100	80.0%	Below Target	100.0%	100.0%
Data Source: Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM).								
Data Quality: PRM has developed and deployed a standardized computer refugee resettlement case management system. This system, known as the Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS), is a highly structured, centralized database that produces real-time data on the number of refugees admitted to the U.S. The data are valid, as they rely on direct, official reporting of refugee admissions numbers. The data cannot be manipulated, as they are stored in a password-protected database operated by a PRM contractor.								

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response Activities

Combating gender-based violence (GBV) remains a U.S. priority. Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in GBV. Efforts to prevent and combat GBV are integrated into multi-sectoral programs in order to maximize their effectiveness and increase protection generally. Combating GBV increases protection for women, children, and others at risk during complex humanitarian emergencies by preventing or responding to incidents of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of GBV. To support these efforts, community awareness, psychosocial counseling, health services and legal aid for survivors are mainstreamed into humanitarian programs.

Since 2000, the Department of State has taken a leading role in raising and addressing the special protection needs of women and children in any humanitarian response, providing over $80 million in targeted GBV programming and engaging with international and non-governmental organization partners to develop policies that better address the unique needs of women and children in conflict situations. In FY 2012, the Department of State worked with its partners to identify emerging gender issues and to plan programmatic support related to the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender refugees.

In addition to supporting its primary international organization partners – UN High Commissioner for Refugees, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East – in their efforts to prevent and combat GBV, a key objective of the Department's GBV programming is to integrate or "mainstream" GBV interventions into multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance programs. In FY 2012, 45 percent of PRM-funded NGO or other International Organizations (IO) projects included activities to prevent and respond to GBV. This exceeds the FY 2012 target of 35 percent, is a substantial increase over the FY11 percentage of 38 percent, and demonstrates a significant accomplishment in PRM's efforts to mainstream and expand GBV programming.

The Department of State's GBV programs were implemented in every region of the world, and included a range of activities, such as: trainings for medical and psychosocial personnel to provide improved services to GBV survivors; radio programs to raise awareness of GBV and resources for GBV survivors; training for judges and police personnel to handle GBV cases appropriately; and livelihood trainings and activities to reduce women's vulnerability.

For example, ICRC's approach to women and war is reflected in many of its operations including in Colombia where ICRC is assisting communities affected by sexual violence in the area along the Pacific coast. ICRC distributed assistance in the form of food, personal hygiene kits and household items to

people who were forced to flee their homes and communities after suffering sexual violence. ICRC also conducted workshops on sexual and reproductive health in urban neighborhoods affected by violence to improve sexual health in these areas with a view to preventing unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and domestic violence.

USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) supports implementing partners to integrate the response to and prevention of gender-based violence into their humanitarian operations. The risks for GBV increase for women and girls in the aftermath of disasters, making prevention and response to GBV a vital component of our humanitarian assistance. At the most fundamental level, we require all programs to incorporate protection mainstreaming into all interventions: this means, designing humanitarian assistance activities in ways that reduce risks and address effects of, harm, exploitation, and abuse, including GBV. In addition, in FY 2012 DCHA/OFDA funded 24 programs designed to prevent and/or respond to GBV in seven countries affected by natural disasters or conflicts, plus five global programs to increase capacity for GBV prevention and response. Some of these programs include methods to engage men and boys – in particular, the program related to social norms around sexual violence will engage men and boys in understanding and changing social norms.

DCHA/OFDA made significant progress in implementing commitments under the National Action Plan (NAP) for Women, Peace, and Security through humanitarian assistance in FY 2012. One of those key achievements was the revision of our disaster assistance Guidelines for Proposals in FY 2012, which contain guidance and requirements for unsolicited proposals from non-governmental organizations, to contain new requirements for all DCHA/OFDA-funded programs:

- Gender analysis and promotion of gender equality required in all sectoral interventions;
- Mainstreaming protection to reduce risks for harm, exploitation, and abuse (including GBV) required in all sectoral interventions;
- All programs must demonstrate adoption of a Code of Conduct to Prevent Sexual Exploitation and Abuse prior to receiving funding, and also provide a description of how the recipient organization implements the Code of Conduct in the targeted country.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of NGO or Other International Organization Projects that include Dedicated Activities to Prevent and/or Respond to Gender-Based Violence								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
27.5%	28.3%	30.0%	38.0%	35.0%	45%	Above Target	35%	35%
Data Source: Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM). Internal award document tracking system and from implementing partner reports (verbal or written).								
Data Quality: A weakness of this indicator is its inability to assess the quality and impact of GBV program activities. Data for the indicator are reviewed by the Bureau's gender, monitoring and budget officers.								

Vulnerable Populations

This indicator measures the reach of protection and solution activities funded by USAID's DCHA/OFDA. There is growing acknowledgement within the international community that material assistance alone often cannot ensure the well-being of at-risk communities. To meet this challenge, USAID has placed greater emphasis on protection across all levels of relief planning and implementation.

In disaster situations, USAID response efforts help ensure that vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and ethnic and religious minorities receive their humanitarian rations equitably. In FY 2012, DCHA/OFDA supported 26 programs to address child protection for especially vulnerable children in 10 countries in complex emergencies and responses to disasters. Because conflicts and natural disasters often separate families and disrupt normal care-giving for children, USAID programs ensure that adequate protection measures are in place for children, such as the reunification of separated and unaccompanied children with their families. USAID has also taken steps to safeguard and restart children's education in order to help communities cope with and recover from disasters. Children spend a large part of their daily lives in school, and USAID provides funding to ensure that schools are prepared in the event of a disaster to keep children as safe as possible. Throughout its disaster assistance programs, USAID ensures the protection of vulnerable children from risks of exploitation, abuse, and other violations. USAID also supports initiatives that raise awareness about the numbers and needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) around the world and promote good practices in protection and assistance for the displaced. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) estimates that 26.4 million people were newly internally displaced from conflict at the end of 2011, and tens of millions more are displaced each year due to sudden-onset natural disasters. Through activities carried out in FY 2012, USAID assistance reached IDPs in 28 countries, with results staying at the target of 40 percent.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of USG-Funded NGO or Other International Organization Projects that include Activities or Services Designed to Reduce Specific Risks or Harm to Vulnerable Populations								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	37%	40%	40%	On Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system (abacus) and field monitoring reports, as available.								
Data Quality: A weakness of this indicator is its inability to assess the quality of protection activities.								

Food Aid Beneficiaries

The U.S. emergency food assistance program has long played a critical role in responding to global food insecurity. It saves lives and livelihoods, supports host government efforts to respond to critical needs of their own people during shocks, and demonstrates the concern and generosity of the American people in times of need. Urgent responses to rapid onset emergencies and efforts to resolve protracted crises provide a basis for transitioning to the medium- and long-term political, economic, and social investments that can eliminate the root causes of poverty and instability.

In FY 2012, USAID provided emergency food assistance and program support in 36 countries around the world. The Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) was used to provide funds to a variety of private voluntary organizations and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support local and regional procurement and cash and food voucher programs in 19 countries, including Afghanistan, Haiti, Kenya, Libya, Niger, Pakistan, Somalia, Syria, and Yemen. The U.S. Government is also the single largest donor to the WFP. In FY 2012, USAID contributed more than $1.2 billion to WFP in response to global appeals in 35 different countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Near East.

The emergency food aid indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of USAID programs by measuring the percentage of beneficiaries reached versus planned levels. USAID continues to improve the ability to

identify food needs in emergencies and how best to deliver food assistance. Through activities carried out in FY 2012, USAID assistance to beneficiaries remained at its target level of 93 percent.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached with USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
92.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93%	On Target	93%	93%
Data Source: USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table.								
Data Quality: Data quality assessments (DQAs) are not required for emergency programs, but Food for Peace nonetheless conducts them as a development best practice. DQAs are done on the data from the previous fiscal year, so FFP's next DQA will be done in FY 2012 drawing on FY 2011 data.								

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate

The nutrition status of children under five is a key indicator for assessing the severity of a humanitarian emergency and the adequacy of any humanitarian response. The under-five Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is used to measure the nutritional status of vulnerable children and is influenced by food security, availability of health services, water/sanitation/hygiene (WASH) and other factors. As an internationally-accepted indicator, GAM measures the extent to which the United States and its partners are meeting the assistance needs of populations of concern such as refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The Department of State considers humanitarian situations to be emergencies when more than 10 percent of children under age five suffer from acute malnutrition in a setting where aggravating factors exist, such as conflict, infectious diseases, or restricted movements (e.g. camp settings). In both emergency and protracted situations (those that have been in existence five years or longer), malnutrition contributes to mortality amongst children and hinders their long-term growth and development. There are hundreds of locations worldwide where the United States and its partners are providing direct assistance to vulnerable populations in order to address humanitarian need.

For example, alarmingly high GAM rates in Ethiopia's Dollo refugee camps, where more than half the children were malnourished in October/November 2011, were greatly reduced through State programs in FY 2012. In June 2012, a nutrition and health survey documented significant improvement in malnutrition rates, the crude mortality rate, under five mortality rate, and anemia prevalence in the camps. The GAM rate in Kobe and Hilawyen camps dropped dramatically from 47.8 percent and 50.6 percent in November to 13.1 percent and 15.9 percent, respectively. Severe Acute Malnutrition rates in Kobe and Hilawyen decreased from 18.5 percent and 18.9 percent to 1.9 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively. Department of State's financial support to UNHCR and NGO partners as well as diplomatic engagement with the Ethiopian Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) were instrumental to responding to what UNHCR has described as one of the most challenging emergencies it has ever faced.

UNHCR tracks performance information by calendar year. According to available survey data to date, GAM indicator results did not meet the target by the end of FY 2012. Data is available from 54 sites of which 27 (50 percent) exceeded a GAM threshold of 10 percent among children under five. Complete 2012 survey data will be available in February 2013, at which point the State Department expects the result to be closer to the target.

Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Surveyed Refugee Camps in Protracted Situations where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) does not exceed 10 Percent								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	98%	70%	50%	Below Target	73%	75%
Data Source: Reports from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.								
Data Quality: Results are based on a limited number of surveys received as of 2012, so this data should be considered preliminary. PRM will receive complete nutrition data for calendar year 2012 from UNHCR in February 2013, at which point PRM expects the result to be closer to the target. In FY 2011 PRM participated in a Department-wide review of its foreign assistance indicators, and through this process revised the way it measures and reports on GAM. Given that the majority of camp-based refugees are in protracted situations, PRM has developed a more rigorous methodology and refined its targets to better report on the performance of the Bureau and its partners. Performance in out-years will reflect this refined methodology.								

Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery or Restoration of Productive Capacity

During emergencies, USAID provides life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance. In response to large-scale disasters, USAID is able to deploy expert teams that draw upon the full spectrum of the U.S. Government's capabilities. USAID provides rapid response to meet the basic needs of populations affected by life-threatening disasters, both natural and complex.

USAID, as the U.S. Government's lead in international disaster response, reached 49 million beneficiaries affected by 60 disasters in 53 countries during FY 2012 and provided targeted assistance to almost 30 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in North, West, Central, and Southern Africa and the Horn of Africa, Central, South, and Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Central and South America, and the Caribbean.

In FY 2012, USAID provided food assistance in response to emergencies in 26 countries, including 18 in Africa, 7 in Asia and the Near East, and 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean. Emergency food assistance programs are implemented by non-governmental organizations (NGO) and public international organizations (PIO). Through the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP), USAID provides funding for the local and regional purchase of food and other interventions, such as food vouchers and cash transfer programs that facilitate access to food. EFSP complements existing Title II food aid programs. In FY 2012, EFSP provided grants to a variety of NGOs, United Nations (U.N.) Agencies such as the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and the U.N. Children's Fund to provide timely emergency response through local and regional procurement, as well as cash and food voucher programs, in 19 countries, including Afghanistan, Haiti, Kenya, Syria, Niger, Pakistan, and Yemen.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Number of Internally Displaced and Host Population Beneficiaries Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery or Restoration of Productive Capacity as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	59,007,997	45,760,000	48,989,676	Above Target	45,000,000	46,462,565
Data Source: Internal awards tracking systems (Abacus) and other sources, including implementing partner reports, and verbal or written reports from regional teams.								
Data Quality: A weakness of this indicator is its inability to reflect appropriate identification and targeting of eligible beneficiaries or the quality of humanitarian assistance activities.								

Program Area: Disaster Readiness

	FY 2012 Initial Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Request
Disaster Readiness ($ in thousands)	**104,755**	**–**	**139,763**

U.S. assistance builds resiliency and reinforces the capacity of disaster-affected countries, American responders, and the international community to reduce risks and prepare for rapid, coordinated response. Programs also focus on increasing resiliency among households and communities and by improving their ability to cope with and recover from the effects of a disaster. Although principles of disaster readiness and risk reduction are often incorporated into disaster response programs, assistance in the Disaster Readiness program area focuses primarily on risk reduction, readiness, resiliency, and capacity building.

Disaster Risk-Reducing Practices/Actions

USAID supports disaster risk reduction (DRR) stand-alone and integrated programming at the regional, national, and community level. USAID is focusing on improving early warning and translating early warning into action to reduce the impact of disasters and enhance resilience. More than 26,000 persons were trained in disaster preparedness in FY 2012, more than doubling the FY 2011 target. The training involved capacity building in flood early warning, transboundary pest management, and volcano and seismic monitoring. Also, in FY 2012, 17 percent of host country and regional teams and other stakeholder groups provided with U.S. assistance during the past five years are implementing risk reducing measures to improve resilience to natural disasters; this result is well above the 7 percent target. The needs for funding for natural disasters changes each year; however, in FY 2012, USAID was able to invest additional funding in DRR programs and support resilience, thereby achieving higher than anticipated results in this area.

USAID-supported hydro-meteorological activities such as the Global Flash Flood Guidance and early warning systems enable countries to monitor potential for flash floods and provide lead time to lessen loss of lives in Southern Africa, Central America, the Black Sea area, the Middle East, and Pakistan. USAID programs build capacity on climate variability and prediction to address the transboundary nature of climate by encouraging cross-continental information exchange among meteorologists, including sharing lessons learned. Trainings also improve meteorologists' capability to produce climate information to for decision-makers to reduce the impact of climate fluctuations on local populations.

The Emergency Capacity Building Project has developed a concise DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) guide and training package. Toward Resilience is an introductory resource for development and

humanitarian organization staff who work with communities vulnerable to disasters and climate change. The guide aims to fill existing gaps in available DRR–CCA resources and includes introductory DRR and CCA information, principles of effective practice, guidelines for action in a range of sectors and settings, case studies, and links to useful tools and resources.

Another good example is a community-based armyworm monitoring, forecasting and early warning program in East Africa aimed at strengthening national and regional capacities for a timely, affordable and effective prevention and control of armyworm, one of the most devastating pests of cereal crops. Through this project, local communities, crop protection agents and governments will be alerted in time to implement preventive and curative interventions that will save crops and pasture.

In FY 2012, the Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP) provided technical assistance that benefitted nearly 1.8 million people living near active volcanoes, led to the modification of 17 geological policies or procedures that increased preparedness for volcanic eruptions, and trained 74 volcano scientists to better monitor their volcanoes. VDAP responded to several volcanic crises during the year, including deploying to Colombia to assist the Servicio Geológico de Colombia during an eruption of Nevado del Ruiz volcano. An eruption of the volcano in 1985 led to the deaths of more than 23,000 people.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR								
Program Area: Disaster Readiness								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Host Country and Regional Teams and/or Other Stakeholder Groups Implementing Risk-Reducing Practices/Actions to Improve Resilience to Natural Disasters as a Result of USG Assistance within the Previous 5 Years								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0%	7.0%	17%	Above Target	20%	20%
Data Source: Internal award tracking system (abacus), third-party reporting, IO reporting, NGO reports, individual contacts, etc.								
Data Quality: The implementation or application of training is likely to follow some years after USG inputs. The numerator will necessarily be a subjective estimate initially, although improved data collection mechanisms in the future can improve on data access and reporting.								

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR								
Program Area: Disaster Readiness								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Disaster Preparedness as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
224,519	10,004	18,030	12,396	11,952	26,768	Above Target	18,857	16,805
Data Source: Internal award tracking system (abacus), and implementing partner quarterly reports								
Data Quality: The rigor, length and quality of the training vary among countries. Without established criteria to standardize "training," this indicator may be subject to some over-reporting.								

STRATEGIC GOAL FIVE

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy

- **The foundation of America's leadership abroad is a prosperous American economy.** Level 21st century playing fields and the free flow of goods, services, investment and information are critical both to our national prosperity and to many of our foreign policy goals. As such, the Department of State is elevating economic diplomacy as an essential element of our foreign policy - including trade, commercial diplomacy, and investment. Leveraging resources and capabilities from across federal agencies, we will identify and seek to break down national and regional barriers to trade and investment, placing new priority on market-distorting practices such as non-enforcement of intellectual property rights, the abuse of exchange rates and regulatory practices, and indigenous innovation policies.

- **Industrial policy and competitiveness issues, trade and investment standards, and intellectual property rights protections are critical issues for emerging markets, particularly in Asia and Latin America.** We will shape our agendas in Latin America and Asia in ways that advance U.S. interests on this set of competitiveness issues. Globally, we will promote and support efforts to raise awareness within the United States of potential market opportunities abroad in support of the President's National Export Initiative. Finally, in light of the critical role of energy to our prosperity and that of our partners, we will promote energy security for the United States and our partners, including through a range of energy supply and conservation strategies and technologies.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal is addressed in the State Operations APP/APR.

STRATEGIC GOAL SIX

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world

- **Because today's most pressing foreign policy challenges require complex, multi-dimensional public engagement strategies to forge important bilateral, regional and global partnerships, public diplomacy has become an essential element of effective diplomacy.** To assure that our partnerships are durable, public diplomacy efforts, including State Department and USAID exchange programs and the work of our public affairs officers in the field, will seek to foster positive perceptions of the United States and sustain long-term relationships between Americans and our partners around the world based on mutual interest, mutual respect, and mutual responsibility. We will develop proactive outreach strategies to inform, inspire, and persuade audiences, counter violent extremism, connect Americans to counterparts abroad, empower women and girls around the world, and reach out through contemporary means by moving out from behind the podium and other traditional platforms to using new media and engagement tools.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal is addressed in the State Operations APP/APR.

STRATEGIC GOAL SEVEN

Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

- **The management platform supporting foreign policy will continue to evolve as the U.S. Government responds to expanding global challenges and emerging opportunities in an increasingly austere budget environment.** Our primary aims are to assist American citizens to travel, conduct business and live abroad securely; facilitate travel to and connections with the United States for foreign citizens; ensure a high-quality workforce with appropriate skill sets for today's global context, supported by modern, secure infrastructure and operational capabilities; provide strong operational support for mission programs, including access to local communities; and create the conditions for optimal effectiveness of implementing partners. Missions must assess how to reduce cost while maintaining or improving operations and focusing on strategic imperatives. Specific focus areas include implementing QDDR, including the QDDR's human resource reforms; expanding regionalization of administrative services; full adoption and improved use of the Collaborative Management Initiative and eServices data; fully consolidating the State-USAID management platform; making more effective use of the financial management Post Support Unit; developing cross-regional platforms to offshore work from some posts; and implementing cost-effective greening initiatives. USAID Missions are also expected to implement the reforms encompassed in USAID Forward, including but not limited to the areas of human resources, procurement, monitoring and evaluation of operational efficiency and impact, and application of science, technology and innovation.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal is addressed in the State Operations APP/APR.

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

As part of the Indicator Reengineering Process described in the introductory section of the APP/APR, cross-cutting indicators were created that were not associated with any single Program Area of the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure. Select indicators for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment in this section.

Gender

U.S. efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment cut across many sectors. The United States seeks to: reduce gender disparities in economic, social, political, and cultural access to resources, wealth, opportunities and services; reduce gender-based violence and mitigate its harmful effects on individuals; and increase the capability of women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision-making in households, communities, and societies.

In addition to reducing gaps, U.S. activities seek to promote women's and men's leadership and participation. The United States supports gender integration of gender equality and female empowerment in economic growth, agriculture and food security, education, conflict mitigation and resolution, civil society and the media, and climate change. For example, the United States supports a range of activities that strengthen and promote women's participation and leadership in peace building, civil society, and political processes in order to address and mitigate challenges impacting women's ability to participate meaningfully in important decisions and processes that affect them, their families, and their communities and nations; these activities include efforts to mobilize men as allies in support of gender equality, women's participation and in combating gender-based violence. U.S. efforts also work to ensure that women's issues are fully integrated in the formulation and conduct of U.S. foreign policy. Funds include efforts to promote stability, peace, and development by empowering women politically, socially, and economically around the world.

In March 2012, Secretary Clinton issued *Policy Guidance on Promoting Gender Equality to Achieve our National Security and Foreign Policy Objectives* and the USAID Administrator released USAID's *Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy*. In addition, the United States recently released two strategies, one to strengthen conflict resolution and peace processes through the inclusion of women, and another to address gender-based violence around the world. Complementary in scope, these policies/strategies require that gender equality be incorporated into our policy development, strategic and budget planning, implementation of projects and activities, management and training, and monitoring and evaluation of results. To assist in planning and reporting, the Master Indicator List (MIL) was revised in 2011 to include seven Washington-designated, cross-cutting indicators that cover gender equality, women's empowerment, and gender-based violence; in 2012, two new indicators were added on Women, Peace, and Security, for a total of nine indicators. Two of these indicators are required for input into the APP/APR.

Equal Access to Social, Economic and Political Opportunities

This indicator measures changes in societal attitudes and norms about gender equality that may proxy for deeper structural changes in the social, political, and economic spheres. Gender equality and female empowerment are key to effective and sustainable development. A growing body of research demonstrates that societies with greater gender equality experience faster economic growth. They benefit from greater agricultural productivity and improved food security. Increasing girls' and women's education and access to resources improves health and education for the next generation. Empowering n to participate in and lead public and private institutions makes them more representative and effective.

This indicator is intended to gauge the effectiveness of U.S. efforts to promote gender equality by

measuring changes in target population attitudes about whether men and women should have equal opportunities in social, political, and economic spheres. This indicator is particularly relevant to programs that seek to address or change social norms. Illustrative programs include those designed to raise broad awareness of human rights, programs that train journalists to report more responsibly on gender issues, education programs designed to change social norms and gender roles, programs designed to increase the political participation of women, youth development and empowerment, or behavior change in the health sector, among others. The data for this indicator is to be collected by survey at the beginning and end of any relevant U.S.-funded training or program. The unit of measure is a proportion, where the numerator is the number of persons in the target group whose scores on the equal opportunity survey have increased over time and the denominator is the total number of persons who participated in the relevant training/programming. Because this indicator only became required in 2012, no data is available for previous FYs and 2012 was instructed to be a year for setting targets.

Data for this indicator are collected by survey at the start of relevant U.S.-funded training/programming and at the end of the training/programming. The indicator is measured as the proportion of participants whose scores increased across time, where the numerator is the number of persons in the target group whose scores have increased and the denominator is the total number of participants in the relevant training/programming.

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS								
Program Area: Gender								
Performance Indicator: Proportion of Target Population Reporting Increased Agreement with the Concept that Males and Females should have Equal Access to Social, Economic, and Political Opportunities								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A*	Data Not Available	N/A*	N/A*
Data Source: FY 2012 Performance Reports from Afghanistan, Armenia, Benin, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Somalia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza, and USAID E3 Bureau, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: The questions used in the surveys have been validated in the World Values Survey, the AfroBarometer in Africa, and the Ibero-American surveys in Latin America. The OU's listed above will be conducting Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) in FY13 for the data to be collected for this indicator. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf). *As this is a new indicator for FY 2012, there is no data to report yet. Further, the OU data provided for their FY 12-14 targets contained data errors as initially reported. USAID is working with the OUs so accurate data can be reported during the period in March 2013 when OUs can revise their PPRs.								

GBV Services

Gender-based violence (GBV) impacts both development and humanitarian assistance objectives and cuts across most technical sectors (e.g., health, education, democracy and governance, economic growth, and disaster response). This indicator captures the services supported by United States that are being delivered to male and female victims of abuse within and across countries. Gender-based violence is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. Examples of U.S.-supported services include legal, health, psycho-social, economic, shelters and hotlines.

This indicator will enable Operating Units (OUs) in Washington and the field to gain a basic but essential understanding of the reach and scale of programs to address various types of services that are provided to male and female victims of abuse and assess whether interventions are adequately addressing identified

needs within the country.

The FY 2012 target for this indicator was 2,115,759 while actual results were 1,888.460. Many OUs did not set targets for FY 2012 but report actual data, including Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burma, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Pakistan, Rwanda, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. Deviations between FY 2012 targets and results were reported in Armenia, DRC, Kenya, Sri Lanka, and Tanzania. In Armenia, the deviation of 21 percent was due to the late start of the project. The overall target of 150 will be met, with a shift of one quarter, in 2013. No other OU provided an explanation for the deviations, but it appears that FY 2012 targets were not achieved because activities in many missions were delayed. The FY 2012 results are based on actual, new activities that got underway near the close of FY 2011.

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS								
Program Area: Gender								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Reached by a USG Funded Intervention Providing GBV Services (e.g., Health, Legal, Psycho-Social Counseling, Shelters, Hotlines, Other)								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	1,757,601	2,115,759	1,886,460	Below Target	765,284	782,967
Data Source: FY2012 Performance Reports from Armenia, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA). Data is collected and reported by implementing partners with programs in any sector (health, humanitarian, education, etc.) that are designed to raise awareness about or prevent gender-based violence.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf). Limitations of this indicator data include that it cannot provide information about the quality of services and it doesn't lend itself well to cross program or country comparisons.								

Multilateral Coordination

United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative

The United States continued to work with agencies of the United Nations system to implement the eight goals of the U.S.-sponsored United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI) that is applied across the UN. The purpose of UNTAI is to improve UN Funds and Programs' performance by increasing the transparency and accuracy of information flow; enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness; bolstering oversight and ethics systems; and strengthening financial management and governance.

The U.S. Government launched Phase I of UNTAI in 2007 for the purpose of extending reforms already in place at the UN Secretariat to the rest of the UN System. As a result of sustained and intensive diplomacy, the six organizations and programs (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UN HABITAT, and UNIFEM (now UN Women)) have strengthened internal oversight and transparency, established ethics offices, made more information publicly available online, and updated financial systems.

In 2011, the United States launched UNTAI Phase II (UNTAI II) to target areas where member states can increase oversight and accountability and ensure that contributions are utilized efficiently and effectively. Specifically, UNTAI-II seeks to make reforms in the following areas: (1) effective oversight

arrangements; (2) independent internal evaluation function; (3) independent and effective ethics function; (4) credible whistleblower protections; (5) conflicts of interest program; (6) effective and transparent procurement; (7) enterprise risk management; and (8) transparent financial management.

The U.S. Government evaluates progress annually. Assessments are performed for six of the organizations and programs funded through the IO&P account, including UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UN HABITAT, and UN Women. Funding for these six organizations makes up roughly 75 percent of the account, so the majority of funding from the IO&P account is contributed to major UN organizations.

The indicator reflects progress on important managerial aspects of those organizations as rated by the USG UNTAI II annual assessment. The annual assessment reports on 8 accountability goals based on the achievement of specific benchmarks using a 5-point scale. We had expected the FY 2011 scores of these six organizations to fall according to a normal distribution curve, but all organizations received scores of 3 or above.

The deadline for submission of the FY 2012 UNTAI II reports, upon which this indicator is based, has been delayed until February 15, 2013. We expect that all organizations will again receive ratings of 3 or above and recommend modification, replacement, or termination of the indicator for future years.

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS								
Program Area: Multilateral Coordination								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Major UN Organizations Funded by the IO&P Account that have Overall Accountability Ratings of at least 3 out of 5 on the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative Phase II (UNTAI II) Annual Assessment								
FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Target	FY 2012 Results	FY 2012 Rating	FY 2013 Target	FY 2014 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	100% (Est.)	Data Not Available	100%	100%
Data Source: Annual UNTAI II Assessment Reports, which rate organizations against benchmarks.								
Data Quality: Performance data reported by Missions for international organizations will be review and validated by responsible officers in the IO Bureau. A second level review for accuracy and consistency of rating determinations will be conducted by a lead officer.								

Cross-Agency Priority Goals

Per the GPRA Modernization Act, 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(10), requirement to address Federal Goals in the Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan, please refer to www.performance.gov for information on Federal Priority Goals and the agencies' contributions to those goals, where applicable. The Department of State and USAID currently contribute to the following CAP Goals: Closing Skills Gap, Exports, Cybersecurity, Sustainability, Real Property, Improper Payments, Data Center Consolidation, and Strategic Sourcing.

State-USAID Agency Priority Goals

Under the leadership of Secretary Clinton and Administrator Shah, the Department of State and USAID developed a new strategic approach to accomplishing their shared mission, focusing on robust diplomacy and development as central components to address global challenges. State and USAID submitted eight outcome-focused Agency Priority Goals (APGs) that reflect the Secretary and the USAID Administrator's highest priorities. These near-term goals advance the Joint Strategic Goals, reflect USAID and State strategic and budget priorities, and will continue to be of particular focus for the two agencies through

FY 2013. In FY 2014, the Department and USAID will develop new APGs that are outcome-based goals that reflect the Secretary and Administrator's highest priorities through FY 2015.

In addition to quarterly reporting to OMB on the status of meeting key milestones and performance targets for each APG, the GPRA Modernization Act requires that APG goal owners meet with senior agency leadership to assess performance data, discuss successes and challenges, and identify any actions necessary to ensure goal achievement. A process has been developed for conducting joint data-driven reviews for State-USAID APGs that brings together goal leaders with the Deputy Secretary of State and the USAID Assistant Administrator. Goal owners are assisted in the preparation of presentation materials with feedback from the State and USAID Performance Improvement Officers as well as by a support team comprised of staff from the Department's Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources and the Bureau of Budget and Planning, and USAID's Bureau for Management, Office of Management Policy, Budget, and Performance.

The APGs are listed below under the applicable joint Department of State-USAID Strategic Goal. A more comprehensive table is featured in both the State Operations and the Foreign Assistance volumes of the CBJ. Currently, there are no APGs reflected for Strategic Goals 1, 4 and 6.

Agency Priority Goal	Goals
Strategic Goal 2: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.	
Afghanistan	**Goal:** With mutual accountability, assistance from the United States and the international community will continue to help improve the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's (GIRoA) capacity to meet its goals and maintain stability. Bonn Conference commitments call on GIRoA to transition to a sustainable economy, namely improve revenue collection, increase the pace of economic reform, and instill a greater sense of accountability and transparency in all government operations. These efforts will strengthen Afghanistan's ability to maintain stability and development gains through transition. By September 30, 2013, U.S. Government assistance delivered will help the Afghan government increase the level of domestic revenue from sources such as customs and electrical tariffs from 10 percent to 12 percent of gross domestic product.
Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.	
Democracy, Good Governance, and Human Rights	**Goal:** Advance progress toward sustained and consolidated democratic transitions in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Bahrain, Yemen, Iran, Syria, and West Bank/Gaza. By September 30, 2013, support continued progress toward or lay the foundations for transitions to accountable electoral democracies in 11 countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) that respect civil and political liberties and human rights.
Climate Change	**Goal:** Advance low emissions climate resilient development. Lay the groundwork for climate-resilient development, increased private sector investment in a low carbon economy, and meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories through 2020 and the longer term. By the end of 2013, U.S. assistance to support the development and implementation of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) will reach 20 countries (from a baseline of 0 in 2010). This assistance will be strategically targeted and will result in strengthened capacity for and measureable progress on developing and implementing LEDS by the end of the following year.

Agency Priority Goal	Goals
Food Security	**Goal:** Increase food security in Feed the Future (FTF) initiative countries in order to reduce prevalence of poverty and malnutrition. By the end of FY 2013, agricultural profitability will improve, on average, by 15% among FTF beneficiary farmers, and one million children under age 2 will experience improved nutrition due to increased access to and utilization of nutritious foods (prevalence of receiving a minimum acceptable diet).
Global Health	**Goal:** By September 30, 2013, the Global Health Initiative (GHI) will support the creation of an AIDS-free generation, save the lives of mothers and children, and protect communities from infectious diseases by: a) decreasing incidence of HIV infections in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)-supported sub-Saharan African countries by more than 20 percent; b) reducing the all-cause mortality rate for children under five by 4 deaths/1,000 live births in USAID priority countries; c) increasing the percent of births attended by a skilled doctor, nurse, or midwife by 2.1 percent in USAID priority countries; and d) increasing the number of people no longer at risk for lymphatic filariasis (in the target population) from 7.7 million to 63.7 million in USAID-assisted countries.
Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.	
Economic Statecraft	**Goal:** Through our more than 200 diplomatic missions overseas, the Department of State will promote U.S. exports in order to help create opportunities for U.S. businesses. By September 30, 2013, our diplomatic missions overseas will increase the number of market-oriented economic and commercial policy activities and accomplishments by 15 percent.
Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st Century workforce; and achieve U.S. Government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure US government presence internationally.	
Management	**Goal:** Strengthen diplomacy and development by leading through civilian power. By September 30, 2013, the State Department and USAID will reduce vacancies in high priority positions overseas to 0% and 10 % respectively and will reduce instances of employees not meeting language standards to 24% and 10% respectively.
Procurement Management/Local Development Partners	**Goal:** Strengthen local civil society and private sector capacity to improve aid effectiveness and sustainability, by working closely with our implementing partners on capacity building and local grant and contract allocations. By September 30, 2013, USAID will expand local development partners from 746 to 1200.

Management Accomplishments and Challenges

Attaining the conditions abroad that ensure American security and prosperity at home demands responsible management of U.S. diplomacy and development efforts. This section presents selected accomplishments and key management challenges of the Department of State and USAID for FY 2012. The achievements highlighted here reflect significant efforts to improve the way both agencies administer resources, deliver services, and manage for results. Challenges identified by the Inspector General of each agency and the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) denote management and performance issues that the Department and USAID take seriously and are actively committed to resolving. In the years ahead, the Department and USAID will continue to strengthen their accountability and capacity to deliver results consistent with the recommendations of the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review.

USAID Management Accomplishments

The Agency is undertaking a number of initiatives to maximize the development impact of its assistance programs per dollar spent. The recently implemented Phoenix financial system provides USAID with detailed cost information that allows it to track accurately the relative cost of its programs. The Phoenix system is also providing the data to help the Agency comply with the President's Open Government Initiative. The Department of State, USAID, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) recently began publishing foreign assistance budget and spending data on the public Foreign Assistance Dashboard, which is driving the U.S. Government to become a leader in aid transparency. USAID plans to build on this success and continue to improve the way that the Agency's financial information is managed, shared and reported.

A key USAID priority is USAID Forward, an initiative aimed at changing the way the Agency does business in order to more effectively achieve high impact development while making the best use of limited resources. From attracting and retaining talented Agency staff to creating new monitoring and evaluation systems and revitalizing our policy, financial, and technical expertise, USAID is strengthening its core capacity to achieve broader and deeper development results while reducing costs. The Agency met its Talent Management targets of 85 percent fill rates for Critical Priority Countries without the use of directed assignments.

Under USAID Forward, the Implementation and Procurement Reform Initiative focuses on improving how it does business—contracting with and providing grants to more and varied local partners, and forging partnerships to create the conditions where assistance is no longer necessary in the countries where USAID works. In 2012, the Agency made an estimated 608 new awards to local partners from 33 missions.

USAID Management Challenges

Every year, USAID's Office of Inspector General (OIG) identifies management challenges that affect the ability of the Agency to deliver foreign assistance. The FY 2012 challenges relate to working in high threat environments, performance management and reporting, sustainability, implementation and procurement reform, management of information technology, and audits of U.S. based for-profit entities. The Agency takes immediate remedial actions in response to OIG recommendations. See pages 131-145 of the FY 2012 USAID Agency Financial Report for a full description of the OIG's identified challenges and the Agency's responses to them. http://transition.usaid.gov/performance/afr/afr12.pdf.

Department of State Management Accomplishments

The Department won the 2012 Archivist's Achievement Award for innovative and cost-effective use of technology for a records management tool that will be adopted as a best practice in the U.S. Government. The Department leveraged the technology with a dynamic website that received over 3,000 online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, posted nearly 3,500 declassified documents, and hosted over 1,000 visitors daily (over 350,000 annually). The Department declassified nearly three million pages of permanent historical records covering U.S. foreign policy, and declassified and released over 100,000 pages in response to FOIA requests.

Department of State Management Challenges

In FY 2012, the Department's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) identified challenges in the areas of: protection of people and facilities; contract and procurement management; information security and information management; financial management; military to civilian-led presence in Iraq and Afghanistan; foreign assistance coordination and oversight; diplomacy with fewer resources; public diplomacy; effective embassy leadership; consular operations. The Department promptly takes corrective actions in response to OIG finding and recommendations. Information on corrective actions taken and remaining can be found on pages 156-168 of the Department of State's FY 2012 Agency Financial Report at the following website http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/200506.pdf.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS
BUDGET BY
STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE
&
SUMMARY TABLES

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Objective, Program Areas: Summary FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	33,917,586	31,844,195	-2,073,391
1 Peace and Security	10,021,988	8,403,919	-1,618,069
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	524,565	253,241	-271,324
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	330,620	290,134	-40,486
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,846,709	6,908,960	-937,749
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	672,417	611,880	-60,537
1.5 Transnational Crime	91,523	83,499	-8,024
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	556,154	256,205	-299,949
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,826,308	2,879,055	52,747
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	939,677	912,636	-27,041
2.2 Good Governance	1,036,838	1,220,396	183,558
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	246,531	212,580	-33,951
2.4 Civil Society	603,262	533,443	-69,819
3 Investing in People	10,463,767	9,943,512	-520,255
3.1 Health	8,999,576	8,880,634	-118,942
3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	5,893,110	6,000,250	107,140
3.1.2 Tuberculosis	256,297	198,500	-57,797
3.1.3 Malaria	650,000	670,000	20,000
3.1.4 Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats (PIOET)	58,080	47,150	-10,930
3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	118,411	115,364	-3,047
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	919,535	952,936	33,401
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	638,482	635,356	-3,126
3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	275,055	161,524	-113,531
3.1.9 Nutrition	190,606	99,554	-91,052
3.2 Education	1,062,160	723,261	-338,899
3.2.1 Basic Education	803,404	501,355	-302,049
3.2.2 Higher Education	258,756	221,906	-36,850
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	402,031	339,617	-62,414
3.3.1 Policies, Regulations, and Systems	23,107	39,760	16,653
3.3.2 Social Services	127,181	100,703	-26,478
3.3.3 Social Assistance	251,743	199,154	-52,589
4 Economic Growth	4,720,597	4,076,338	-644,259
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	688,821	295,133	-393,688
4.2 Trade and Investment	163,149	171,651	8,502
4.3 Financial Sector	143,678	108,604	-35,074
4.4 Infrastructure	838,000	797,509	-40,491
4.5 Agriculture	1,413,597	1,286,595	-127,002
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	456,093	571,758	115,665
4.7 Economic Opportunity	148,688	169,125	20,437
4.8 Environment	868,571	675,963	-192,608
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,286,803	4,484,094	197,291
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,135,704	4,306,831	171,127
5.2 Disaster Readiness	104,755	139,763	35,008
5.3 Migration Management	46,344	37,500	-8,844
6 Program Support	1,598,123	2,057,277	459,154

Objective, Program Areas: Summary FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	58,705	477,737	419,032
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,539,418	1,579,540	40,122

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	33,917,586	31,844,195	-2,073,391
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	626,718	-	-626,718
1 Peace and Security	125,419	-	-125,419
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	26,005	-	-26,005
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	40,534	-	-40,534
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,948	-	-3,948
1.5 Transnational Crime	8,082	-	-8,082
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	46,850	-	-46,850
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	244,158	-	-244,158
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	67,075	-	-67,075
2.2 Good Governance	54,006	-	-54,006
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	23,257	-	-23,257
2.4 Civil Society	99,820	-	-99,820
3 Investing in People	52,918	-	-52,918
3.1 Health	27,947	-	-27,947
3.2 Education	18,408	-	-18,408
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,563	-	-6,563
4 Economic Growth	192,869	-	-192,869
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	10,007	-	-10,007
4.2 Trade and Investment	14,279	-	-14,279
4.3 Financial Sector	15,907	-	-15,907
4.4 Infrastructure	25,932	-	-25,932
4.5 Agriculture	30,520	-	-30,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	83,502	-	-83,502
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,582	-	-3,582
4.8 Environment	9,140	-	-9,140
5 Humanitarian Assistance	11,354	-	-11,354
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,154	-	-11,154
5.2 Disaster Readiness	200	-	-200
Complex Crises Fund	50,000	40,000	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	50,000	40,000	-10,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	50,000	40,000	-10,000
Democracy Fund	114,770	-	-114,770
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	114,770	-	-114,770
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	39,750	-	-39,750
2.2 Good Governance	2,950	-	-2,950
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	29,770	-	-29,770
2.4 Civil Society	42,300	-	-42,300
Development Assistance	2,519,950	2,837,812	317,862
1 Peace and Security	70,946	74,047	3,101
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,425	8,750	-1,675
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	-	-600
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	22,400	27,000	4,600
1.5 Transnational Crime	7,200	5,822	-1,378

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	30,321	32,475	2,154
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	211,981	351,833	139,852
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	30,892	63,417	32,525
2.2 Good Governance	88,611	148,738	60,127
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	30,710	45,161	14,451
2.4 Civil Society	61,768	94,517	32,749
3 Investing in People	607,971	439,319	-168,652
3.1 Health	123,514	75,557	-47,957
3.2 Education	448,238	314,986	-133,252
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	36,219	48,776	12,557
4 Economic Growth	1,556,470	1,683,208	126,738
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	14,561	16,621	2,060
4.2 Trade and Investment	57,687	58,918	1,231
4.3 Financial Sector	13,264	19,404	6,140
4.4 Infrastructure	33,272	88,536	55,264
4.5 Agriculture	826,700	917,035	90,335
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	65,272	86,119	20,847
4.7 Economic Opportunity	54,066	75,505	21,439
4.8 Environment	491,648	421,070	-70,578
5 Humanitarian Assistance	27,880	286,668	258,788
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	13,896	258,582	244,686
5.2 Disaster Readiness	13,984	28,086	14,102
6 Program Support	44,702	2,737	-41,965
6.1 Program Design and Learning	41,584	2,737	-38,847
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,118	-	-3,118
Economic Support Fund	6,146,707	5,458,254	-688,453
1 Peace and Security	556,099	321,859	-234,240
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	33,000	20,500	-12,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	22,640	22,640
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,949	17,340	-2,609
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	151,302	111,633	-39,669
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,591	10,316	5,725
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	347,257	139,430	-207,827
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,612,789	1,821,041	208,252
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	198,762	241,832	43,070
2.2 Good Governance	859,828	1,035,234	175,406
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	154,825	151,919	-2,906
2.4 Civil Society	399,374	392,056	-7,318
3 Investing in People	1,319,202	1,017,913	-301,289
3.1 Health	397,345	333,577	-63,768
3.2 Education	592,354	406,495	-185,859
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	329,503	277,841	-51,662
4 Economic Growth	2,584,984	2,233,775	-351,209
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	664,253	278,512	-385,741

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	85,933	103,633	17,700
4.3 Financial Sector	113,552	87,805	-25,747
4.4 Infrastructure	776,909	708,973	-67,936
4.5 Agriculture	341,206	369,560	28,354
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	225,319	411,239	185,920
4.7 Economic Opportunity	81,745	79,620	-2,125
4.8 Environment	296,067	194,433	-101,634
5 Humanitarian Assistance	61,512	63,666	2,154
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	54,972	54,789	-183
5.2 Disaster Readiness	6,540	8,877	2,337
6 Program Support	12,121	-	-12,121
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12,121	-	-12,121
Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund	-	75,000	75,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	75,000	75,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	75,000	75,000
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	27,200	250,000	222,800
5 Humanitarian Assistance	27,200	250,000	222,800
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	27,200	250,000	222,800
P.L. 480 Title II	1,466,000	-	-1,466,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	853	-	-853
2.2 Good Governance	853	-	-853
3 Investing in People	149,061	-	-149,061
3.1 Health	133,655	-	-133,655
3.2 Education	3,160	-	-3,160
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	12,246	-	-12,246
4 Economic Growth	230,329	-	-230,329
4.4 Infrastructure	1,887	-	-1,887
4.5 Agriculture	215,171	-	-215,171
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,795	-	-1,795
4.8 Environment	11,476	-	-11,476
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,085,757	-	-1,085,757
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,078,782	-	-1,078,782
5.2 Disaster Readiness	6,031	-	-6,031
5.3 Migration Management	944	-	-944
Foreign Military Financing	6,312,000	5,956,959	-355,041
1 Peace and Security	6,312,000	5,956,959	-355,041
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	207,300	-	-207,300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	14,000	-	-14,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,089,885	5,956,959	-132,926
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	815	-	-815
Global Health Programs - State	5,542,860	5,670,000	127,140
3 Investing in People	5,542,860	5,670,000	127,140
3.1 Health	5,542,860	5,670,000	127,140
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,629,800	2,645,000	15,200

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	2,629,800	2,645,000	15,200
3.1 Health	2,612,300	2,632,000	19,700
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	17,500	13,000	-4,500
Global Security Contingency Fund	23,000	25,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	23,000	25,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	23,000	25,000	2,000
International Disaster Assistance	1,095,000	2,045,000	950,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,095,000	2,045,000	950,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,020,000	1,945,000	925,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	75,000	100,000	25,000
International Military Education and Training	105,788	105,573	-215
1 Peace and Security	105,788	105,573	-215
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,585	-	-1,585
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	104,203	105,573	1,370
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,635,705	1,473,727	-161,978
1 Peace and Security	1,023,072	871,696	-151,376
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	457,620	331,088	-126,532
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	493,952	473,247	-20,705
1.5 Transnational Crime	71,500	67,361	-4,139
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	607,633	602,031	-5,602
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	581,543	582,287	744
2.2 Good Governance	26,090	19,744	-6,346
6 Program Support	5,000	-	-5,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,000	-	-5,000
International Organizations and Programs	343,905	320,645	-23,260
1 Peace and Security	1,350	1,210	-140
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,350	1,160	-190
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	50	50
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	21,655	14,100	-7,555
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	21,655	14,100	-7,555
3 Investing in People	161,955	162,880	925
3.1 Health	161,955	162,000	45
3.2 Education	-	880	880
4 Economic Growth	155,945	139,655	-16,290
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,250	5,000	-250
4.3 Financial Sector	955	595	-360
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	82,000	67,000	-15,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,500	7,500	-
4.8 Environment	60,240	59,560	-680
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	2,800	-200
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,000	2,800	-200
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	580,000	580,000
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	200	200

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	76,700	76,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	11,000	11,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	9,700	9,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	15,500	15,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	40,500	40,500
3 Investing in People	-	8,400	8,400
3.1 Health	-	7,500	7,500
3.2 Education	-	900	900
4 Economic Growth	-	19,700	19,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	4,100	4,100
4.3 Financial Sector	-	800	800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	7,400	7,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	6,500	6,500
4.8 Environment	-	900	900
6 Program Support	-	475,000	475,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	475,000	475,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,975,100	1,760,960	-214,140
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,975,100	1,760,960	-214,140
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,929,700	1,723,460	-206,240
5.3 Migration Management	45,400	37,500	-7,900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	711,270	616,125	-95,145
1 Peace and Security	711,270	616,125	-95,145
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	270,905	222,631	-48,274
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	290,615	267,494	-23,121
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	149,100	126,000	-23,100
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	-	-150
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	-	-500
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	452,000	-	-452,000
1 Peace and Security	452,000	-	-452,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	452,000	-	-452,000
Peacekeeping Operations	509,818	347,000	-162,818
1 Peace and Security	509,818	347,000	-162,818
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	509,818	347,000	-162,818
Transition Initiatives	93,695	57,600	-36,095
1 Peace and Security	81,226	44,250	-36,976
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	81,226	44,250	-36,976
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,469	13,350	881
2.2 Good Governance	4,500	6,980	2,480
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,969	-	-7,969
2.4 Civil Society	-	6,370	6,370
USAID Administrative Expense	1,536,300	1,579,540	43,240
6 Program Support	1,536,300	1,579,540	43,240
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,536,300	1,579,540	43,240

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	33,917,586	31,844,195	-2,073,391
Africa	7,815,134	6,600,516	-1,214,618
Angola	59,735	55,998	-3,737
Development Assistance	1,000	-	-1,000
3 Investing in People	1,000	-	-1,000
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-1,000
Global Health Programs - State	10,300	10,938	638
3 Investing in People	10,300	10,938	638
3.1 Health	10,300	10,938	638
Global Health Programs - USAID	40,500	38,700	-1,800
3 Investing in People	40,500	38,700	-1,800
3.1 Health	40,500	38,700	-1,800
International Military Education and Training	435	360	-75
1 Peace and Security	435	360	-75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	435	360	-75
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	7,500	6,000	-1,500
1 Peace and Security	7,500	6,000	-1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,500	6,000	-1,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,570	2,565	-3,005
6.1 Program Design and Learning	339	-	-339
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,231	2,565	-2,666
Benin	28,630	23,710	-4,920
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,400	23,500	-4,900
3 Investing in People	28,400	23,500	-4,900
3.1 Health	28,400	23,500	-4,900
International Military Education and Training	230	210	-20
1 Peace and Security	230	210	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	230	210	-20
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,035	3,150	115
6.1 Program Design and Learning	825	920	95
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,210	2,230	20
Botswana	66,979	50,471	-16,508
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-
1 Peace and Security	200	200	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	66,000	49,711	-16,289
3 Investing in People	66,000	49,711	-16,289
3.1 Health	66,000	49,711	-16,289
International Military Education and Training	779	560	-219
1 Peace and Security	779	560	-219
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	779	560	-219
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,917	-	-5,917
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,212	-	-2,212
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,705	-	-3,705

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Burkina Faso	35,117	9,200	-25,917
P.L. 480 Title II	25,809	-	-25,809
3 Investing in People	6,772	-	-6,772
3.1 Health	6,247	-	-6,247
3.2 Education	525	-	-525
4 Economic Growth	8,977	-	-8,977
4.5 Agriculture	8,977	-	-8,977
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,060	-	-10,060
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,060	-	-10,060
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,000	9,000	-
3 Investing in People	9,000	9,000	-
3.1 Health	9,000	9,000	-
International Military Education and Training	308	200	-108
1 Peace and Security	308	200	-108
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	308	-	-308
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	200	200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	400	-	-400
6.2 Administration and Oversight	400	-	-400
Burundi	41,385	31,724	-9,661
P.L. 480 Title II	19,405	-	-19,405
3 Investing in People	11,244	-	-11,244
3.1 Health	11,244	-	-11,244
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,161	-	-8,161
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,161	-	-8,161
Global Health Programs - State	5,000	14,899	9,899
3 Investing in People	5,000	14,899	9,899
3.1 Health	5,000	14,899	9,899
Global Health Programs - USAID	16,560	16,500	-60
3 Investing in People	16,560	16,500	-60
3.1 Health	16,560	16,500	-60
International Military Education and Training	420	325	-95
1 Peace and Security	420	325	-95
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	420	325	-95
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,801	2,186	-615
6.1 Program Design and Learning	418	-	-418
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,383	2,186	-197
Cameroon	13,972	24,847	10,875
P.L. 480 Title II	952	-	-952
5 Humanitarian Assistance	952	-	-952
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	952	-	-952
Global Health Programs - State	11,250	23,107	11,857
3 Investing in People	11,250	23,107	11,857
3.1 Health	11,250	23,107	11,857
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	1,500	-
3 Investing in People	1,500	1,500	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	1,500	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	270	240	-30
1 Peace and Security	270	240	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	270	240	-30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,137	-	-2,137
6.1 Program Design and Learning	360	-	-360
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,777	-	-1,777
Cape Verde	108	100	-8
International Military Education and Training	108	100	-8
1 Peace and Security	108	100	-8
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	108	100	-8
Central African Republic	10,143	120	-10,023
P.L. 480 Title II	10,028	-	-10,028
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,028	-	-10,028
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,028	-	-10,028
International Military Education and Training	115	120	5
1 Peace and Security	115	120	5
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	115	120	5
Chad	85,002	280	-84,722
P.L. 480 Title II	84,427	-	-84,427
3 Investing in People	4,793	-	-4,793
3.1 Health	4,793	-	-4,793
4 Economic Growth	4,794	-	-4,794
4.5 Agriculture	4,794	-	-4,794
5 Humanitarian Assistance	74,840	-	-74,840
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	74,840	-	-74,840
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
International Military Education and Training	375	280	-95
1 Peace and Security	375	280	-95
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	375	280	-95
Comoros	127	100	-27
International Military Education and Training	127	100	-27
1 Peace and Security	127	100	-27
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	127	100	-27
Cote d'Ivoire	150,688	135,370	-15,318
Economic Support Fund	14,715	11,500	-3,215
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,715	11,000	-3,715
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,990	6,000	1,010
2.2 Good Governance	7,975	4,000	-3,975
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,750	1,000	-750
3 Investing in People	-	500	500
3.2 Education	-	500	500
P.L. 480 Title II	17,302	-	-17,302

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
5 Humanitarian Assistance	17,302	-	-17,302
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	17,302	-	-17,302
Foreign Military Financing	300	200	-100
1 Peace and Security	300	200	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	200	-100
Global Health Programs - State	118,305	121,390	3,085
3 Investing in People	118,305	121,390	3,085
3.1 Health	118,305	121,390	3,085
International Military Education and Training	66	280	214
1 Peace and Security	66	280	214
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	66	280	214
Peacekeeping Operations	-	2,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	-	2,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,000	2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	9,921	1,100	-8,821
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,409	330	-5,079
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,512	770	-3,742
Democratic Republic of the Congo	254,354	235,994	-18,360
Economic Support Fund	47,915	59,892	11,977
1 Peace and Security	2,247	5,191	2,944
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	200	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,047	4,991	2,944
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,000	25,140	12,140
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	6,070	4,570
2.2 Good Governance	6,500	8,580	2,080
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,700	6,700	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,300	3,790	1,490
3 Investing in People	24,460	18,387	-6,073
3.1 Health	8,000	-	-8,000
3.2 Education	13,560	11,904	-1,656
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,900	6,483	3,583
4 Economic Growth	8,208	11,174	2,966
4.5 Agriculture	7,208	8,000	792
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	3,174	2,174
P.L. 480 Title II	68,346	-	-68,346
3 Investing in People	7,761	-	-7,761
3.1 Health	7,761	-	-7,761
4 Economic Growth	31,048	-	-31,048
4.5 Agriculture	31,048	-	-31,048
5 Humanitarian Assistance	29,537	-	-29,537
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	29,537	-	-29,537
Global Health Programs - State	13,770	38,332	24,562
3 Investing in People	13,770	38,332	24,562
3.1 Health	13,770	38,332	24,562

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	97,850	122,700	24,850
3 Investing in People	97,850	122,700	24,850
3.1 Health	97,850	122,700	24,850
International Military Education and Training	473	320	-153
1 Peace and Security	473	320	-153
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	473	320	-153
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000	3,250	-2,750
1 Peace and Security	4,500	2,250	-2,250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500	2,250	-2,250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,500	1,000	-500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	1,000	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	500	-500
1 Peace and Security	1,000	500	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	500	-500
Peacekeeping Operations	19,000	11,000	-8,000
1 Peace and Security	19,000	11,000	-8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,000	11,000	-8,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,027	13,267	1,240
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,285	5,471	1,186
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,742	7,796	54
Djibouti	7,663	4,464	-3,199
Development Assistance	1,650	1,384	-266
3 Investing in People	1,650	1,384	-266
3.2 Education	1,650	1,384	-266
P.L. 480 Title II	2,350	-	-2,350
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,350	-	-2,350
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,350	-	-2,350
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,000	-500
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,000	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	1,000	-500
Global Health Programs - State	1,800	1,800	-
3 Investing in People	1,800	1,800	-
3.1 Health	1,800	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	363	280	-83
1 Peace and Security	363	280	-83
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	363	280	-83
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	200	307	107
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200	307	107
Ethiopia	706,715	417,977	-288,738
Development Assistance	92,898	90,328	-2,570
1 Peace and Security	-	3,000	3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	3,000	3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	229	1,250	1,021
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	250	250
2.2 Good Governance	229	500	271

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	500	500
3 Investing in People	38,669	25,490	-13,179
3.1 Health	7,771	4,590	-3,181
3.2 Education	30,898	20,900	-9,998
4 Economic Growth	54,000	60,588	6,588
4.5 Agriculture	50,000	50,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	6,588	6,588
4.8 Environment	4,000	4,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	306,636	-	-306,636
3 Investing in People	10,329	-	-10,329
3.1 Health	6,886	-	-6,886
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,443	-	-3,443
4 Economic Growth	75,741	-	-75,741
4.5 Agriculture	64,265	-	-64,265
4.8 Environment	11,476	-	-11,476
5 Humanitarian Assistance	220,566	-	-220,566
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	220,566	-	-220,566
Foreign Military Financing	843	843	-
1 Peace and Security	843	843	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	843	843	-
Global Health Programs - State	181,241	190,336	9,095
3 Investing in People	181,241	190,336	9,095
3.1 Health	181,241	190,336	9,095
Global Health Programs - USAID	120,500	135,900	15,400
3 Investing in People	120,500	135,900	15,400
3.1 Health	120,500	135,900	15,400
International Military Education and Training	597	570	-27
1 Peace and Security	597	570	-27
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	597	570	-27
Peacekeeping Operations	4,000	-	-4,000
1 Peace and Security	4,000	-	-4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	-	-4,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	25,317	15,905	-9,412
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12,899	6,855	-6,044
6.2 Administration and Oversight	12,418	9,050	-3,368
Gabon	212	180	-32
International Military Education and Training	212	180	-32
1 Peace and Security	212	180	-32
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	212	180	-32
Ghana	172,677	160,016	-12,661
Development Assistance	95,568	93,254	-2,314
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,108	9,000	-108
2.2 Good Governance	5,108	7,000	1,892
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	2,000	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	3,000	-	-3,000
3 Investing in People	33,920	32,000	-1,920
3.1 Health	5,070	6,000	930
3.2 Education	28,850	26,000	-2,850
4 Economic Growth	52,540	52,254	-286
4.4 Infrastructure	2,000	5,000	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	45,000	45,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000	-	-3,000
4.8 Environment	2,540	2,254	-286
Foreign Military Financing	350	350	-
1 Peace and Security	350	350	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350	350	-
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	4,042	-4,958
3 Investing in People	9,000	4,042	-4,958
3.1 Health	9,000	4,042	-4,958
Global Health Programs - USAID	67,000	61,500	-5,500
3 Investing in People	67,000	61,500	-5,500
3.1 Health	67,000	61,500	-5,500
International Military Education and Training	759	670	-89
1 Peace and Security	759	670	-89
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	759	670	-89
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	200	200
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	200	200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,830	8,610	-4,220
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,325	4,300	-3,025
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,505	4,310	-1,195
Guinea	23,657	19,354	-4,303
Development Assistance	5,700	3,414	-2,286
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,700	3,414	-2,286
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	600	400	-200
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	2,000	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,100	300	-1,800
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	714	-286
Foreign Military Financing	400	200	-200
1 Peace and Security	400	200	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	200	-200
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,500	15,500	-2,000
3 Investing in People	17,500	15,500	-2,000
3.1 Health	17,500	15,500	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	57	240	183
1 Peace and Security	57	240	183
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	57	240	183
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,195	341	-2,854
6.1 Program Design and Learning	338	-	-338

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,857	341	-2,516
Guinea-Bissau	-	25	25
International Military Education and Training	-	25	25
1 Peace and Security	-	25	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	25	25
Kenya	507,175	563,753	56,578
Development Assistance	92,000	89,774	-2,226
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,700	11,474	-226
2.2 Good Governance	7,300	8,474	1,174
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,300	1,000	-2,300
2.4 Civil Society	1,100	2,000	900
3 Investing in People	18,300	17,300	-1,000
3.1 Health	6,300	6,300	-
3.2 Education	12,000	11,000	-1,000
4 Economic Growth	62,000	61,000	-1,000
4.5 Agriculture	50,000	50,000	-
4.8 Environment	12,000	11,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	4,750	-	-4,750
1 Peace and Security	4,750	-	-4,750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,750	-	-4,750
P.L. 480 Title II	77,453	-	-77,453
5 Humanitarian Assistance	77,453	-	-77,453
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	77,453	-	-77,453
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,178	-322
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,178	-322
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	1,178	-322
Global Health Programs - State	241,512	382,141	140,629
3 Investing in People	241,512	382,141	140,629
3.1 Health	241,512	382,141	140,629
Global Health Programs - USAID	78,150	81,400	3,250
3 Investing in People	78,150	81,400	3,250
3.1 Health	78,150	81,400	3,250
International Military Education and Training	910	760	-150
1 Peace and Security	910	760	-150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	910	760	-150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	2,000	-
1 Peace and Security	1,250	2,000	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,250	2,000	750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	750	-	-750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	750	-	-750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,900	6,500	-2,400
1 Peace and Security	8,900	6,500	-2,400
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,900	6,000	-2,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	500	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	35,154	11,867	-23,287

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	15,204	4,750	-10,454
6.2 Administration and Oversight	19,950	7,117	-12,833
Lesotho	15,750	25,658	9,908
Global Health Programs - State	9,235	19,158	9,923
3 Investing in People	9,235	19,158	9,923
3.1 Health	9,235	19,158	9,923
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,400	6,400	-
3 Investing in People	6,400	6,400	-
3.1 Health	6,400	6,400	-
International Military Education and Training	115	100	-15
1 Peace and Security	115	100	-15
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	115	100	-15
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,542	-	-1,542
6.1 Program Design and Learning	378	-	-378
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,164	-	-1,164
Liberia	209,771	157,128	-52,643
Economic Support Fund	124,276	106,030	-18,246
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	38,000	36,030	-1,970
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000	5,200	-800
2.2 Good Governance	22,000	19,830	-2,170
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,000	6,250	250
2.4 Civil Society	4,000	4,750	750
3 Investing in People	45,000	35,000	-10,000
3.1 Health	13,000	6,000	-7,000
3.2 Education	32,000	29,000	-3,000
4 Economic Growth	41,276	35,000	-6,276
4.4 Infrastructure	20,000	18,000	-2,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	8,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,276	4,200	-5,076
4.8 Environment	4,000	4,800	800
P.L. 480 Title II	25,006	-	-25,006
3 Investing in People	8,873	-	-8,873
3.1 Health	6,785	-	-6,785
3.2 Education	2,088	-	-2,088
4 Economic Growth	6,786	-	-6,786
4.5 Agriculture	6,786	-	-6,786
5 Humanitarian Assistance	9,347	-	-9,347
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,347	-	-9,347
Foreign Military Financing	6,500	5,525	-975
1 Peace and Security	6,500	5,525	-975
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,500	5,525	-975
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	-
3 Investing in People	800	800	-
3.1 Health	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	30,700	30,700	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	30,700	30,700	-
3.1 Health	30,700	30,700	-
International Military Education and Training	489	360	-129
1 Peace and Security	489	360	-129
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	489	360	-129
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	17,000	11,713	-5,287
1 Peace and Security	10,700	7,950	-2,750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,650	7,410	-2,240
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,050	540	-510
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,300	3,763	-2,537
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,300	3,763	-2,537
Peacekeeping Operations	5,000	2,000	-3,000
1 Peace and Security	5,000	2,000	-3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000	2,000	-3,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,231	12,747	2,516
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,475	3,520	1,045
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,756	9,227	1,471
Madagascar	69,472	49,000	-20,472
P.L. 480 Title II	18,872	-	-18,872
3 Investing in People	8,304	-	-8,304
3.1 Health	7,360	-	-7,360
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	944	-	-944
4 Economic Growth	8,680	-	-8,680
4.4 Infrastructure	1,887	-	-1,887
4.5 Agriculture	6,793	-	-6,793
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,888	-	-1,888
5.2 Disaster Readiness	944	-	-944
5.3 Migration Management	944	-	-944
Global Health Programs - State	500	-	-500
3 Investing in People	500	-	-500
3.1 Health	500	-	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	50,100	49,000	-1,100
3 Investing in People	50,100	49,000	-1,100
3.1 Health	50,100	49,000	-1,100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,379	2,478	-901
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,009	850	-1,159
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,370	1,628	258
Malawi	183,714	166,388	-17,326
Development Assistance	31,500	37,500	6,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,000	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,400	2,400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	200	200
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,400	1,400
3 Investing in People	10,000	8,500	-1,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	10,000	8,500	-1,500
4 Economic Growth	21,500	25,000	3,500
4.5 Agriculture	13,000	17,000	4,000
4.8 Environment	8,500	8,000	-500
P.L. 480 Title II	29,972	-	-29,972
3 Investing in People	11,780	-	-11,780
3.1 Health	6,425	-	-6,425
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,355	-	-5,355
4 Economic Growth	9,638	-	-9,638
4.5 Agriculture	9,638	-	-9,638
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,554	-	-8,554
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,554	-	-8,554
Global Health Programs - State	51,448	56,248	4,800
3 Investing in People	51,448	56,248	4,800
3.1 Health	51,448	56,248	4,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	70,500	72,400	1,900
3 Investing in People	70,500	72,400	1,900
3.1 Health	70,500	72,400	1,900
International Military Education and Training	294	240	-54
1 Peace and Security	294	240	-54
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	294	240	-54
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	17,073	16,994	-79
6.1 Program Design and Learning	7,374	8,307	933
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,699	8,687	-1,012
Mali	235,630	180,299	-55,331
Development Assistance	67,143	38,070	-29,073
1 Peace and Security	2,500	2,500	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,500	2,500	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,000	4,720	-2,280
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,720	2,720
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,500	-	-5,500
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	2,000	500
3 Investing in People	25,000	15,850	-9,150
3.1 Health	5,000	640	-4,360
3.2 Education	20,000	15,210	-4,790
4 Economic Growth	32,643	15,000	-17,643
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	-	-1,000
4.3 Financial Sector	643	-	-643
4.5 Agriculture	27,000	12,000	-15,000
4.8 Environment	4,000	3,000	-1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	26,268	-	-26,268
3 Investing in People	1,987	-	-1,987
3.1 Health	1,987	-	-1,987
4 Economic Growth	2,979	-	-2,979

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.5 Agriculture	2,979	-	-2,979
5 Humanitarian Assistance	21,302	-	-21,302
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	21,302	-	-21,302
Global Health Programs - State	1,500	1,349	-151
3 Investing in People	1,500	1,349	-151
3.1 Health	1,500	1,349	-151
Global Health Programs - USAID	59,650	56,850	-2,800
3 Investing in People	59,650	56,850	-2,800
3.1 Health	59,650	56,850	-2,800
International Military Education and Training	69	280	211
1 Peace and Security	69	280	211
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	69	280	211
Peacekeeping Operations	81,000	83,750	2,750
1 Peace and Security	81,000	83,750	2,750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	81,000	83,750	2,750
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,976	13,139	163
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,146	3,797	-349
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,830	9,342	512
Mauritania	12,068	260	-11,808
P.L. 480 Title II	11,683	-	-11,683
3 Investing in People	3,288	-	-3,288
3.1 Health	2,338	-	-2,338
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	950	-	-950
4 Economic Growth	1,795	-	-1,795
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,795	-	-1,795
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,600	-	-6,600
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,600	-	-6,600
Foreign Military Financing	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
International Military Education and Training	185	260	75
1 Peace and Security	185	260	75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	185	260	75
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	20	-	-20
6.2 Administration and Oversight	20	-	-20
Mauritius	115	110	-5
International Military Education and Training	115	110	-5
1 Peace and Security	115	110	-5
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	115	110	-5
Mozambique	347,346	372,351	25,005
Development Assistance	37,165	52,706	15,541
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,480	3,029	-451
2.2 Good Governance	-	800	800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	530	-	-530

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	2,950	2,229	-721
3 Investing in People	7,435	7,660	225
3.1 Health	1,230	1,660	430
3.2 Education	6,205	6,000	-205
4 Economic Growth	26,250	42,017	15,767
4.5 Agriculture	18,000	35,000	17,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	250	-	-250
4.8 Environment	8,000	7,017	-983
P.L. 480 Title II	17,786	-	-17,786
3 Investing in People	8,893	-	-8,893
3.1 Health	8,893	-	-8,893
4 Economic Growth	8,893	-	-8,893
4.5 Agriculture	8,893	-	-8,893
Global Health Programs - State	224,239	249,180	24,941
3 Investing in People	224,239	249,180	24,941
3.1 Health	224,239	249,180	24,941
Global Health Programs - USAID	65,200	68,100	2,900
3 Investing in People	65,200	68,100	2,900
3.1 Health	65,200	68,100	2,900
International Military Education and Training	456	340	-116
1 Peace and Security	456	340	-116
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	456	340	-116
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-
1 Peace and Security	500	500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	250	-50
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	250	50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	1,525	-475
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,525	-475
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,525	-475
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	30,736	12,705	-18,031
6.1 Program Design and Learning	11,128	6,019	-5,109
6.2 Administration and Oversight	19,608	6,686	-12,922
Namibia	90,945	60,795	-30,150
Global Health Programs - State	88,809	60,675	-28,134
3 Investing in People	88,809	60,675	-28,134
3.1 Health	88,809	60,675	-28,134
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	-	-2,000
3 Investing in People	2,000	-	-2,000
3.1 Health	2,000	-	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	136	120	-16
1 Peace and Security	136	120	-16
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	136	120	-16
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,146	-	-10,146
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,167	-	-3,167
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,979	-	-6,979

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Niger	58,929	2,250	-56,679
Development Assistance	1,000	2,000	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	2,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	2,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	57,482	-	-57,482
3 Investing in People	11,991	-	-11,991
3.1 Health	11,991	-	-11,991
4 Economic Growth	7,994	-	-7,994
4.5 Agriculture	7,994	-	-7,994
5 Humanitarian Assistance	37,497	-	-37,497
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	37,497	-	-37,497
Foreign Military Financing	400	-	-400
1 Peace and Security	400	-	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	-	-400
International Military Education and Training	47	250	203
1 Peace and Security	47	250	203
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	47	250	203
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,500	114	-1,386
6.1 Program Design and Learning	750	57	-693
6.2 Administration and Oversight	750	57	-693
Nigeria	646,944	692,695	45,751
Development Assistance	50,291	80,440	30,149
1 Peace and Security	2,000	4,000	2,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	4,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,000	28,000	22,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	2,000	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	10,000	8,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	8,000	8,000
2.4 Civil Society	3,500	8,000	4,500
3 Investing in People	24,320	19,360	-4,960
3.1 Health	2,020	3,360	1,340
3.2 Education	22,300	16,000	-6,300
4 Economic Growth	17,971	29,080	11,109
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,000	3,060	-940
4.4 Infrastructure	3,971	1,020	-2,951
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	25,000	15,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	461,227	441,225	-20,002
3 Investing in People	461,227	441,225	-20,002
3.1 Health	461,227	441,225	-20,002
Global Health Programs - USAID	133,500	169,200	35,700
3 Investing in People	133,500	169,200	35,700
3.1 Health	133,500	169,200	35,700

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	926	730	-196
1 Peace and Security	926	730	-196
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	926	730	-196
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	100	100
1 Peace and Security	-	100	100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	100	100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	50,326	9,880	-40,446
6.1 Program Design and Learning	18,596	1,075	-17,521
6.2 Administration and Oversight	31,730	8,805	-22,925
Republic of the Congo	66	100	34
International Military Education and Training	66	100	34
1 Peace and Security	66	100	34
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	66	100	34
Rwanda	197,092	169,232	-27,860
Development Assistance	53,500	51,420	-2,080
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,700	6,420	720
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	1,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	2,700	4,000	1,300
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	1,420	-580
3 Investing in People	12,500	6,000	-6,500
3.1 Health	4,000	1,000	-3,000
3.2 Education	8,500	5,000	-3,500
4 Economic Growth	35,300	39,000	3,700
4.5 Agriculture	31,000	37,000	6,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	300	-	-300
4.8 Environment	4,000	2,000	-2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	1,890	-	-1,890
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,890	-	-1,890
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,890	-	-1,890
Foreign Military Financing	-	200	200
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	200	200
Global Health Programs - State	99,072	74,202	-24,870
3 Investing in People	99,072	74,202	-24,870
3.1 Health	99,072	74,202	-24,870
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,100	43,000	900
3 Investing in People	42,100	43,000	900
3.1 Health	42,100	43,000	900
International Military Education and Training	530	410	-120
1 Peace and Security	530	410	-120
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	530	410	-120
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	16,506	3,280	-13,226
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,650	545	-4,105
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,856	2,735	-9,121
Sao Tome and Principe	118	100	-18

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	118	100	-18
1 Peace and Security	118	100	-18
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	118	100	-18
Senegal	109,606	89,242	-20,364
Development Assistance	50,000	30,212	-19,788
1 Peace and Security	1,000	-	-1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	-	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,900	4,212	1,312
2.2 Good Governance	2,900	4,212	1,312
3 Investing in People	27,100	7,000	-20,100
3.1 Health	8,100	1,000	-7,100
3.2 Education	19,000	6,000	-13,000
4 Economic Growth	19,000	19,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	17,000	17,000	-
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	2,857	-	-2,857
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,857	-	-2,857
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,857	-	-2,857
Foreign Military Financing	325	325	-
1 Peace and Security	325	325	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	325	325	-
Global Health Programs - State	1,535	1,535	-
3 Investing in People	1,535	1,535	-
3.1 Health	1,535	1,535	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	53,950	55,400	1,450
3 Investing in People	53,950	55,400	1,450
3.1 Health	53,950	55,400	1,450
International Military Education and Training	939	770	-169
1 Peace and Security	939	770	-169
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	939	770	-169
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	-	1,000	1,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,000	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,056	4,780	-1,276
6.1 Program Design and Learning	990	1,065	75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,066	3,715	-1,351
Seychelles	135	140	5
International Military Education and Training	135	140	5
1 Peace and Security	135	140	5
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	135	140	5
Sierra Leone	17,651	2,380	-15,271
Economic Support Fund	4,500	1,600	-2,900
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,500	1,600	-2,900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	1,600	-400
2.2 Good Governance	1,500	-	-1,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	-1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	12,204	-	-12,204
3 Investing in People	6,102	-	-6,102
3.1 Health	6,102	-	-6,102
4 Economic Growth	6,102	-	-6,102
4.5 Agriculture	6,102	-	-6,102
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	-
3 Investing in People	500	500	-
3.1 Health	500	500	-
International Military Education and Training	447	280	-167
1 Peace and Security	447	280	-167
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	447	280	-167
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	975	-	-975
6.1 Program Design and Learning	75	-	-75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	900	-	-900
Somalia	302,688	121,380	-181,308
Economic Support Fund	23,377	49,400	26,023
1 Peace and Security	11,677	21,400	9,723
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,750	-	-3,750
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	7,927	21,400	13,473
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,300	8,000	3,700
2.2 Good Governance	2,523	3,000	477
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,777	5,000	3,223
3 Investing in People	5,100	12,000	6,900
3.2 Education	5,100	6,000	900
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	6,000	6,000
4 Economic Growth	2,300	8,000	5,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,300	8,000	5,700
P.L. 480 Title II	79,943	-	-79,943
5 Humanitarian Assistance	79,943	-	-79,943
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	79,943	-	-79,943
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,550	-	-1,550
3 Investing in People	1,550	-	-1,550
3.1 Health	1,550	-	-1,550
International Military Education and Training	-	200	200
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	200	200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,780	-220
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,780	-220
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,780	-220
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	-	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	2,000	-	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	-	-2,000
Peacekeeping Operations	193,818	70,000	-123,818

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	193,818	70,000	-123,818
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	193,818	70,000	-123,818
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,490	7,835	3,345
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,000	3,760	1,760
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,490	4,075	1,585
South Africa	542,235	445,606	-96,629
Development Assistance	14,734	17,320	2,586
1 Peace and Security	1,200	1,700	500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,200	1,700	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,000	2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,000	2,000
3 Investing in People	5,686	5,000	-686
3.2 Education	5,686	5,000	-686
4 Economic Growth	7,848	8,620	772
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	1,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,848	4,620	772
4.8 Environment	3,000	3,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	700	700	-
1 Peace and Security	700	700	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	700	-
Global Health Programs - State	509,969	414,636	-95,333
3 Investing in People	509,969	414,636	-95,333
3.1 Health	509,969	414,636	-95,333
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,000	10,000	-2,000
3 Investing in People	12,000	10,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	12,000	10,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	782	650	-132
1 Peace and Security	782	650	-132
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	782	650	-132
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	2,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	1,650	-1,350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	1,650	-850
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	-	-500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	350	350
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	350	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,050	300	-750
1 Peace and Security	1,050	300	-750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	-	-750
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	300	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	38,584	1,449	-37,135
6.1 Program Design and Learning	22,977	410	-22,567
6.2 Administration and Oversight	15,607	1,039	-14,568
South Sudan	619,577	393,048	-226,529
Economic Support Fund	305,360	280,499	-24,861
1 Peace and Security	43,757	31,833	-11,924

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	43,757	31,833	-11,924
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	83,551	87,521	3,970
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	5,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	26,293	42,500	16,207
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	21,166	21,521	355
2.4 Civil Society	31,092	18,500	-12,592
3 Investing in People	61,000	43,500	-17,500
3.1 Health	9,000	11,000	2,000
3.2 Education	42,000	32,500	-9,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,000	-	-10,000
4 Economic Growth	116,052	116,645	593
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	20,000	18,000	-2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	4,000	5,500	1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	48,052	44,000	-4,052
4.5 Agriculture	26,000	18,000	-8,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	13,500	24,145	10,645
4.8 Environment	4,500	7,000	2,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	1,000	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000	1,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	175,513	-	-175,513
4 Economic Growth	19,990	-	-19,990
4.5 Agriculture	19,990	-	-19,990
5 Humanitarian Assistance	155,523	-	-155,523
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	155,523	-	-155,523
Foreign Military Financing	-	200	200
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	200	200
Global Health Programs - State	12,036	13,904	1,868
3 Investing in People	12,036	13,904	1,868
3.1 Health	12,036	13,904	1,868
Global Health Programs - USAID	43,010	35,510	-7,500
3 Investing in People	43,010	35,510	-7,500
3.1 Health	43,010	35,510	-7,500
International Military Education and Training	858	800	-58
1 Peace and Security	858	800	-58
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	858	800	-58
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	32,000	22,000	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	22,000	14,000	-8,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	22,000	14,000	-8,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,000	8,000	-2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,000	8,000	-2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,800	2,135	-665
1 Peace and Security	2,800	2,135	-665
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,800	2,135	-665

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	48,000	38,000	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	48,000	38,000	-10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	48,000	38,000	-10,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	15,223	27,182	11,959
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,869	6,300	-4,569
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,354	20,882	16,528
Sudan	196,024	11,700	-184,324
Economic Support Fund	30,000	10,700	-19,300
1 Peace and Security	16,610	5,000	-11,610
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	16,610	5,000	-11,610
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,890	5,700	-5,190
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,130	1,450	-680
2.4 Civil Society	8,760	4,250	-4,510
4 Economic Growth	2,500	-	-2,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,500	-	-2,500
P.L. 480 Title II	164,924	-	-164,924
5 Humanitarian Assistance	164,924	-	-164,924
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	164,924	-	-164,924
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	1,000	-100
1 Peace and Security	1,100	1,000	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,100	1,000	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,600	1,693	-1,907
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,000	373	-627
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,600	1,320	-1,280
Swaziland	31,425	42,065	10,640
Global Health Programs - State	24,425	35,065	10,640
3 Investing in People	24,425	35,065	10,640
3.1 Health	24,425	35,065	10,640
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,900	6,900	-
3 Investing in People	6,900	6,900	-
3.1 Health	6,900	6,900	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-
1 Peace and Security	100	100	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100	100	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,222	-	-3,222
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,253	-	-1,253
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,969	-	-1,969
Tanzania	480,613	552,488	71,875
Development Assistance	105,000	124,145	19,145
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,000	14,645	7,645
2.2 Good Governance	5,142	6,000	858
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,645	4,645
2.4 Civil Society	1,858	4,000	2,142
3 Investing in People	16,500	19,500	3,000
3.1 Health	5,000	4,500	-500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	11,500	15,000	3,500
4 Economic Growth	81,500	90,000	8,500
4.4 Infrastructure	1,500	10,000	8,500
4.5 Agriculture	70,000	70,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,000	10,000	-
P.L. 480 Title II	7,786	-	-7,786
5 Humanitarian Assistance	7,786	-	-7,786
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,786	-	-7,786
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-
1 Peace and Security	200	200	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	268,616	330,038	61,422
3 Investing in People	268,616	330,038	61,422
3.1 Health	268,616	330,038	61,422
Global Health Programs - USAID	98,100	97,135	-965
3 Investing in People	98,100	97,135	-965
3.1 Health	98,100	97,135	-965
International Military Education and Training	461	320	-141
1 Peace and Security	461	320	-141
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	461	320	-141
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	450	-
1 Peace and Security	450	450	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	450	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	200	200
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	200	200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	31,230	19,888	-11,342
6.1 Program Design and Learning	16,079	11,844	-4,235
6.2 Administration and Oversight	15,151	8,044	-7,107
The Gambia	111	90	-21
International Military Education and Training	111	90	-21
1 Peace and Security	111	90	-21
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	111	90	-21
Togo	248	120	-128
International Military Education and Training	248	120	-128
1 Peace and Security	248	120	-128
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	248	120	-128
Uganda	460,124	456,327	-3,797
Development Assistance	64,999	63,112	-1,887
1 Peace and Security	2,863	2,586	-277
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,863	2,586	-277
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,700	6,850	-850
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	1,350	-150
2.2 Good Governance	3,200	2,000	-1,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,500	500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000	-
3 Investing in People	13,436	9,000	-4,436
3.1 Health	2,000	1,000	-1,000
3.2 Education	11,436	8,000	-3,436
4 Economic Growth	41,000	44,676	3,676
4.5 Agriculture	32,500	37,000	4,500
4.8 Environment	8,500	7,676	-824
P.L. 480 Title II	28,378	-	-28,378
3 Investing in People	6,716	-	-6,716
3.1 Health	6,716	-	-6,716
4 Economic Growth	9,274	-	-9,274
4.5 Agriculture	9,274	-	-9,274
5 Humanitarian Assistance	12,388	-	-12,388
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	12,388	-	-12,388
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-
1 Peace and Security	200	200	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	200	-
Global Health Programs - State	284,084	306,195	22,111
3 Investing in People	284,084	306,195	22,111
3.1 Health	284,084	306,195	22,111
Global Health Programs - USAID	81,250	86,100	4,850
3 Investing in People	81,250	86,100	4,850
3.1 Health	81,250	86,100	4,850
International Military Education and Training	613	520	-93
1 Peace and Security	613	520	-93
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	613	520	-93
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	600	-	-600
1 Peace and Security	600	-	-600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	-	-600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	200	200
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	200	200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	28,043	6,350	-21,693
6.1 Program Design and Learning	17,428	6,350	-11,078
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,615	-	-10,615
Zambia	312,825	362,180	49,355
Development Assistance	28,726	12,810	-15,916
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,126	750	-376
2.2 Good Governance	-	300	300
2.4 Civil Society	1,126	450	-676
3 Investing in People	14,600	5,060	-9,540
3.1 Health	4,600	2,000	-2,600
3.2 Education	10,000	3,060	-6,940
4 Economic Growth	13,000	7,000	-6,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	2,000	-6,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	5,000	5,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	226,661	292,175	65,514
3 Investing in People	226,661	292,175	65,514
3.1 Health	226,661	292,175	65,514
Global Health Programs - USAID	57,075	56,875	-200
3 Investing in People	57,075	56,875	-200
3.1 Health	57,075	56,875	-200
International Military Education and Training	363	320	-43
1 Peace and Security	363	320	-43
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	363	320	-43
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	19,634	4,527	-15,107
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,313	1,650	-8,663
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,321	2,877	-6,444
Zimbabwe	167,115	135,275	-31,840
Economic Support Fund	25,578	25,100	-478
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,756	16,000	2,244
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	550	2,000	1,450
2.2 Good Governance	2,060	6,000	3,940
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,863	2,000	-1,863
2.4 Civil Society	7,283	6,000	-1,283
4 Economic Growth	11,822	9,100	-2,722
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	3,000	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	4,000	4,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,822	2,100	-5,722
P.L. 480 Title II	32,016	-	-32,016
5 Humanitarian Assistance	32,016	-	-32,016
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	32,016	-	-32,016
Global Health Programs - State	68,021	69,675	1,654
3 Investing in People	68,021	69,675	1,654
3.1 Health	68,021	69,675	1,654
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,500	40,500	-1,000
3 Investing in People	41,500	40,500	-1,000
3.1 Health	41,500	40,500	-1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,769	5,218	-5,551
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,245	740	-3,505
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,524	4,478	-2,046
African Union	760	900	140
Economic Support Fund	760	900	140
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	760	500	-260
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	760	500	-260
3 Investing in People	-	200	200
3.2 Education	-	200	200
4 Economic Growth	-	200	200
4.4 Infrastructure	-	200	200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	160	200	40

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	110	100	-10
6.2 Administration and Oversight	50	100	50
State Africa Regional (AF)	80,400	80,465	65
Economic Support Fund	20,000	18,400	-1,600
1 Peace and Security	9,150	8,550	-600
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,500	6,000	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	825	825	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000	900	-100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	825	825	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,600	5,600	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,300	2,900	1,600
2.2 Good Governance	1,600	-	-1,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,700	2,700	-
3 Investing in People	1,100	1,100	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,100	1,100	-
4 Economic Growth	4,150	3,150	-1,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	500	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,650	2,650	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	3,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	2,000	3,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	3,000	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	22,350	16,970	-5,380
1 Peace and Security	14,550	11,470	-3,080
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,500	11,470	-3,030
1.5 Transnational Crime	50	-	-50
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,800	5,500	-2,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,800	5,500	-2,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	16,900	20,945	4,045
1 Peace and Security	16,900	20,945	4,045
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	16,600	20,445	3,845
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	500	200
Peacekeeping Operations	19,150	21,150	2,000
1 Peace and Security	19,150	21,150	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,150	21,150	2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	240	2,320	2,080
6.2 Administration and Oversight	240	2,320	2,080
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	68,252	102,500	34,248
Development Assistance	50,566	89,000	38,434
1 Peace and Security	2,250	2,325	75
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	325	750	425
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,925	1,575	-350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,750	3,750	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	500	-
2.2 Good Governance	2,250	1,750	-500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	1,500	-500
3 Investing in People	15,570	11,880	-3,690
3.1 Health	4,080	4,880	800
3.2 Education	9,490	7,000	-2,490
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,000	-	-2,000
4 Economic Growth	27,996	71,045	43,049
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,206	3,961	755
4.3 Financial Sector	4,500	804	-3,696
4.4 Infrastructure	5,500	52,000	46,500
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	2,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,510	2,000	490
4.8 Environment	11,280	10,280	-1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,686	13,500	-4,186
3 Investing in People	17,686	13,500	-4,186
3.1 Health	17,686	13,500	-4,186
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	16,073	22,786	6,713
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,220	4,512	292
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,853	18,274	6,421
USAID Central Africa Regional	22,588	18,112	-4,476
Development Assistance	22,588	18,112	-4,476
4 Economic Growth	22,588	18,112	-4,476
4.8 Environment	22,588	18,112	-4,476
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,000	2,000	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	300	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,000	1,700	-300
USAID East Africa Regional	62,746	53,350	-9,396
Development Assistance	45,500	43,750	-1,750
1 Peace and Security	4,300	4,000	-300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,300	4,000	-300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	700	1,000	300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	700	-	-700
3 Investing in People	2,000	-	-2,000
3.1 Health	2,000	-	-2,000
4 Economic Growth	38,500	38,750	250
4.2 Trade and Investment	8,500	8,750	250
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	1,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	20,000	-
4.8 Environment	9,000	9,000	-
Economic Support Fund	6,500	-	-6,500
1 Peace and Security	6,500	-	-6,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,500	-	-6,500
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	-
3 Investing in People	800	800	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,946	8,800	-1,146
3 Investing in People	9,946	8,800	-1,146
3.1 Health	9,946	8,800	-1,146
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,278	7,050	772
6.1 Program Design and Learning	790	1,805	1,015
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,488	5,245	-243
USAID Sahel Regional Program	-	21,000	21,000
Development Assistance	-	21,000	21,000
1 Peace and Security	-	1,400	1,400
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	1,400	1,400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	500	500
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	500
3 Investing in People	-	4,600	4,600
3.1 Health	-	4,600	4,600
4 Economic Growth	-	14,500	14,500
4.5 Agriculture	-	10,000	10,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,200	3,200
4.8 Environment	-	1,300	1,300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	3,100	3,100
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,600	2,600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	500	500
USAID Southern Africa Regional	28,130	27,475	-655
Development Assistance	24,530	23,875	-655
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	1,130	-870
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	1,130	-870
3 Investing in People	1,530	1,530	-
3.1 Health	1,530	1,530	-
4 Economic Growth	21,000	21,215	215
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,250	5,175	925
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	7,000	-
4.8 Environment	9,750	9,040	-710
Global Health Programs - State	1,600	1,600	-
3 Investing in People	1,600	1,600	-
3.1 Health	1,600	1,600	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	2,000	-
3 Investing in People	2,000	2,000	-
3.1 Health	2,000	2,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,887	2,764	-2,123
6.1 Program Design and Learning	630	560	-70
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,257	2,204	-2,053
USAID West Africa Regional	79,582	74,624	-4,958
Development Assistance	66,082	60,224	-5,858
1 Peace and Security	12,332	9,000	-3,332
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,000	8,000	-2,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,332	1,000	-1,332
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	2,974	1,974
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	700	-300
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,774	1,774
3 Investing in People	6,000	4,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	6,000	4,000	-2,000
4 Economic Growth	46,750	44,250	-2,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	10,578	7,800	-2,778
4.3 Financial Sector	2,422	700	-1,722
4.4 Infrastructure	-	1,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	22,000	2,000
4.8 Environment	13,750	12,750	-1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	13,500	14,400	900
3 Investing in People	13,500	14,400	900
3.1 Health	13,500	14,400	900
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,997	10,172	-825
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,239	5,164	-75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,758	5,008	-750
East Asia and Pacific	714,950	768,280	53,330
Burma	46,600	75,445	28,845
Economic Support Fund	35,100	51,200	16,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,500	19,455	10,955
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200	2,455	1,255
2.2 Good Governance	300	4,000	3,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,000	4,000
2.4 Civil Society	7,000	9,000	2,000
3 Investing in People	3,300	2,306	-994
3.2 Education	3,300	2,306	-994
4 Economic Growth	1,000	12,000	11,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	-	-500
4.5 Agriculture	-	8,000	8,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	4,000	3,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	22,300	17,439	-4,861
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	22,300	17,439	-4,861
Global Health Programs - State	8,500	8,245	-255
3 Investing in People	8,500	8,245	-255
3.1 Health	8,500	8,245	-255
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,000	16,000	13,000
3 Investing in People	3,000	16,000	13,000
3.1 Health	3,000	16,000	13,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,899	3,080	-819
6.1 Program Design and Learning	70	550	480
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,829	2,530	-1,299

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Cambodia	76,098	73,474	-2,624
Development Assistance	28,350	27,846	-504
1 Peace and Security	1,350	1,350	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,350	1,350	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,500	10,996	3,496
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	800	800
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	1,400	-2,600
2.4 Civil Society	3,500	7,796	4,296
3 Investing in People	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	1,000	-	-1,000
4 Economic Growth	18,500	15,500	-3,000
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	8,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,500	7,500	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	7,000	5,000	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,000	5,000	-2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,850	5,000	-850
2.4 Civil Society	1,150	-	-1,150
Foreign Military Financing	800	1,000	200
1 Peace and Security	800	1,000	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	1,000	200
Global Health Programs - State	3,000	4,588	1,588
3 Investing in People	3,000	4,588	1,588
3.1 Health	3,000	4,588	1,588
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,500	30,500	-2,000
3 Investing in People	32,500	30,500	-2,000
3.1 Health	32,500	30,500	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	308	450	142
1 Peace and Security	308	450	142
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	308	450	142
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,140	4,090	-50
1 Peace and Security	4,140	4,090	-50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	190	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,940	3,900	-40
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,430	4,571	141
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,156	1,260	104
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,274	3,311	37
China	14,300	7,698	-6,602
Economic Support Fund	10,500	4,500	-6,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,000	-	-3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,000	-	-3,000
3 Investing in People	4,300	2,700	-1,600
3.2 Education	200	180	-20
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,100	2,520	-1,580

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	3,200	1,800	-1,400
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,200	450	-750
4.7 Economic Opportunity	700	450	-250
4.8 Environment	1,300	900	-400
Global Health Programs - State	3,000	2,398	-602
3 Investing in People	3,000	2,398	-602
3.1 Health	3,000	2,398	-602
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	800	800	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	800	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,317	325	-1,992
6.1 Program Design and Learning	167	-	-167
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,150	325	-1,825
Indonesia	177,834	182,965	5,131
Development Assistance	104,500	111,649	7,149
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	22,122	21,662	-460
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,008	2,933	1,925
2.2 Good Governance	3,375	9,350	5,975
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,519	1,100	-1,419
2.4 Civil Society	15,220	8,279	-6,941
3 Investing in People	49,333	52,381	3,048
3.1 Health	6,333	8,338	2,005
3.2 Education	43,000	44,043	1,043
4 Economic Growth	33,045	31,600	-1,445
4.3 Financial Sector	938	-	-938
4.5 Agriculture	3,000	3,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,607	-	-1,607
4.8 Environment	27,500	28,600	1,100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	6,006	6,006
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	6,006	6,006
Foreign Military Financing	14,000	14,000	-
1 Peace and Security	14,000	14,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,000	14,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	-	250	250
3 Investing in People	-	250	250
3.1 Health	-	250	250
Global Health Programs - USAID	39,250	39,750	500
3 Investing in People	39,250	39,750	500
3.1 Health	39,250	39,750	500
International Military Education and Training	1,884	1,700	-184
1 Peace and Security	1,884	1,700	-184
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,884	1,700	-184
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,550	10,066	-1,484
1 Peace and Security	9,055	7,666	-1,389
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,565	7,191	-1,374

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	490	475	-15
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,495	2,400	-95
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,495	2,400	-95
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,650	5,550	-1,100
1 Peace and Security	6,650	5,550	-1,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,900	4,600	-1,300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	750	950	200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	17,666	14,827	-2,839
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,422	4,238	-1,184
6.2 Administration and Oversight	12,244	10,589	-1,655
Laos	7,626	12,950	5,324
Development Assistance	1,350	2,050	700
4 Economic Growth	1,350	2,050	700
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,350	2,000	650
4.8 Environment	-	50	50
Foreign Military Financing	-	500	500
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	500	500
International Military Education and Training	276	400	124
1 Peace and Security	276	400	124
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	276	400	124
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	700	900	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	600	150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	250	200	-50
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	100	100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	300	100	-200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	100	-200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,000	9,000	4,000
1 Peace and Security	5,000	9,000	4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000	9,000	4,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	200	615	415
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200	615	415
Malaysia	2,329	2,970	641
International Military Education and Training	829	900	71
1 Peace and Security	829	900	71
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	829	900	71
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	800	800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	800	800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	800	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,270	-230
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,270	-230
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	800	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	470	-230
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	10	10

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	10	10
Marshall Islands	536	550	14
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia			
Development Assistance	492	500	8
5 Humanitarian Assistance	492	500	8
5.2 Disaster Readiness	492	500	8
International Military Education and Training	44	50	6
1 Peace and Security	44	50	6
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	44	50	6
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	73	62	-11
6.2 Administration and Oversight	73	62	-11
Micronesia	492	500	8
Development Assistance	492	500	8
5 Humanitarian Assistance	492	500	8
5.2 Disaster Readiness	492	500	8
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	73	62	-11
6.2 Administration and Oversight	73	62	-11
Mongolia	7,125	11,310	4,185
Development Assistance	3,000	7,820	4,820
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,550	3,550	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,550	2,550	-
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	450	4,270	3,820
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	450	4,270	3,820
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	2,400	-600
1 Peace and Security	3,000	2,400	-600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	2,400	-600
International Military Education and Training	875	850	-25
1 Peace and Security	875	850	-25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	875	850	-25
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	240	-10
1 Peace and Security	250	240	-10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	240	-10
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	257	627	370
6.1 Program Design and Learning	150	235	85
6.2 Administration and Oversight	107	392	285
Papua New Guinea	5,000	5,030	30
Global Health Programs - State	2,500	2,280	-220
3 Investing in People	2,500	2,280	-220
3.1 Health	2,500	2,280	-220
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	2,500	-
3 Investing in People	2,500	2,500	-
3.1 Health	2,500	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	-	250	250
1 Peace and Security	-	250	250

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	250	250
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,668	835	-833
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,668	835	-833
Philippines	155,784	187,982	32,198
Development Assistance	81,055	87,682	6,627
1 Peace and Security	900	600	-300
1.5 Transnational Crime	900	600	-300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,862	17,775	4,913
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,753	6,942	1,189
2.2 Good Governance	5,984	9,833	3,849
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,125	-	-1,125
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	19,632	16,730	-2,902
3.1 Health	3,447	3,500	53
3.2 Education	16,185	13,230	-2,955
4 Economic Growth	47,661	52,577	4,916
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,250	4,500	250
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	3,000	3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	10,741	12,000	1,259
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,170	12,577	4,407
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,000	3,000
4.8 Environment	24,500	17,500	-7,000
Foreign Military Financing	27,000	50,000	23,000
1 Peace and Security	27,000	50,000	23,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	27,000	50,000	23,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	33,800	31,500	-2,300
3 Investing in People	33,800	31,500	-2,300
3.1 Health	33,800	31,500	-2,300
International Military Education and Training	1,954	1,700	-254
1 Peace and Security	1,954	1,700	-254
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,954	1,700	-254
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,450	8,000	5,550
1 Peace and Security	1,800	6,000	4,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	6,000	4,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	650	2,000	1,350
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	650	2,000	1,350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,525	9,100	-425
1 Peace and Security	9,525	9,100	-425
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,900	8,510	-390
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	625	590	-35
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	9,054	11,030	1,976
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,500	2,950	450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,554	8,080	1,526
Samoa	115	40	-75
International Military Education and Training	115	40	-75

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	115	40	-75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	115	40	-75
Singapore	250	240	-10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	240	-10
1 Peace and Security	250	240	-10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	240	-10
Taiwan	250	-	-250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	-	-250
1 Peace and Security	250	-	-250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	-	-250
Thailand	12,246	10,125	-2,121
Development Assistance	5,051	5,051	-
1 Peace and Security	1,151	1,151	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	450	450	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	701	701	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,900	3,900	-
2.2 Good Governance	1,900	1,900	-
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	2,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,187	988	-199
1 Peace and Security	1,187	988	-199
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,187	988	-199
Global Health Programs - State	500	-	-500
3 Investing in People	500	-	-500
3.1 Health	500	-	-500
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	-	-1,000
3 Investing in People	1,000	-	-1,000
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,318	1,300	-18
1 Peace and Security	1,318	1,300	-18
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,318	1,300	-18
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,740	1,466	-274
1 Peace and Security	870	778	-92
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	870	778	-92
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	870	688	-182
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	870	688	-182
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,450	1,320	-130
1 Peace and Security	1,450	1,320	-130
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	650	-100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	670	-30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	796	1,262	466
6.1 Program Design and Learning	115	-	-115
6.2 Administration and Oversight	681	1,262	581
Timor-Leste	14,460	16,560	2,100
Development Assistance	9,500	13,200	3,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,800	3,860	2,060

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	700	1,000	300
2.2 Good Governance	1,100	2,860	1,760
4 Economic Growth	7,700	9,340	1,640
4.5 Agriculture	1,500	1,500	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,200	5,840	1,640
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,000	-
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-1,000
3 Investing in People	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	1,000	-	-1,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	300	300
1 Peace and Security	-	300	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	300	300
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,000	2,000	-1,000
3 Investing in People	3,000	2,000	-1,000
3.1 Health	3,000	2,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	300	400	100
1 Peace and Security	300	400	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	400	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	660	660	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	660	660	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	660	660	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,000	970	-30
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	300	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	800	670	-130
Tonga	-	550	550
Foreign Military Financing	-	300	300
1 Peace and Security	-	300	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	300	300
International Military Education and Training	-	250	250
1 Peace and Security	-	250	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	250	250
Vietnam	107,654	96,493	-11,161
Development Assistance	18,000	34,800	16,800
1 Peace and Security	300	-	-300
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	-	-300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,073	4,675	3,602
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	200	2,082	1,882
2.2 Good Governance	873	2,593	1,720
3 Investing in People	7,250	9,845	2,595
3.2 Education	2,050	2,945	895
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	5,200	6,900	1,700
4 Economic Growth	9,377	20,280	10,903
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	500	-	-500
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,000	4,880	3,880

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	877	2,300	1,423
4.8 Environment	7,000	13,100	6,100
Economic Support Fund	15,000	-	-15,000
4 Economic Growth	15,000	-	-15,000
4.8 Environment	15,000	-	-15,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,315	3,000	685
1 Peace and Security	2,315	3,000	685
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,315	3,000	685
Global Health Programs - State	66,978	53,173	-13,805
3 Investing in People	66,978	53,173	-13,805
3.1 Health	66,978	53,173	-13,805
International Military Education and Training	611	1,000	389
1 Peace and Security	611	1,000	389
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	611	1,000	389
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	550	450	-100
1 Peace and Security	385	285	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	385	285	-100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	165	165	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	165	165	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,200	4,070	-130
1 Peace and Security	4,200	4,070	-130
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	570	-130
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500	3,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,035	12,814	779
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,567	2,043	-524
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,468	10,771	1,303
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	20,511	35,715	15,204
Economic Support Fund	13,015	26,000	12,985
1 Peace and Security	475	408	-67
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	288	-12
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	175	120	-55
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,065	5,183	118
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,075	503	-572
2.2 Good Governance	3,990	4,680	690
4 Economic Growth	6,275	19,282	13,007
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,500	10,136	4,636
4.4 Infrastructure	-	8,000	8,000
4.8 Environment	775	1,146	371
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,200	1,127	-73
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,200	1,127	-73
International Military Education and Training	501	-	-501
1 Peace and Security	501	-	-501
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	501	-	-501
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,895	5,990	95
1 Peace and Security	3,800	4,990	1,190

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,990	990
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,800	2,000	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,095	1,000	-1,095
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,095	1,000	-1,095
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	3,725	2,625
1 Peace and Security	1,100	3,725	2,625
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	700	2,345	1,645
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	380	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,000	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	650	650
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	650	650
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	65,740	47,683	-18,057
Development Assistance	33,700	29,500	-4,200
1 Peace and Security	1,300	822	-478
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,300	822	-478
3 Investing in People	1,600	-	-1,600
3.1 Health	1,600	-	-1,600
4 Economic Growth	30,800	28,678	-2,122
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,600	1,606	6
4.5 Agriculture	2,700	2,700	-
4.8 Environment	26,500	24,372	-2,128
Economic Support Fund	7,000	7,000	-
4 Economic Growth	7,000	7,000	-
4.8 Environment	7,000	7,000	-
Global Health Programs - State	1,740	2,183	443
3 Investing in People	1,740	2,183	443
3.1 Health	1,740	2,183	443
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,300	9,000	-14,300
3 Investing in People	23,300	9,000	-14,300
3.1 Health	23,300	9,000	-14,300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	11,221	6,380	-4,841
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,200	1,274	-926
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,021	5,106	-3,915
Europe and Eurasia	709,274	563,108	-146,166
Albania	22,717	17,000	-5,717
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	16,000	-	-16,000
1 Peace and Security	3,126	-	-3,126
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,126	-	-3,126
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,879	-	-8,879
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,258	-	-3,258
2.2 Good Governance	4,565	-	-4,565
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	250	-	-250
2.4 Civil Society	806	-	-806
4 Economic Growth	3,995	-	-3,995

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	700	-	-700
4.3 Financial Sector	1,250	-	-1,250
4.4 Infrastructure	500	-	-500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,545	-	-1,545
Economic Support Fund	-	6,580	6,580
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	6,580	6,580
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	3,858	3,858
2.4 Civil Society	-	722	722
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	2,600	-400
1 Peace and Security	3,000	2,600	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	2,600	-400
International Military Education and Training	1,067	1,000	-67
1 Peace and Security	1,067	1,000	-67
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,067	1,000	-67
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	4,450	4,450
1 Peace and Security	-	2,557	2,557
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,557	2,557
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,893	1,893
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,893	1,893
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,650	2,370	-280
1 Peace and Security	2,650	2,370	-280
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	570	-80
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,800	-200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,192	994	-198
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	100	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,092	894	-198
Armenia	44,225	31,583	-12,642
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	40,000	-	-40,000
1 Peace and Security	4,715	-	-4,715
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,104	-	-3,104
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	905	-	-905
1.5 Transnational Crime	130	-	-130
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	576	-	-576
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,498	-	-12,498
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,496	-	-2,496
2.2 Good Governance	3,195	-	-3,195
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,704	-	-1,704
2.4 Civil Society	5,103	-	-5,103
3 Investing in People	6,693	-	-6,693
3.1 Health	3,802	-	-3,802
3.2 Education	29	-	-29
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,862	-	-2,862
4 Economic Growth	14,771	-	-14,771

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,052	-	-1,052
4.2 Trade and Investment	451	-	-451
4.3 Financial Sector	1,052	-	-1,052
4.4 Infrastructure	2,003	-	-2,003
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,213	-	-10,213
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,323	-	-1,323
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,123	-	-1,123
5.2 Disaster Readiness	200	-	-200
Economic Support Fund	-	24,719	24,719
1 Peace and Security	-	3,765	3,765
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	3,365	3,365
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	400	400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	8,600	8,600
2.2 Good Governance	-	4,500	4,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,100	4,100
3 Investing in People	-	2,000	2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	2,000	2,000
4 Economic Growth	-	9,554	9,554
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	500	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	9,054	9,054
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	800	800
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	800	800
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	2,700	-
1 Peace and Security	2,700	2,700	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,700	2,700	-
International Military Education and Training	675	600	-75
1 Peace and Security	675	600	-75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	675	600	-75
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	2,824	2,824
1 Peace and Security	-	1,377	1,377
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,142	1,142
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	235	235
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,447	1,447
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,447	1,447
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	740	-110
1 Peace and Security	850	740	-110
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	850	740	-110
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,866	2,991	-1,875
6.1 Program Design and Learning	599	240	-359
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,267	2,751	-1,516
Azerbaijan	20,865	16,310	-4,555
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	16,600	-	-16,600
1 Peace and Security	161	-	-161
1.5 Transnational Crime	161	-	-161

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,314	-	-9,314
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,155	-	-2,155
2.2 Good Governance	761	-	-761
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,231	-	-1,231
2.4 Civil Society	5,167	-	-5,167
4 Economic Growth	6,650	-	-6,650
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,999	-	-1,999
4.3 Financial Sector	1,659	-	-1,659
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,992	-	-2,992
5 Humanitarian Assistance	475	-	-475
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	475	-	-475
Economic Support Fund	-	11,029	11,029
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	6,776	6,776
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	600	600
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,288	1,288
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,123	1,123
2.4 Civil Society	-	3,765	3,765
4 Economic Growth	-	4,253	4,253
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,213	1,213
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,060	1,060
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,980	1,980
Foreign Military Financing	2,700	2,700	-
1 Peace and Security	2,700	2,700	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,700	2,700	-
International Military Education and Training	700	600	-100
1 Peace and Security	700	600	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	600	-100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,226	1,226
1 Peace and Security	-	226	226
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	226	226
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	865	755	-110
1 Peace and Security	865	755	-110
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	430	-70
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	365	325	-40
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,601	2,123	-478
6.1 Program Design and Learning	222	125	-97
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,379	1,998	-381
Belarus	11,072	11,000	-72
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	11,072	-	-11,072
1 Peace and Security	430	-	-430
1.5 Transnational Crime	430	-	-430
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,892	-	-8,892
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,372	-	-1,372

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	7,520	-	-7,520
3 Investing in People	580	-	-580
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	580	-	-580
4 Economic Growth	820	-	-820
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	820	-	-820
5 Humanitarian Assistance	350	-	-350
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	350	-	-350
Economic Support Fund	-	11,000	11,000
1 Peace and Security	-	424	424
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	424	424
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	8,822	8,822
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,272	1,272
2.4 Civil Society	-	7,550	7,550
3 Investing in People	-	800	800
3.2 Education	-	376	376
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	424	424
4 Economic Growth	-	954	954
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	954	954
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,141	707	-434
6.1 Program Design and Learning	150	150	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	991	557	-434
Bosnia and Herzegovina	49,749	44,115	-5,634
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	39,000	-	-39,000
1 Peace and Security	11,570	-	-11,570
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,060	-	-7,060
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,510	-	-4,510
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,379	-	-19,379
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,880	-	-4,880
2.2 Good Governance	4,700	-	-4,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,300	-	-1,300
2.4 Civil Society	8,499	-	-8,499
4 Economic Growth	8,051	-	-8,051
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,001	-	-1,001
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,050	-	-7,050
Economic Support Fund	-	27,660	27,660
1 Peace and Security	-	3,000	3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	3,000	3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	14,783	14,783
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,933	2,933
2.2 Good Governance	-	3,400	3,400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	200	200
2.4 Civil Society	-	8,250	8,250
4 Economic Growth	-	9,877	9,877
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,860	2,860

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	7,017	7,017
Foreign Military Financing	4,500	4,500	-
1 Peace and Security	4,500	4,500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500	4,500	-
International Military Education and Training	999	1,000	1
1 Peace and Security	999	1,000	1
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	999	1,000	1
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	6,735	6,735
1 Peace and Security	-	5,100	5,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	5,100	5,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,635	1,635
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,635	1,635
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,250	4,220	-1,030
1 Peace and Security	5,250	4,220	-1,030
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	550	-	-550
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	620	-80
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	3,600	-400
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,540	2,865	325
6.1 Program Design and Learning	238	226	-12
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,302	2,639	337
Bulgaria	10,393	9,250	-1,143
Foreign Military Financing	8,647	7,000	-1,647
1 Peace and Security	8,647	7,000	-1,647
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,647	7,000	-1,647
International Military Education and Training	1,746	2,000	254
1 Peace and Security	1,746	2,000	254
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,746	2,000	254
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	250	250
1 Peace and Security	-	250	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	250	250
Croatia	4,696	4,500	-196
Foreign Military Financing	2,500	2,500	-
1 Peace and Security	2,500	2,500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	2,500	-
International Military Education and Training	946	1,100	154
1 Peace and Security	946	1,100	154
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	946	1,100	154
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	900	-350
1 Peace and Security	1,250	900	-350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	-	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	900	100
Cyprus	3,500	-	-3,500
Economic Support Fund	3,500	-	-3,500
1 Peace and Security	3,500	-	-3,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,500	-	-3,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	250	-	-250
6.2 Administration and Oversight	250	-	-250
Czech Republic	6,892	4,800	-2,092
Foreign Military Financing	5,000	3,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	5,000	3,000	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000	3,000	-2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,892	1,800	-92
1 Peace and Security	1,892	1,800	-92
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,892	1,800	-92
Estonia	3,612	3,600	-12
Foreign Military Financing	2,400	2,400	-
1 Peace and Security	2,400	2,400	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,400	2,400	-
International Military Education and Training	1,212	1,200	-12
1 Peace and Security	1,212	1,200	-12
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,212	1,200	-12
Georgia	85,486	62,025	-23,461
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	66,732	-	-66,732
1 Peace and Security	3,684	-	-3,684
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	301	-	-301
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,473	-	-2,473
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	203	-	-203
1.5 Transnational Crime	204	-	-204
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	503	-	-503
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	25,261	-	-25,261
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,452	-	-6,452
2.2 Good Governance	5,225	-	-5,225
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,917	-	-3,917
2.4 Civil Society	9,667	-	-9,667
3 Investing in People	7,938	-	-7,938
3.1 Health	5,782	-	-5,782
3.2 Education	2,156	-	-2,156
4 Economic Growth	27,936	-	-27,936
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	744	-	-744
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,145	-	-5,145
4.4 Infrastructure	4,509	-	-4,509
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	-	-5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,054	-	-10,054
4.8 Environment	2,484	-	-2,484
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,913	-	-1,913
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,913	-	-1,913
Economic Support Fund	-	43,028	43,028
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	20,843	20,843

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	4,143	4,143
2.2 Good Governance	-	4,550	4,550
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	4,250	4,250
2.4 Civil Society	-	7,900	7,900
3 Investing in People	-	2,968	2,968
3.2 Education	-	2,968	2,968
4 Economic Growth	-	17,217	17,217
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	630	630
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,329	2,329
4.4 Infrastructure	-	2,758	2,758
4.5 Agriculture	-	5,000	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	4,500	4,500
4.8 Environment	-	2,000	2,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,500	1,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	1,500	1,500
Foreign Military Financing	14,400	12,000	-2,400
1 Peace and Security	14,400	12,000	-2,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,400	12,000	-2,400
Global Health Programs - State	450	-	-450
3 Investing in People	450	-	-450
3.1 Health	450	-	-450
International Military Education and Training	1,879	1,800	-79
1 Peace and Security	1,879	1,800	-79
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,879	1,800	-79
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	3,947	3,947
1 Peace and Security	-	2,834	2,834
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,714	2,714
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	120	120
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,113	1,113
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,113	1,113
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,025	1,250	-775
1 Peace and Security	2,025	1,250	-775
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,425	1,250	-175
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	-	-600
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,268	7,252	-16
6.1 Program Design and Learning	831	1,171	340
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,437	6,081	-356
Greece	102	100	-2
International Military Education and Training	102	100	-2
1 Peace and Security	102	100	-2
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	102	100	-2
Hungary	1,847	1,450	-397
Foreign Military Financing	900	450	-450
1 Peace and Security	900	450	-450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900	450	-450

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	947	1,000	53
1 Peace and Security	947	1,000	53
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	947	1,000	53
Kosovo	66,718	57,158	-9,560
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	61,998	-	-61,998
1 Peace and Security	14,085	-	-14,085
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,676	-	-9,676
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,409	-	-4,409
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	22,264	-	-22,264
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,019	-	-12,019
2.2 Good Governance	7,550	-	-7,550
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	-	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,695	-	-1,695
3 Investing in People	5,280	-	-5,280
3.2 Education	5,280	-	-5,280
4 Economic Growth	20,369	-	-20,369
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,050	-	-5,050
4.2 Trade and Investment	150	-	-150
4.3 Financial Sector	3,000	-	-3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	2,248	-	-2,248
4.5 Agriculture	1,520	-	-1,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,401	-	-8,401
Economic Support Fund	-	41,014	41,014
1 Peace and Security	-	6,100	6,100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	6,100	6,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	17,244	17,244
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	6,030	6,030
2.2 Good Governance	-	6,420	6,420
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,794	4,794
3 Investing in People	-	1,280	1,280
3.2 Education	-	1,280	1,280
4 Economic Growth	-	16,390	16,390
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,600	1,600
4.3 Financial Sector	-	750	750
4.4 Infrastructure	-	2,500	2,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	11,540	11,540
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	4,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	4,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	4,000	1,000
International Military Education and Training	810	750	-60
1 Peace and Security	810	750	-60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	810	750	-60
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	10,674	10,674
1 Peace and Security	-	7,645	7,645
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	7,645	7,645

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	3,029	3,029
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	3,029	3,029
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	910	720	-190
1 Peace and Security	910	720	-190
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	750	720	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	160	-	-160
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,496	7,993	2,497
6.1 Program Design and Learning	627	1,500	873
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,869	6,493	1,624
Latvia	3,377	3,450	73
Foreign Military Financing	2,248	2,250	2
1 Peace and Security	2,248	2,250	2
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,248	2,250	2
International Military Education and Training	1,129	1,200	71
1 Peace and Security	1,129	1,200	71
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,129	1,200	71
Lithuania	3,675	3,750	75
Foreign Military Financing	2,550	2,550	-
1 Peace and Security	2,550	2,550	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,550	2,550	-
International Military Education and Training	1,125	1,200	75
1 Peace and Security	1,125	1,200	75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,125	1,200	75
Macedonia	19,457	12,612	-6,845
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	14,273	-	-14,273
1 Peace and Security	940	-	-940
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	940	-	-940
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,943	-	-6,943
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,215	-	-2,215
2.2 Good Governance	445	-	-445
2.4 Civil Society	4,283	-	-4,283
3 Investing in People	100	-	-100
3.2 Education	100	-	-100
4 Economic Growth	6,290	-	-6,290
4.4 Infrastructure	408	-	-408
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,750	-	-4,750
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,132	-	-1,132
Economic Support Fund	-	5,636	5,636
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	5,636	5,636
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	520	520
2.2 Good Governance	-	340	340
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,776	4,776
Foreign Military Financing	3,600	3,600	-
1 Peace and Security	3,600	3,600	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,600	3,600	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	1,064	1,100	36
1 Peace and Security	1,064	1,100	36
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,064	1,100	36
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,786	1,786
1 Peace and Security	-	963	963
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	963	963
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	823	823
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	823	823
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	520	490	-30
1 Peace and Security	520	490	-30
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	520	490	-30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,154	1,455	-699
6.1 Program Design and Learning	350	19	-331
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,804	1,436	-368
Malta	150	150	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-
1 Peace and Security	150	150	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	150	150	-
Moldova	23,510	19,660	-3,850
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	21,000	-	-21,000
1 Peace and Security	1,537	-	-1,537
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,191	-	-1,191
1.5 Transnational Crime	346	-	-346
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,870	-	-10,870
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,153	-	-4,153
2.2 Good Governance	2,665	-	-2,665
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,307	-	-3,307
2.4 Civil Society	745	-	-745
3 Investing in People	45	-	-45
3.2 Education	45	-	-45
4 Economic Growth	7,893	-	-7,893
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	-	-100
4.3 Financial Sector	400	-	-400
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,903	-	-5,903
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,490	-	-1,490
5 Humanitarian Assistance	655	-	-655
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	655	-	-655
Economic Support Fund	-	14,050	14,050
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	7,052	7,052
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,443	1,443
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,139	2,139
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,163	1,163
2.4 Civil Society	-	2,307	2,307
4 Economic Growth	-	6,798	6,798
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	120	120

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.3 Financial Sector	-	200	200
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	5,328	5,328
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,150	1,150
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	200	200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	200	200
Foreign Military Financing	1,250	1,250	-
1 Peace and Security	1,250	1,250	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,250	1,250	-
International Military Education and Training	860	750	-110
1 Peace and Security	860	750	-110
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	860	750	-110
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	3,230	3,230
1 Peace and Security	-	1,372	1,372
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,022	1,022
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	350	350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,858	1,858
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,858	1,858
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	380	-20
1 Peace and Security	400	380	-20
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	380	-20
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,981	3,022	41
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500	500	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,481	2,522	41
Montenegro	6,414	4,451	-1,963
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	3,140	-	-3,140
1 Peace and Security	800	-	-800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	-	-800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,340	-	-2,340
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,290	-	-1,290
2.4 Civil Society	1,050	-	-1,050
Economic Support Fund	-	335	335
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	335	335
2.4 Civil Society	-	335	335
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	1,200	-
1 Peace and Security	1,200	1,200	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200	1,200	-
International Military Education and Training	574	600	26
1 Peace and Security	574	600	26
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	574	600	26
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,826	1,826
1 Peace and Security	-	602	602
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	602	602
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,224	1,224
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,224	1,224
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	490	-1,010

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	1,500	490	-1,010
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	490	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	-	-1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	88	646	558
6.2 Administration and Oversight	88	646	558
Poland	29,265	19,000	-10,265
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	3,000	-	-3,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	-	-3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000	-	-3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
1 Peace and Security	-	3,000	3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	3,000	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	24,165	14,000	-10,165
1 Peace and Security	24,165	14,000	-10,165
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	24,165	14,000	-10,165
International Military Education and Training	2,100	2,000	-100
1 Peace and Security	2,100	2,000	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,100	2,000	-100
Portugal	25	100	75
International Military Education and Training	25	100	75
1 Peace and Security	25	100	75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25	100	75
Romania	13,754	9,700	-4,054
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	8,000	-4,000
1 Peace and Security	12,000	8,000	-4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,000	8,000	-4,000
International Military Education and Training	1,754	1,700	-54
1 Peace and Security	1,754	1,700	-54
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,754	1,700	-54
Russia	-	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia			
Global Health Programs - State			
Global Health Programs - USAID			
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
Serbia	38,837	24,363	-14,474
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	33,500	-	-33,500
1 Peace and Security	1,475	-	-1,475
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,475	-	-1,475
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,846	-	-19,846
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,162	-	-5,162
2.2 Good Governance	1,862	-	-1,862
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,035	-	-3,035

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	9,787	-	-9,787
3 Investing in People	160	-	-160
3.2 Education	160	-	-160
4 Economic Growth	12,019	-	-12,019
4.5 Agriculture	3,500	-	-3,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,519	-	-8,519
Economic Support Fund	-	16,103	16,103
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	12,103	12,103
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	4,118	4,118
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,353	2,353
2.4 Civil Society	-	5,632	5,632
4 Economic Growth	-	4,000	4,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	4,000	4,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	1,800	-
1 Peace and Security	1,800	1,800	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	1,800	-
International Military Education and Training	887	1,050	163
1 Peace and Security	887	1,050	163
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	887	1,050	163
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	3,000	3,000
1 Peace and Security	-	1,109	1,109
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,109	1,109
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,891	1,891
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,891	1,891
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,650	2,410	-240
1 Peace and Security	2,650	2,410	-240
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	610	-40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,800	-200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,949	3,031	-918
6.1 Program Design and Learning	523	500	-23
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,426	2,531	-895
Slovakia	2,003	1,350	-653
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	450	-550
1 Peace and Security	1,000	450	-550
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	450	-550
International Military Education and Training	1,003	900	-103
1 Peace and Security	1,003	900	-103
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,003	900	-103
Slovenia	1,119	1,100	-19
Foreign Military Financing	450	450	-
1 Peace and Security	450	450	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	450	-
International Military Education and Training	669	650	-19
1 Peace and Security	669	650	-19
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	669	650	-19

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Turkey	4,939	4,120	-819
International Military Education and Training	3,839	3,300	-539
1 Peace and Security	3,839	3,300	-539
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,839	3,300	-539
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	820	-280
1 Peace and Security	1,100	820	-280
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	250	-	-250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	850	820	-30
Ukraine	103,593	95,271	-8,322
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	79,100	-	-79,100
1 Peace and Security	25,222	-	-25,222
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	21,200	-	-21,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,332	-	-2,332
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,690	-	-1,690
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	28,492	-	-28,492
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,714	-	-6,714
2.2 Good Governance	8,654	-	-8,654
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,614	-	-2,614
2.4 Civil Society	10,510	-	-10,510
3 Investing in People	4,670	-	-4,670
3.1 Health	4,200	-	-4,200
3.2 Education	470	-	-470
4 Economic Growth	19,419	-	-19,419
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,949	-	-2,949
4.3 Financial Sector	3,600	-	-3,600
4.4 Infrastructure	6,000	-	-6,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,500	-	-2,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,310	-	-3,310
4.7 Economic Opportunity	960	-	-960
4.8 Environment	100	-	-100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,297	-	-1,297
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,297	-	-1,297
Economic Support Fund	-	53,957	53,957
1 Peace and Security	-	19,829	19,829
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	19,175	19,175
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	654	654
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	21,214	21,214
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	3,590	3,590
2.2 Good Governance	-	6,670	6,670
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,580	1,580
2.4 Civil Society	-	9,374	9,374
4 Economic Growth	-	11,914	11,914
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,380	1,380
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,340	1,340
4.4 Infrastructure	-	5,000	5,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	4,194	4,194
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	1,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	4,200	-2,800
1 Peace and Security	7,000	4,200	-2,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000	4,200	-2,800
Global Health Programs - State	8,753	21,204	12,451
3 Investing in People	8,753	21,204	12,451
3.1 Health	8,753	21,204	12,451
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,400	7,500	3,100
3 Investing in People	4,400	7,500	3,100
3.1 Health	4,400	7,500	3,100
International Military Education and Training	1,840	1,900	60
1 Peace and Security	1,840	1,900	60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,840	1,900	60
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	4,100	4,100
1 Peace and Security	-	2,601	2,601
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,225	2,225
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	121	121
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	255	255
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,499	1,499
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,499	1,499
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,500	2,410	-90
1 Peace and Security	2,500	2,410	-90
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	970	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	1,440	-60
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,664	4,420	-3,244
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,828	975	-853
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,836	3,445	-2,391
Eurasia Regional	86,315	-	-86,315
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	71,565	-	-71,565
1 Peace and Security	10,579	-	-10,579
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,200	-	-1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,405	-	-1,405
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	914	-	-914
1.5 Transnational Crime	870	-	-870
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,190	-	-6,190
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	38,783	-	-38,783
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,497	-	-10,497
2.2 Good Governance	7,470	-	-7,470
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,300	-	-2,300
2.4 Civil Society	18,516	-	-18,516
3 Investing in People	9,025	-	-9,025
3.1 Health	6,357	-	-6,357

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,668	-	-2,668
4 Economic Growth	10,368	-	-10,368
4.3 Financial Sector	1,192	-	-1,192
4.4 Infrastructure	2,316	-	-2,316
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,867	-	-1,867
4.8 Environment	4,993	-	-4,993
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,810	-	-2,810
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,810	-	-2,810
Economic Support Fund	1,250	-	-1,250
3 Investing in People	1,250	-	-1,250
3.2 Education	1,250	-	-1,250
Global Health Programs - State	1,300	-	-1,300
3 Investing in People	1,300	-	-1,300
3.1 Health	1,300	-	-1,300
Global Health Programs - USAID	10,750	-	-10,750
3 Investing in People	10,750	-	-10,750
3.1 Health	10,750	-	-10,750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,450	-	-1,450
1 Peace and Security	1,450	-	-1,450
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	650	-	-650
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	-	-800
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	14,483	-	-14,483
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,194	-	-4,194
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,289	-	-10,289
Europe and Eurasia Regional	-	74,640	74,640
Economic Support Fund	-	68,330	68,330
1 Peace and Security	-	3,121	3,121
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,160	2,160
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	961	961
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	45,877	45,877
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	3,153	3,153
2.2 Good Governance	-	977	977
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,520	2,520
2.4 Civil Society	-	39,227	39,227
3 Investing in People	-	610	610
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	610	610
4 Economic Growth	-	16,922	16,922
4.3 Financial Sector	-	2,150	2,150
4.4 Infrastructure	-	500	500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	8,690	8,690
4.8 Environment	-	5,582	5,582
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,800	1,800
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	1,800	1,800
Foreign Military Financing	-	3,000	3,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	-	3,000	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	3,000	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	2,300	2,300
3 Investing in People	-	2,300	2,300
3.1 Health	-	2,300	2,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	1,010	1,010
1 Peace and Security	-	1,010	1,010
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	1,010	1,010
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	6,533	6,533
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,815	1,815
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	4,718	4,718
Europe Regional	10,967	-	-10,967
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	9,427	-	-9,427
1 Peace and Security	1,184	-	-1,184
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	22	-	-22
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000	-	-1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	162	-	-162
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,780	-	-3,780
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	395	-	-395
2.2 Good Governance	191	-	-191
2.4 Civil Society	3,194	-	-3,194
3 Investing in People	614	-	-614
3.1 Health	161	-	-161
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	453	-	-453
4 Economic Growth	3,849	-	-3,849
4.3 Financial Sector	1,157	-	-1,157
4.4 Infrastructure	159	-	-159
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	970	-	-970
4.8 Environment	1,563	-	-1,563
Economic Support Fund	1,250	-	-1,250
3 Investing in People	1,250	-	-1,250
3.2 Education	1,250	-	-1,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	290	-	-290
1 Peace and Security	290	-	-290
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	-	-250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	40	-	-40
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,099	-	-3,099
6.1 Program Design and Learning	803	-	-803
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,296	-	-2,296
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	2,500	-
Economic Support Fund	2,500	2,500	-
1 Peace and Security	2,500	2,500	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,500	2,500	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	27,500	24,000	-3,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	27,500	-	-27,500
1 Peace and Security	27,500	-	-27,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	27,500	-	-27,500
Economic Support Fund	-	24,000	24,000
1 Peace and Security	-	24,000	24,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	24,000	24,000
Near East	8,092,891	7,361,993	-730,898
Algeria	10,874	2,600	-8,274
P.L. 480 Title II	8,680	-	-8,680
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,680	-	-8,680
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,680	-	-8,680
International Military Education and Training	1,294	1,300	6
1 Peace and Security	1,294	1,300	6
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,294	1,300	6
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	900	1,300	400
1 Peace and Security	900	1,300	400
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	800	400
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	500	-
Bahrain	11,054	11,175	121
Foreign Military Financing	10,000	10,000	-
1 Peace and Security	10,000	10,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	10,000	-
International Military Education and Training	554	725	171
1 Peace and Security	554	725	171
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	554	725	171
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	450	-50
1 Peace and Security	500	450	-50
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	450	-50
Egypt	1,556,489	1,559,326	2,837
Economic Support Fund	250,000	250,000	-
1 Peace and Security	2,000	-	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	-	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,324	26,850	12,526
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	8,308	7,508
2.2 Good Governance	5,932	9,258	3,326
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,392	5,834	4,442
2.4 Civil Society	6,200	3,450	-2,750
3 Investing in People	52,110	78,900	26,790
3.1 Health	3,577	16,000	12,423
3.2 Education	48,533	62,900	14,367
4 Economic Growth	181,566	144,250	-37,316
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	97,170	7,000	-90,170
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,250	2,250
4.3 Financial Sector	60,000	64,495	4,495

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	15,000	8,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	8,396	35,950	27,554
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	4,400	3,400
4.8 Environment	8,000	15,155	7,155
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
1 Peace and Security	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,300,000	1,300,000	-
International Military Education and Training	1,389	1,800	411
1 Peace and Security	1,389	1,800	411
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,389	1,800	411
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	4,106	3,106
1 Peace and Security	1,000	3,006	2,006
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	3,006	2,006
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,100	1,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,100	1,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,100	3,420	-680
1 Peace and Security	4,100	3,420	-680
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,100	2,600	-1,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	820	820
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,350	5,480	4,130
6.1 Program Design and Learning	700	4,290	3,590
6.2 Administration and Oversight	650	1,190	540
Iraq	1,270,342	573,162	-697,180
Economic Support Fund	249,400	22,500	-226,900
1 Peace and Security	10,000	3,000	-7,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,000	3,000	-7,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	135,430	18,000	-117,430
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	28,200	6,500	-21,700
2.2 Good Governance	44,500	4,500	-40,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	14,500	4,500	-10,000
2.4 Civil Society	48,230	2,500	-45,730
3 Investing in People	46,437	-	-46,437
3.1 Health	2,649	-	-2,649
3.2 Education	33,788	-	-33,788
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,000	-	-10,000
4 Economic Growth	57,533	1,500	-56,033
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,700	1,500	-3,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	-	-2,000
4.3 Financial Sector	2,139	-	-2,139
4.5 Agriculture	20,300	-	-20,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	15,500	-	-15,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	12,894	-	-12,894
Foreign Military Financing	850,000	500,000	-350,000
1 Peace and Security	850,000	500,000	-350,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	850,000	500,000	-350,000
International Military Education and Training	1,997	2,000	3
1 Peace and Security	1,997	2,000	3
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,997	2,000	3
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	137,000	23,052	-113,948
1 Peace and Security	96,400	4,250	-92,150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	95,400	3,250	-92,150
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,000	1,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	40,600	18,802	-21,798
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	40,600	18,802	-21,798
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	31,945	25,610	-6,335
1 Peace and Security	31,945	25,610	-6,335
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,945	4,750	-1,195
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	860	-140
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25,000	20,000	-5,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	16,479	6,752	-9,727
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,479	-	-1,479
6.2 Administration and Oversight	15,000	6,752	-8,248
Israel	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000
1 Peace and Security	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,075,000	3,100,000	25,000
Jordan	775,900	670,500	-105,400
Complex Crises Fund			
Economic Support Fund	460,000	360,000	-100,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	28,000	28,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000	8,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	6,000	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	10,000	5,000	-5,000
2.4 Civil Society	8,000	9,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	93,000	92,000	-1,000
3.1 Health	44,000	36,000	-8,000
3.2 Education	49,000	45,000	-4,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	11,000	11,000
4 Economic Growth	339,000	240,000	-99,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	290,092	190,000	-100,092
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,835	3,000	165
4.4 Infrastructure	-	7,000	7,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	36,573	28,000	-8,573
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,500	5,000	2,500
4.8 Environment	7,000	7,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	300,000	-
1 Peace and Security	300,000	300,000	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	170,000	-	-170,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	10,000	-	-10,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120,000	300,000	180,000
International Military Education and Training	3,650	3,800	150
1 Peace and Security	3,650	3,800	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,650	3,800	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	-	-500
1 Peace and Security	500	-	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	-	-500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	11,750	6,700	-5,050
1 Peace and Security	11,750	6,700	-5,050
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,000	5,000	-4,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,750	1,700	-1,050
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,389	6,467	-922
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,494	2,654	1,160
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,895	3,813	-2,082
Lebanon	191,147	165,904	-25,243
Economic Support Fund	84,725	70,000	-14,725
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	21,000	21,407	407
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,000	10,000	-
2.2 Good Governance	5,100	5,670	570
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,300	820	-480
2.4 Civil Society	4,600	4,917	317
3 Investing in People	49,013	29,741	-19,272
3.1 Health	11,056	11,427	371
3.2 Education	37,957	18,314	-19,643
4 Economic Growth	14,712	18,852	4,140
4.5 Agriculture	7,000	6,000	-1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	10,652	10,652
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,800	2,200	-2,600
4.8 Environment	2,912	-	-2,912
Foreign Military Financing	75,000	75,000	-
1 Peace and Security	75,000	75,000	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	15,000	-	-15,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	60,000	75,000	15,000
International Military Education and Training	2,372	2,250	-122
1 Peace and Security	2,372	2,250	-122
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,372	2,250	-122
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,000	13,894	-10,106
1 Peace and Security	24,000	13,894	-10,106
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	24,000	13,894	-10,106
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,050	4,760	-290
1 Peace and Security	5,050	4,760	-290
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	2,000	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,050	960	-90
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,800	-200

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,625	4,163	-1,462
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,500	1,065	-435
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,125	3,098	-1,027
Libya	5,396	5,940	544
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	-3,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	-	-3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,000	-	-3,000
Foreign Military Financing			
International Military Education and Training	296	1,500	1,204
1 Peace and Security	296	1,500	1,204
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	296	-	-296
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,500	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,500	1,500
1 Peace and Security	-	1,030	1,030
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,030	1,030
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	470	470
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	470	470
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,100	2,940	840
1 Peace and Security	2,100	2,940	840
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,100	1,000	-1,100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	940	940
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,000	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	50	50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	50	50
Morocco	41,237	32,576	-8,661
Development Assistance	19,039	-	-19,039
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,000	-	-8,000
2.2 Good Governance	5,500	-	-5,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	-	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	-	-1,500
3 Investing in People	4,500	-	-4,500
3.2 Education	4,500	-	-4,500
4 Economic Growth	6,539	-	-6,539
4.2 Trade and Investment	775	-	-775
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	775	-	-775
4.8 Environment	4,989	-	-4,989
Economic Support Fund	-	20,896	20,896
1 Peace and Security	-	2,500	2,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	2,500	2,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	6,900	6,900
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	3,000	3,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	2,900	2,900
3 Investing in People	-	4,500	4,500
3.2 Education	-	4,500	4,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	-	6,996	6,996
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	6,996	6,996
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	7,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	8,000	7,000	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,000	7,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,898	1,710	-188
1 Peace and Security	1,898	1,710	-188
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,898	1,710	-188
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,000	1,500	-7,500
1 Peace and Security	8,450	1,000	-7,450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,450	1,000	-7,450
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	550	500	-50
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	550	500	-50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,300	1,470	-1,830
1 Peace and Security	3,300	1,470	-1,830
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	800	500	-300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,500	970	-1,530
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	600	2,537	1,937
6.1 Program Design and Learning	600	637	37
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,900	1,900
Oman	11,138	11,000	-138
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	8,000	-
1 Peace and Security	8,000	8,000	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,000	-	-4,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,000	-	-4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	8,000	8,000
International Military Education and Training	1,638	2,000	362
1 Peace and Security	1,638	2,000	362
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,638	2,000	362
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,500	1,000	-500
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,000	-500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	-	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	-
Saudi Arabia	9	10	1
International Military Education and Training	9	10	1
1 Peace and Security	9	10	1
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9	10	1
Syria	55,500	-	-55,500
Economic Support Fund	55,500	-	-55,500
1 Peace and Security	3,000	-	-3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	-	-3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	52,500	-	-52,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,500	-	-3,500
2.4 Civil Society	49,000	-	-49,000
Tunisia	89,337	61,780	-27,557

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	35,000	30,000	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,626	2,190	564
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	358	600	242
2.2 Good Governance	456	850	394
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	356	340	-16
2.4 Civil Society	456	400	-56
3 Investing in People	11,600	1,600	-10,000
3.2 Education	11,600	1,600	-10,000
4 Economic Growth	21,774	26,210	4,436
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	20,000	20,000	-
4.3 Financial Sector	656	200	-456
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	912	5,200	4,288
4.7 Economic Opportunity	206	810	604
Foreign Military Financing	29,500	20,000	-9,500
1 Peace and Security	29,500	20,000	-9,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	12,500	-	-12,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	17,000	20,000	3,000
International Military Education and Training	1,837	2,300	463
1 Peace and Security	1,837	2,300	463
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	754	-	-754
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,083	2,300	1,217
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	22,500	8,000	-14,500
1 Peace and Security	22,500	7,000	-15,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	22,500	7,000	-15,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	1,480	980
1 Peace and Security	500	1,480	980
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	1,000	1,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	480	-20
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,048	1,037	-11
6.1 Program Design and Learning	48	-	-48
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000	1,037	37
West Bank and Gaza	510,256	440,000	-70,256
Economic Support Fund	395,699	370,000	-25,699
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	17,300	25,000	7,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,600	5,000	1,400
2.2 Good Governance	6,850	14,000	7,150
2.4 Civil Society	6,850	6,000	-850
3 Investing in People	294,022	255,000	-39,022
3.1 Health	49,222	53,000	3,778
3.2 Education	13,750	9,500	-4,250
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	231,050	192,500	-38,550
4 Economic Growth	62,628	70,000	7,372

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,250	5,000	2,750
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,250	6,000	750
4.3 Financial Sector	200	2,500	2,300
4.4 Infrastructure	35,228	45,000	9,772
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	5,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	12,700	4,000	-8,700
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	2,500	500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	21,749	20,000	-1,749
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	21,749	20,000	-1,749
P.L. 480 Title II	14,557	-	-14,557
5 Humanitarian Assistance	14,557	-	-14,557
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	14,557	-	-14,557
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100,000	70,000	-30,000
1 Peace and Security	60,400	45,048	-15,352
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	60,400	45,048	-15,352
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	39,600	24,952	-14,648
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	27,200	15,900	-11,300
2.2 Good Governance	12,400	9,052	-3,348
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	23,250	25,657	2,407
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,250	1,200	-1,050
6.2 Administration and Oversight	21,000	24,457	3,457
Yemen	135,212	82,520	-52,692
Economic Support Fund	36,606	45,000	8,394
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,046	15,500	-3,546
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,046	3,000	1,954
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	6,500	2,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	12,000	3,000	-9,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	3,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	8,000	6,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	2,000	1,000	-1,000
3.2 Education	6,000	5,000	-1,000
4 Economic Growth	7,560	18,000	10,440
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,500	1,500
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,000	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	1,440	1,440
4.5 Agriculture	4,560	4,560	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500	4,000	2,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,500	5,500	4,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,000	5,500	3,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,000	5,500	3,500
P.L. 480 Title II	54,803	-	-54,803
5 Humanitarian Assistance	54,803	-	-54,803
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	54,803	-	-54,803
Foreign Military Financing	20,000	20,000	-
1 Peace and Security	20,000	20,000	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,800	-	-5,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,200	20,000	5,800
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,989	9,500	1,511
3 Investing in People	7,989	9,500	1,511
3.1 Health	7,989	9,500	1,511
International Military Education and Training	1,064	1,100	36
1 Peace and Security	1,064	1,100	36
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,064	1,100	36
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,000	3,000	-8,000
1 Peace and Security	7,000	2,000	-5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000	2,000	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,000	1,000	-3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000	1,000	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,750	3,920	170
1 Peace and Security	3,750	3,920	170
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,750	2,250	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	770	770
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	900	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,385	6,207	1,822
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,749	3,000	251
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,636	3,207	1,571
Egypt Debt Relief	100,000	-	-100,000
Economic Support Fund	100,000	-	-100,000
4 Economic Growth	100,000	-	-100,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	100,000	-	-100,000
MENA IF Fund	-	475,000	475,000
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	475,000	475,000
6 Program Support	-	475,000	475,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	475,000	475,000
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,500	1,000	-500
Economic Support Fund	1,500	1,000	-500
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,000	-500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,500	1,000	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,500	-	-1,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	750	-	-750
6.2 Administration and Oversight	750	-	-750
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	70,000	75,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	70,000	-	-70,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	54,182	-	-54,182
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,925	-	-5,925
2.2 Good Governance	2,755	-	-2,755
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	11,494	-	-11,494
2.4 Civil Society	34,008	-	-34,008
3 Investing in People	10,698	-	-10,698
3.2 Education	10,698	-	-10,698

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	5,120	-	-5,120
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,560	-	-2,560
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,560	-	-2,560
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	75,000	75,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	65,000	65,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	9,500	9,500
2.2 Good Governance	-	5,000	5,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	14,500	14,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	36,000	36,000
4 Economic Growth	-	10,000	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	5,000	5,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	5,000	5,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,000	-	-4,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,000	-	-4,000
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	4,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	4,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	5,000	4,000	-1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,000	4,000	-1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	930	-	-930
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	-	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	730	-	-730
Middle East Response Fund (MERF)	5,000	-	-5,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	-	-5,000
6 Program Support	5,000	-	-5,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,000	-	-5,000
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund			
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	28,000	-
Peacekeeping Operations	28,000	28,000	-
1 Peace and Security	28,000	28,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	28,000	28,000	-
Near East Regional Democracy	35,000	30,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	35,000	30,000	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	35,000	30,000	-5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	5,000	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,000	3,000	-1,000
2.4 Civil Society	26,000	22,000	-4,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,400	-	-1,400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	-	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,200	-	-1,200
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,500	2,500	-2,000
Economic Support Fund	1,500	-	-1,500
1 Peace and Security	1,500	-	-1,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,500	-	-1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	1,000	1,000	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	1,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	1,500	-500
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,500	-500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	1,500	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	100	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	100	100
Tunisia Cash Transfer	100,000	-	-100,000
Economic Support Fund	100,000	-	-100,000
4 Economic Growth	100,000	-	-100,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	100,000	-	-100,000
Tunisia Enterprise Fund	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund			
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	5,000	30,000	25,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,860	-	-1,860
2.2 Good Governance	1,860	-	-1,860
3 Investing in People	2,650	-	-2,650
3.1 Health	2,650	-	-2,650
4 Economic Growth	490	-	-490
4.2 Trade and Investment	490	-	-490
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	30,000	30,000
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	200	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	11,700	11,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,500	1,500
2.2 Good Governance	-	4,700	4,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,500	4,500
3 Investing in People	-	8,400	8,400
3.1 Health	-	7,500	7,500
3.2 Education	-	900	900
4 Economic Growth	-	9,700	9,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	4,100	4,100
4.3 Financial Sector	-	800	800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	2,400	2,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	-	900	900
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	900	6,068	5,168
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	300	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	800	5,768	4,968

South and Central Asia	4,691,081	3,870,840	-820,241
Afghanistan	2,285,887	2,193,950	-91,937
Economic Support Fund	1,836,762	1,665,250	-171,512
1 Peace and Security	289,316	80,000	-209,316

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	63,000	50,000	-13,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	5,000	5,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	226,316	25,000	-201,316
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	667,897	834,250	166,353
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	30,522	31,000	478
2.2 Good Governance	531,225	696,000	164,775
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	35,650	47,000	11,350
2.4 Civil Society	70,500	60,250	-10,250
3 Investing in People	324,340	250,000	-74,340
3.1 Health	171,171	140,000	-31,171
3.2 Education	128,586	100,000	-28,586
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	24,583	10,000	-14,583
4 Economic Growth	555,209	501,000	-54,209
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	21,150	14,000	-7,150
4.2 Trade and Investment	30,150	30,600	450
4.3 Financial Sector	4,000	4,000	-
4.4 Infrastructure	291,142	161,000	-130,142
4.5 Agriculture	112,702	150,000	37,298
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	75,615	118,000	42,385
4.7 Economic Opportunity	18,450	23,400	4,950
4.8 Environment	2,000	-	-2,000
P.L. 480 Title II	59,199	-	-59,199
4 Economic Growth	551	-	-551
4.5 Agriculture	551	-	-551
5 Humanitarian Assistance	58,648	-	-58,648
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	58,648	-	-58,648
International Military Education and Training	1,176	1,500	324
1 Peace and Security	1,176	1,500	324
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,176	1,500	324
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	324,000	475,000	151,000
1 Peace and Security	106,632	137,918	31,286
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	106,632	137,918	31,286
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	217,368	337,082	119,714
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	217,368	337,082	119,714
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	64,750	52,200	-12,550
1 Peace and Security	64,750	52,200	-12,550
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	23,650	23,150	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,100	1,050	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	40,000	28,000	-12,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	292,288	177,300	-114,988
6.1 Program Design and Learning	40,209	27,720	-12,489
6.2 Administration and Oversight	252,079	149,580	-102,499
Bangladesh	204,381	165,650	-38,731
Development Assistance	81,686	80,900	-786

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	1,100	1,100	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	1,100	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,086	9,800	4,714
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	936	2,200	1,264
2.2 Good Governance	2,050	3,800	1,750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,100	2,000	900
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	1,800	800
3 Investing in People	6,000	4,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	2,000	-	-2,000
3.2 Education	4,000	4,000	-
4 Economic Growth	69,500	65,700	-3,800
4.5 Agriculture	50,000	50,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	3,700	1,700
4.8 Environment	17,500	12,000	-5,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	300	300
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	300	300
P.L. 480 Title II	42,841	-	-42,841
3 Investing in People	24,139	-	-24,139
3.1 Health	23,154	-	-23,154
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	985	-	-985
4 Economic Growth	12,316	-	-12,316
4.5 Agriculture	12,316	-	-12,316
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,386	-	-6,386
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,459	-	-1,459
5.2 Disaster Readiness	4,927	-	-4,927
Foreign Military Financing	2,200	2,500	300
1 Peace and Security	2,200	2,500	300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,200	2,500	300
Global Health Programs - USAID	71,600	75,300	3,700
3 Investing in People	71,600	75,300	3,700
3.1 Health	71,600	75,300	3,700
International Military Education and Training	994	1,000	6
1 Peace and Security	994	1,000	6
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	994	1,000	6
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,394	2,600	1,206
1 Peace and Security	-	2,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,394	600	-794
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,394	600	-794
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,666	3,350	-316
1 Peace and Security	3,666	3,350	-316
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,391	3,090	-301
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	275	260	-15
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	9,285	9,285

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,360	2,360
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	6,925	6,925
India	108,162	91,146	-17,016
Development Assistance	18,500	12,000	-6,500
3 Investing in People	5,000	-	-5,000
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	4,000	-	-4,000
4 Economic Growth	13,500	12,000	-1,500
4.5 Agriculture	4,000	-	-4,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	4,000	4,000
4.8 Environment	9,500	8,000	-1,500
Economic Support Fund	-	3,000	3,000
4 Economic Growth	-	3,000	3,000
4.5 Agriculture	-	3,000	3,000
Global Health Programs - State	7,000	8,386	1,386
3 Investing in People	7,000	8,386	1,386
3.1 Health	7,000	8,386	1,386
Global Health Programs - USAID	76,000	61,500	-14,500
3 Investing in People	76,000	61,500	-14,500
3.1 Health	76,000	61,500	-14,500
International Military Education and Training	1,462	1,260	-202
1 Peace and Security	1,462	1,260	-202
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,462	1,260	-202
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,200	5,000	-200
1 Peace and Security	5,200	5,000	-200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,500	4,050	-450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	950	250
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,918	5,550	632
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,145	1,750	605
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,773	3,800	27
Kazakhstan	19,285	12,229	-7,056
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	14,100	-	-14,100
1 Peace and Security	1,960	-	-1,960
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	100	-	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	435	-	-435
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	685	-	-685
1.5 Transnational Crime	740	-	-740
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,760	-	-3,760
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,300	-	-1,300
2.4 Civil Society	2,460	-	-2,460
3 Investing in People	1,100	-	-1,100
3.1 Health	1,100	-	-1,100
4 Economic Growth	7,280	-	-7,280
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,380	-	-1,380
4.2 Trade and Investment	234	-	-234

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.3 Financial Sector	1,001	-	-1,001
4.4 Infrastructure	4,225	-	-4,225
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	440	-	-440
Economic Support Fund	-	7,392	7,392
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	250	250
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	250	250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,800	2,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,800	1,800
4 Economic Growth	-	4,092	4,092
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	642	642
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	600	600
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	350	350
4.8 Environment	-	2,500	2,500
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	1,500	-300
1 Peace and Security	1,800	1,500	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	1,500	-300
Global Health Programs - USAID	900	-	-900
3 Investing in People	900	-	-900
3.1 Health	900	-	-900
International Military Education and Training	785	707	-78
1 Peace and Security	785	707	-78
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	785	707	-78
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,200	1,200
1 Peace and Security	-	1,200	1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	272	272
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	385	385
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	543	543
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,700	1,430	-270
1 Peace and Security	1,700	1,430	-270
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	350	-150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,200	1,080	-120
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,240	2,387	-853
6.1 Program Design and Learning	201	250	49
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,039	2,137	-902
Kyrgyz Republic	47,399	51,819	4,420
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	40,800	-	-40,800
1 Peace and Security	2,478	-	-2,478
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	100	-	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,507	-	-1,507
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	521	-	-521
1.5 Transnational Crime	350	-	-350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,334	-	-11,334
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,431	-	-2,431

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	3,608	-	-3,608
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,227	-	-1,227
2.4 Civil Society	4,068	-	-4,068
3 Investing in People	5,911	-	-5,911
3.1 Health	1,800	-	-1,800
3.2 Education	4,111	-	-4,111
4 Economic Growth	20,079	-	-20,079
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,151	-	-1,151
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,200	-	-1,200
4.3 Financial Sector	1,150	-	-1,150
4.4 Infrastructure	2,110	-	-2,110
4.5 Agriculture	8,000	-	-8,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,468	-	-6,468
5 Humanitarian Assistance	998	-	-998
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	998	-	-998
Economic Support Fund	-	38,319	38,319
1 Peace and Security	-	450	450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	100	100
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	350	350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	14,200	14,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,200	2,200
2.2 Good Governance	-	5,500	5,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	5,500	5,500
3 Investing in People	-	3,500	3,500
3.2 Education	-	3,500	3,500
4 Economic Growth	-	19,169	19,169
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,100	1,100
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,300	1,300
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,060	1,060
4.4 Infrastructure	-	1,500	1,500
4.5 Agriculture	-	6,000	6,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	8,209	8,209
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,000	1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	1,000	1,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-
1 Peace and Security	1,500	1,500	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,500	1,500	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,200	3,750	550
3 Investing in People	3,200	3,750	550
3.1 Health	3,200	3,750	550
International Military Education and Training	649	1,000	351
1 Peace and Security	649	1,000	351
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	649	1,000	351
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	6,000	6,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	-	4,800	4,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	4,086	4,086
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	714	714
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,200	1,200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,200	1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	1,250	-
1 Peace and Security	1,250	1,250	-
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	450	450	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	800	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,921	4,496	-425
6.1 Program Design and Learning	374	1,286	912
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,547	3,210	-1,337
Maldives	2,593	4,416	1,823
Development Assistance	2,000	2,000	-
4 Economic Growth	2,000	2,000	-
4.8 Environment	2,000	2,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	400	400	-
1 Peace and Security	400	400	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	400	-
International Military Education and Training	193	176	-17
1 Peace and Security	193	176	-17
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	193	176	-17
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,200	1,200
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	200	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	640	640
1 Peace and Security	-	640	640
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	450	450
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	190	190
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	100	240	140
6.1 Program Design and Learning	30	60	30
6.2 Administration and Oversight	70	180	110
Nepal	95,404	80,545	-14,859
Development Assistance	16,188	-	-16,188
3 Investing in People	7,100	-	-7,100
3.1 Health	2,100	-	-2,100
3.2 Education	5,000	-	-5,000
4 Economic Growth	9,088	-	-9,088
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500	-	-1,500
4.8 Environment	7,588	-	-7,588
Economic Support Fund	26,979	34,500	7,521
1 Peace and Security	4,295	3,300	-995
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,695	1,500	-195

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,600	1,800	-800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,520	13,540	6,020
2.2 Good Governance	1,840	5,940	4,100
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,680	3,600	-2,080
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,000	4,000
4 Economic Growth	15,164	17,660	2,496
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	405	390	-15
4.2 Trade and Investment	404	395	-9
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	10,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	855	1,875	1,020
4.8 Environment	3,500	5,000	1,500
P.L. 480 Title II	6,641	-	-6,641
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,641	-	-6,641
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,641	-	-6,641
Foreign Military Financing	1,240	1,300	60
1 Peace and Security	1,240	1,300	60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,240	1,300	60
Global Health Programs - USAID	38,500	39,700	1,200
3 Investing in People	38,500	39,700	1,200
3.1 Health	38,500	39,700	1,200
International Military Education and Training	1,142	900	-242
1 Peace and Security	1,142	900	-242
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,142	900	-242
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,700	3,300	-400
1 Peace and Security	2,600	2,310	-290
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,600	2,310	-290
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,100	990	-110
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,100	990	-110
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,014	845	-169
1 Peace and Security	1,014	845	-169
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,014	575	-439
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	270	270
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,622	11,769	6,147
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,738	5,194	3,456
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,884	6,575	2,691
Pakistan	1,820,844	1,162,570	-658,274
Economic Support Fund	904,700	765,700	-139,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	156,185	110,000	-46,185
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,300	-	-10,300
2.2 Good Governance	101,125	60,000	-41,125
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	985	3,000	2,015
2.4 Civil Society	43,775	47,000	3,225
3 Investing in People	216,984	116,000	-100,984
3.1 Health	80,500	58,000	-22,500
3.2 Education	131,590	53,000	-78,590

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,894	5,000	106
4 Economic Growth	528,591	534,700	6,109
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,880	15,000	5,120
4.3 Financial Sector	34,340	-	-34,340
4.4 Infrastructure	349,500	364,700	15,200
4.5 Agriculture	93,736	81,000	-12,736
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	26,420	56,000	29,580
4.7 Economic Opportunity	14,715	18,000	3,285
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,940	5,000	2,060
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,940	5,000	2,060
P.L. 480 Title II	68,068	-	-68,068
5 Humanitarian Assistance	68,068	-	-68,068
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	68,068	-	-68,068
Foreign Military Financing	295,408	300,000	4,592
1 Peace and Security	295,408	300,000	4,592
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	295,408	300,000	4,592
International Military Education and Training	4,868	5,000	132
1 Peace and Security	4,868	5,000	132
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,868	5,000	132
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	75,000	74,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	63,610	65,332	1,722
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	51,200	53,089	1,889
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,410	12,243	-167
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,390	8,668	-2,722
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	11,390	8,668	-2,722
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,800	17,870	-2,930
1 Peace and Security	20,800	17,870	-2,930
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	20,000	17,100	-2,900
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	770	-30
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	452,000	-	-452,000
1 Peace and Security	452,000	-	-452,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	452,000	-	-452,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	91,901	97,700	5,799
6.1 Program Design and Learning	24,001	36,800	12,799
6.2 Administration and Oversight	67,900	60,900	-7,000
Sri Lanka	13,360	10,876	-2,484
Development Assistance	8,000	6,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	1,600	-	-1,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	600	-	-600
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	-	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,700	4,000	1,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200	2,000	800
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	667	667
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	1,333	-167

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	3,700	2,000	-1,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,200	2,000	-200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,500	-	-1,500
Foreign Military Financing	500	450	-50
1 Peace and Security	500	450	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	450	-50
International Military Education and Training	690	626	-64
1 Peace and Security	690	626	-64
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	690	626	-64
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	720	720	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	720	720	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	720	720	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,450	3,080	-370
1 Peace and Security	3,450	3,080	-370
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	380	-70
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	2,700	-300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	670	1,210	540
6.1 Program Design and Learning	186	180	-6
6.2 Administration and Oversight	484	1,030	546
Tajikistan	45,089	36,400	-8,689
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	38,751	-	-38,751
1 Peace and Security	8,685	-	-8,685
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,985	-	-6,985
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,060	-	-1,060
1.5 Transnational Crime	640	-	-640
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,686	-	-5,686
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	939	-	-939
2.2 Good Governance	2,383	-	-2,383
2.4 Civil Society	2,364	-	-2,364
3 Investing in People	8,392	-	-8,392
3.1 Health	3,745	-	-3,745
3.2 Education	4,647	-	-4,647
4 Economic Growth	14,755	-	-14,755
4.2 Trade and Investment	200	-	-200
4.4 Infrastructure	270	-	-270
4.5 Agriculture	10,000	-	-10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,285	-	-4,285
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,233	-	-1,233
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,233	-	-1,233
Economic Support Fund	-	19,125	19,125
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	3,745	3,745
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,745	1,745
3 Investing in People	-	3,980	3,980
3.2 Education	-	3,980	3,980

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	-	10,200	10,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	100	100
4.5 Agriculture	-	10,000	10,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	100	100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,200	1,200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	1,200	1,200
Foreign Military Financing	800	1,500	700
1 Peace and Security	800	1,500	700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	1,500	700
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,350	6,750	3,400
3 Investing in People	3,350	6,750	3,400
3.1 Health	3,350	6,750	3,400
International Military Education and Training	538	540	2
1 Peace and Security	538	540	2
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	538	540	2
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	7,000	7,000
1 Peace and Security	-	6,000	6,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	5,200	5,200
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	565	565
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	235	235
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,650	1,485	-165
1 Peace and Security	1,650	1,485	-165
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	675	-75
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	900	810	-90
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,299	4,982	-1,317
6.1 Program Design and Learning	824	550	-274
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,475	4,432	-1,043
Turkmenistan	9,199	6,455	-2,744
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	8,000	-	-8,000
1 Peace and Security	1,061	-	-1,061
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	122	-	-122
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	243	-	-243
1.5 Transnational Crime	696	-	-696
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,337	-	-2,337
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	152	-	-152
2.2 Good Governance	732	-	-732
2.4 Civil Society	1,453	-	-1,453
3 Investing in People	1,750	-	-1,750
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	750	-	-750
4 Economic Growth	2,852	-	-2,852
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	630	-	-630
4.2 Trade and Investment	100	-	-100

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.3 Financial Sector	446	-	-446
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,676	-	-1,676
Economic Support Fund	-	4,640	4,640
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,850	1,850
2.2 Good Governance	-	600	600
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,250	1,250
3 Investing in People	-	937	937
3.2 Education	-	937	937
4 Economic Growth	-	1,853	1,853
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	400	400
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	100	100
4.3 Financial Sector	-	300	300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,053	1,053
Foreign Military Financing	-	685	685
1 Peace and Security	-	685	685
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	685	685
International Military Education and Training	349	300	-49
1 Peace and Security	349	300	-49
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	349	300	-49
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	500	500
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	120	120
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	260	260
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	120	120
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	330	-520
1 Peace and Security	850	330	-520
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	250	-	-250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	330	-270
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,428	1,132	-296
6.1 Program Design and Learning	249	50	-199
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,179	1,082	-97
Uzbekistan	16,732	11,592	-5,140
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	7,540	-	-7,540
1 Peace and Security	937	-	-937
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	80	-	-80
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	32	-	-32
1.5 Transnational Crime	825	-	-825
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,014	-	-2,014
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	357	-	-357
2.4 Civil Society	1,657	-	-1,657
4 Economic Growth	4,289	-	-4,289
4.2 Trade and Investment	50	-	-50
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,239	-	-4,239
5 Humanitarian Assistance	300	-	-300
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	300	-	-300

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	-	5,512	5,512
1 Peace and Security	-	750	750
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	750	750
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,762	1,762
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	450	450
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,312	1,312
4 Economic Growth	-	3,000	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	3,000	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	5,260	1,500	-3,760
1 Peace and Security	5,260	1,500	-3,760
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,260	1,500	-3,760
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,000	3,000	-
3 Investing in People	3,000	3,000	-
3.1 Health	3,000	3,000	-
International Military Education and Training	332	300	-32
1 Peace and Security	332	300	-32
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	332	300	-32
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	740	740
1 Peace and Security	-	285	285
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	129	129
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	156	156
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	455	455
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	129	129
2.2 Good Governance	-	326	326
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600	540	-60
1 Peace and Security	600	540	-60
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	540	-60
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,591	1,659	68
6.1 Program Design and Learning	125	50	-75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,466	1,609	143
Central Asia Regional	8,222	38,762	30,540
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	3,620	-	-3,620
1 Peace and Security	290	-	-290
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	290	-	-290
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,486	-	-1,486
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	210	-	-210
2.4 Civil Society	1,276	-	-1,276
3 Investing in People	660	-	-660
3.2 Education	660	-	-660
4 Economic Growth	1,184	-	-1,184
4.4 Infrastructure	1,184	-	-1,184
Economic Support Fund	-	20,858	20,858
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,600	1,600
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,600	1,600
3 Investing in People	-	550	550

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	-	550	550
4 Economic Growth	-	18,708	18,708
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	6,500	6,500
4.4 Infrastructure	-	3,708	3,708
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	6,500	6,500
4.8 Environment	-	2,000	2,000
Global Health Programs - State	3,602	9,904	6,302
3 Investing in People	3,602	9,904	6,302
3.1 Health	3,602	9,904	6,302
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	1,000	-
3 Investing in People	1,000	1,000	-
3.1 Health	1,000	1,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	7,000	7,000
1 Peace and Security	-	7,000	7,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	7,000	7,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,132	2,484	1,352
6.1 Program Design and Learning	55	-	-55
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,077	2,484	1,407
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	13,024	3,430	-9,594
Economic Support Fund	5,024	3,000	-2,024
3 Investing in People	250	-	-250
3.2 Education	250	-	-250
4 Economic Growth	4,774	2,750	-2,024
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,024	750	-1,274
4.4 Infrastructure	1,250	-	-1,250
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,250	1,000	-250
4.8 Environment	250	1,000	750
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	250	250
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	250	250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	-	-7,000
1 Peace and Security	7,000	-	-7,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,000	-	-7,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	430	-570
1 Peace and Security	1,000	430	-570
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	-	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	430	-70
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	344	-	-344
6.2 Administration and Oversight	344	-	-344
USAID South Asia Regional	1,500	1,000	-500
Development Assistance	1,500	1,000	-500
4 Economic Growth	1,500	1,000	-500
4.8 Environment	1,500	1,000	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	250	80	-170
6.2 Administration and Oversight	250	80	-170

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Western Hemisphere	1,823,526	1,531,850	-291,676
Argentina	1,038	590	-448
International Military Education and Training	738	350	-388
1 Peace and Security	738	350	-388
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	738	350	-388
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement			
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	240	-60
1 Peace and Security	300	240	-60
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	240	-60
Belize	687	1,180	493
Foreign Military Financing	200	1,000	800
1 Peace and Security	200	1,000	800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	1,000	800
International Military Education and Training	187	180	-7
1 Peace and Security	187	180	-7
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	187	180	-7
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	-	-300
1 Peace and Security	300	-	-300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	-	-300
Bolivia	28,827	18,700	-10,127
Development Assistance	7,000	6,000	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	900	3,000	2,100
2.2 Good Governance	900	3,000	2,100
4 Economic Growth	6,100	3,000	-3,100
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,104	-	-1,104
4.8 Environment	4,996	3,000	-1,996
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,100	7,500	-6,600
3 Investing in People	14,100	7,500	-6,600
3.1 Health	14,100	7,500	-6,600
International Military Education and Training	227	200	-27
1 Peace and Security	227	200	-27
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	227	-	-227
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	200	200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,500	5,000	-2,500
1 Peace and Security	7,500	5,000	-2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,066	2,066
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,500	2,934	-4,566
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,642	3,500	-5,142
6.1 Program Design and Learning	855	-	-855
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,787	3,500	-4,287
Brazil	18,038	3,943	-14,095
Development Assistance	12,800	2,000	-10,800
4 Economic Growth	12,800	2,000	-10,800
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	2,000	-
4.8 Environment	10,800	-	-10,800

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	1,300	1,078	-222
3 Investing in People	1,300	1,078	-222
3.1 Health	1,300	1,078	-222
International Military Education and Training	638	625	-13
1 Peace and Security	638	625	-13
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	638	625	-13
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	-	-3,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	-	-3,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,900	-	-2,900
1.5 Transnational Crime	100	-	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	240	-60
1 Peace and Security	300	240	-60
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	240	-60
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,390	-	-1,390
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300	-	-300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,090	-	-1,090
Chile	1,155	1,100	-55
International Military Education and Training	855	810	-45
1 Peace and Security	855	810	-45
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	855	810	-45
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	290	-10
1 Peace and Security	300	290	-10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	290	-10
Colombia	384,288	323,217	-61,071
Economic Support Fund	172,000	140,000	-32,000
1 Peace and Security	101,926	75,738	-26,188
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,624	14,105	481
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	88,302	61,633	-26,669
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,600	18,429	-2,171
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	11,604	10,646	-958
2.2 Good Governance	2,400	4,864	2,464
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,396	1,946	-450
2.4 Civil Society	4,200	973	-3,227
3 Investing in People	29,376	33,833	4,457
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	29,376	33,833	4,457
4 Economic Growth	20,098	12,000	-8,098
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,400	-	-2,400
4.8 Environment	17,698	12,000	-5,698
P.L. 480 Title II	5,282	-	-5,282
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,282	-	-5,282
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,282	-	-5,282
Foreign Military Financing	40,000	28,500	-11,500
1 Peace and Security	40,000	28,500	-11,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	40,000	28,500	-11,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	1,656	1,417	-239
1 Peace and Security	1,656	1,417	-239
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,656	1,417	-239
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	160,600	149,000	-11,600
1 Peace and Security	141,100	136,750	-4,350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,500	16,167	1,667
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	126,600	120,083	-6,517
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,500	12,250	-7,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	19,500	12,250	-7,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,750	4,300	-450
1 Peace and Security	4,750	4,300	-450
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,250	800	-1,450
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	3,500	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	22,435	21,211	-1,224
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,475	6,811	2,336
6.2 Administration and Oversight	17,960	14,400	-3,560
Costa Rica	1,112	1,750	638
Foreign Military Financing	815	1,400	585
1 Peace and Security	815	1,400	585
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,400	1,400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	815	-	-815
International Military Education and Training	297	350	53
1 Peace and Security	297	350	53
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	297	350	53
Cuba	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	20,000	15,000	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,000	15,000	-5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000	5,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	16,000	10,000	-6,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,300	-	-2,300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,300	-	-2,300
Dominican Republic	23,129	23,239	110
Development Assistance	12,300	9,830	-2,470
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,712	5,830	4,118
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	3,000	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	1,712	2,830	1,118
3 Investing in People	4,588	2,000	-2,588
3.2 Education	4,588	-	-4,588
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	2,000	2,000
4 Economic Growth	6,000	2,000	-4,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,000	-	-2,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	-	-1,000
4.8 Environment	3,000	2,000	-1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	3,232	6,894	3,662
3 Investing in People	3,232	6,894	3,662
3.1 Health	3,232	6,894	3,662
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,768	5,750	-1,018
3 Investing in People	6,768	5,750	-1,018
3.1 Health	6,768	5,750	-1,018
International Military Education and Training	829	765	-64
1 Peace and Security	829	765	-64
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	829	765	-64
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,206	2,630	424
6.1 Program Design and Learning	206	750	544
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,000	1,880	-120
Ecuador	22,869	11,810	-11,059
Development Assistance	16,420	11,000	-5,420
1 Peace and Security	1,400	-	-1,400
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,400	-	-1,400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,600	3,000	400
2.2 Good Governance	600	1,500	900
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	1,500	-500
4 Economic Growth	12,420	8,000	-4,420
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	-	-1,000
4.8 Environment	11,420	8,000	-3,420
P.L. 480 Title II	1,018	-	-1,018
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,018	-	-1,018
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,018	-	-1,018
Foreign Military Financing	450	450	-
1 Peace and Security	450	450	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	450	450	-
International Military Education and Training	281	360	79
1 Peace and Security	281	360	79
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	281	360	79
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,500	-	-4,500
1 Peace and Security	3,600	-	-3,600
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,450	-	-3,450
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	-	-150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	900	-	-900
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	900	-	-900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	200	-	-200
1 Peace and Security	200	-	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	200	-	-200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,236	2,235	-1,001
6.1 Program Design and Learning	226	400	174
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,010	1,835	-1,175
El Salvador	29,183	41,800	12,617
Development Assistance	23,904	39,000	15,096

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,500	10,059	8,559
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	3,445	1,945
2.2 Good Governance	-	6,614	6,614
3 Investing in People	9,000	10,000	1,000
3.2 Education	9,000	10,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	13,404	18,941	5,537
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,540	3,705	2,165
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	8,520	3,520
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,364	6,716	2,352
4.8 Environment	2,500	-	-2,500
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	-	-2,000
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	-	-2,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,250	1,800	550
1 Peace and Security	1,250	1,800	550
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,250	1,800	550
International Military Education and Training	1,029	1,000	-29
1 Peace and Security	1,029	1,000	-29
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,029	1,000	-29
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	-	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	1,000	-	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	-	-1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,395	3,645	1,250
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	375	375
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,395	3,270	875
Guatemala	84,474	73,960	-10,514
Development Assistance	46,325	57,500	11,175
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,825	20,205	8,380
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,665	12,270	4,605
2.2 Good Governance	4,160	7,935	3,775
3 Investing in People	10,000	9,000	-1,000
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	9,000	9,000	-
4 Economic Growth	24,500	28,295	3,795
4.5 Agriculture	13,000	13,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	6,795	4,795
4.8 Environment	9,500	8,500	-1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	14,209	-	-14,209
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	853	-	-853
2.2 Good Governance	853	-	-853
3 Investing in People	9,377	-	-9,377
3.1 Health	9,377	-	-9,377
4 Economic Growth	3,979	-	-3,979
4.5 Agriculture	3,979	-	-3,979
Foreign Military Financing	500	1,740	1,240

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	500	1,740	1,240
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	1,740	1,240
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,600	14,000	-3,600
3 Investing in People	17,600	14,000	-3,600
3.1 Health	17,600	14,000	-3,600
International Military Education and Training	840	720	-120
1 Peace and Security	840	720	-120
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	840	720	-120
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	-	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,000	-	-5,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	-	-5,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,765	6,520	755
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,550	1,145	-405
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,215	5,375	1,160
Guyana	10,864	6,245	-4,619
Global Health Programs - State	10,525	5,945	-4,580
3 Investing in People	10,525	5,945	-4,580
3.1 Health	10,525	5,945	-4,580
International Military Education and Training	339	300	-39
1 Peace and Security	339	300	-39
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	339	300	-39
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,018	-	-1,018
6.1 Program Design and Learning	344	-	-344
6.2 Administration and Oversight	674	-	-674
Haiti	351,829	300,916	-50,913
Economic Support Fund	148,281	139,000	-9,281
1 Peace and Security	2,896	-	-2,896
1.5 Transnational Crime	896	-	-896
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,000	-	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	29,136	22,510	-6,626
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,164	7,350	186
2.2 Good Governance	10,746	11,810	1,064
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	11,226	3,350	-7,876
3 Investing in People	10,000	10,000	-
3.2 Education	10,000	10,000	-
4 Economic Growth	96,426	100,640	4,214
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,486	8,750	5,264
4.3 Financial Sector	8,217	3,250	-4,967
4.4 Infrastructure	26,737	36,500	9,763
4.5 Agriculture	35,700	28,000	-7,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,940	6,940	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,746	3,200	-1,546
4.8 Environment	10,600	14,000	3,400
5 Humanitarian Assistance	9,823	5,850	-3,973
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,423	4,350	-4,073

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,400	1,500	100
P.L. 480 Title II	17,664	-	-17,664
3 Investing in People	6,712	-	-6,712
3.1 Health	5,596	-	-5,596
3.2 Education	547	-	-547
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	569	-	-569
4 Economic Growth	10,792	-	-10,792
4.5 Agriculture	10,792	-	-10,792
5 Humanitarian Assistance	160	-	-160
5.2 Disaster Readiness	160	-	-160
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,600	1,600
1 Peace and Security	-	1,600	1,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,600	1,600
Global Health Programs - State	141,240	122,896	-18,344
3 Investing in People	141,240	122,896	-18,344
3.1 Health	141,240	122,896	-18,344
Global Health Programs - USAID	25,000	25,200	200
3 Investing in People	25,000	25,200	200
3.1 Health	25,000	25,200	200
International Military Education and Training	224	220	-4
1 Peace and Security	224	220	-4
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	224	220	-4
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	19,420	12,000	-7,420
1 Peace and Security	18,120	11,000	-7,120
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,250	10,000	-5,250
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,570	1,000	-1,570
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	-	-300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,300	1,000	-300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,300	1,000	-300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	22,075	21,119	-956
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,816	4,860	-1,956
6.2 Administration and Oversight	15,259	16,259	1,000
Honduras	57,040	54,476	-2,564
Development Assistance	46,266	49,326	3,060
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,066	13,146	1,080
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	580	2,315	1,735
2.2 Good Governance	8,572	7,767	-805
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	850	1,000	150
2.4 Civil Society	2,064	2,064	-
3 Investing in People	10,700	10,700	-
3.2 Education	10,700	10,700	-
4 Economic Growth	23,500	25,480	1,980
4.5 Agriculture	17,000	17,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	5,480	5,480

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	6,500	3,000	-3,500
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	4,500	3,500
1 Peace and Security	1,000	4,500	3,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	4,500	3,500
Global Health Programs - State	1,000	-	-1,000
3 Investing in People	1,000	-	-1,000
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-1,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,000	-	-8,000
3 Investing in People	8,000	-	-8,000
3.1 Health	8,000	-	-8,000
International Military Education and Training	774	650	-124
1 Peace and Security	774	650	-124
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	774	650	-124
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,094	5,186	92
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,400	1,785	385
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,694	3,401	-293
Jamaica	6,700	3,700	-3,000
Development Assistance	6,000	3,000	-3,000
3 Investing in People	3,000	1,000	-2,000
3.2 Education	3,000	1,000	-2,000
4 Economic Growth	3,000	2,000	-1,000
4.8 Environment	3,000	2,000	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	700	700	-
1 Peace and Security	700	700	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	700	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	856	733	-123
6.1 Program Design and Learning	150	250	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	706	483	-223
Mexico	329,680	205,490	-124,190
Development Assistance	33,350	10,000	-23,350
3 Investing in People	4,000	-	-4,000
3.2 Education	4,000	-	-4,000
4 Economic Growth	29,350	10,000	-19,350
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	13,350	-	-13,350
4.8 Environment	16,000	10,000	-6,000
Economic Support Fund	33,260	35,000	1,740
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	33,260	35,000	1,740
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	23,760	16,000	-7,760
2.2 Good Governance	4,480	11,000	6,520
2.4 Civil Society	5,020	8,000	2,980
Foreign Military Financing	7,000	7,000	-
1 Peace and Security	7,000	7,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,000	7,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,000	-	-1,000
3 Investing in People	1,000	-	-1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	1,000	-	-1,000
International Military Education and Training	1,190	1,449	259
1 Peace and Security	1,190	1,449	259
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,190	1,449	259
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	248,500	148,131	-100,369
1 Peace and Security	80,000	60,650	-19,350
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	67,000	47,650	-19,350
1.5 Transnational Crime	13,000	13,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	168,500	87,481	-81,019
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	155,500	77,481	-78,019
2.2 Good Governance	13,000	10,000	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,380	3,910	-1,470
1 Peace and Security	5,380	3,910	-1,470
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,180	2,750	-1,430
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,200	1,160	-40
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	22,777	21,552	-1,225
6.1 Program Design and Learning	855	854	-1
6.2 Administration and Oversight	21,922	20,698	-1,224
Nicaragua	12,301	10,685	-1,616
Development Assistance	9,400	9,600	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,700	7,100	1,400
2.2 Good Governance	2,200	1,000	-1,200
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	2,500	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,500	3,600	1,100
3 Investing in People	1,500	2,500	1,000
3.2 Education	1,500	2,500	1,000
4 Economic Growth	2,200	-	-2,200
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,200	-	-2,200
Foreign Military Financing	-	385	385
1 Peace and Security	-	385	385
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	385	385
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,900	-	-2,900
3 Investing in People	2,900	-	-2,900
3.1 Health	2,900	-	-2,900
International Military Education and Training	1	700	699
1 Peace and Security	1	700	699
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1	700	699
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,135	864	-1,271
6.1 Program Design and Learning	570	288	-282
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,565	576	-989
Panama	3,252	2,750	-502
Foreign Military Financing	2,340	1,840	-500
1 Peace and Security	2,340	1,840	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,340	1,840	-500
International Military Education and Training	762	720	-42

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	762	720	-42
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	762	720	-42
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	190	40
1 Peace and Security	150	190	40
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	190	190
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	-	-150
Paraguay	3,773	8,460	4,687
Development Assistance	2,500	8,000	5,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,900	6,000	4,100
2.2 Good Governance	1,900	6,000	4,100
4 Economic Growth	600	2,000	1,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	600	2,000	1,400
Foreign Military Financing	350	-	-350
1 Peace and Security	350	-	-350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	350	-	-350
International Military Education and Training	423	460	37
1 Peace and Security	423	460	37
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	423	460	37
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	-	-500
1 Peace and Security	175	-	-175
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	175	-	-175
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	325	-	-325
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	325	-	-325
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	681	-	-681
6.1 Program Design and Learning	218	-	-218
6.2 Administration and Oversight	463	-	-463
Peru	79,129	72,635	-6,494
Development Assistance	41,280	43,100	1,820
1 Peace and Security	21,000	27,000	6,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	21,000	27,000	6,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,500	2,500	-2,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,500	2,500	-2,000
3 Investing in People	4,000	1,500	-2,500
3.2 Education	4,000	1,500	-2,500
4 Economic Growth	11,780	12,100	320
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,617	-	-2,617
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	383	-	-383
4.8 Environment	8,780	12,100	3,320
Foreign Military Financing	1,980	2,500	520
1 Peace and Security	1,980	2,500	520
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,980	2,500	520
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,000	-	-5,000
3 Investing in People	5,000	-	-5,000
3.1 Health	5,000	-	-5,000
International Military Education and Training	619	585	-34

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	619	585	-34
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	619	585	-34
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	29,250	26,300	-2,950
1 Peace and Security	29,250	26,300	-2,950
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	27,000	25,250	-1,750
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,250	1,050	-1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,000	150	-850
1 Peace and Security	1,000	150	-850
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	150	150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	-	-1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	9,806	12,008	2,202
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,996	1,328	-668
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,810	10,680	2,870
Suriname	239	225	-14
International Military Education and Training	239	225	-14
1 Peace and Security	239	225	-14
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	239	225	-14
The Bahamas	190	180	-10
International Military Education and Training	190	180	-10
1 Peace and Security	190	180	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	190	180	-10
Trinidad and Tobago	175	180	5
International Military Education and Training	175	180	5
1 Peace and Security	175	180	5
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	175	180	5
Uruguay	539	450	-89
International Military Education and Training	539	450	-89
1 Peace and Security	539	450	-89
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	539	450	-89
Venezuela	6,000	5,000	-1,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	5,000	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,000	5,000	-1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	550	2,150	1,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	700	-300
2.4 Civil Society	4,450	2,150	-2,300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	955	1,000	45
6.1 Program Design and Learning	70	100	30
6.2 Administration and Oversight	885	900	15
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	33,176	31,858	-1,318
Development Assistance	11,640	10,000	-1,640
3 Investing in People	4,000	3,500	-500
3.2 Education	4,000	2,000	-2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	1,500	1,500
4 Economic Growth	7,640	6,500	-1,140

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,400	-	-2,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	740	1,000	260
4.8 Environment	4,500	5,500	1,000
Global Health Programs - State	13,741	14,108	367
3 Investing in People	13,741	14,108	367
3.1 Health	13,741	14,108	367
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,950	6,950	-
3 Investing in People	6,950	6,950	-
3.1 Health	6,950	6,950	-
International Military Education and Training	845	800	-45
1 Peace and Security	845	800	-45
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	845	800	-45
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,636	-	-2,636
6.1 Program Design and Learning	410	-	-410
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,226	-	-2,226
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	220,850	235,865	15,015
Economic Support Fund	84,000	98,200	14,200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	59,386	75,181	15,795
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,468	23,290	10,822
2.2 Good Governance	46,918	51,891	4,973
3 Investing in People	5,942	3,871	-2,071
3.2 Education	4,942	-	-4,942
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,000	3,871	2,871
4 Economic Growth	18,672	19,148	476
4.2 Trade and Investment	10,000	3,000	-7,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,672	12,212	9,540
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	936	936
4.8 Environment	6,000	3,000	-3,000
Foreign Military Financing	15,000	7,500	-7,500
1 Peace and Security	15,000	7,500	-7,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,000	7,500	-7,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	115,000	125,000	10,000
1 Peace and Security	71,950	84,845	12,895
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,900	18,000	2,100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	39,450	44,885	5,435
1.5 Transnational Crime	16,600	21,960	5,360
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	43,050	40,155	-2,895
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	43,050	40,155	-2,895
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,850	5,165	-1,685
1 Peace and Security	6,850	5,165	-1,685
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,850	4,435	-1,415
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	730	-270
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	19,148	21,274	2,126
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,230	1,200	-1,030

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	16,918	20,074	3,156
USAID Central America Regional	32,089	30,772	-1,317
Development Assistance	15,500	10,500	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	50	50	-
2.2 Good Governance	50	50	-
4 Economic Growth	15,450	10,450	-5,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,450	1,950	-2,500
4.5 Agriculture	1,500	1,500	-
4.8 Environment	9,500	7,000	-2,500
Global Health Programs - State	11,198	11,881	683
3 Investing in People	11,198	11,881	683
3.1 Health	11,198	11,881	683
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,391	8,391	3,000
3 Investing in People	5,391	8,391	3,000
3.1 Health	5,391	8,391	3,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,857	2,835	-22
6.1 Program Design and Learning	472	100	-372
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,385	2,735	350
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	44,900	35,174	-9,726
Development Assistance	37,100	31,174	-5,926
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,100	5,074	1,974
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	2,300	800
2.4 Civil Society	1,600	2,774	1,174
3 Investing in People	21,000	11,000	-10,000
3.2 Education	21,000	11,000	-10,000
4 Economic Growth	13,000	15,100	2,100
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,500	3,700	1,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,845	2,500	655
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	900	-100
4.8 Environment	7,655	8,000	345
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,800	4,000	-3,800
3 Investing in People	7,800	4,000	-3,800
3.1 Health	7,800	4,000	-3,800
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,232	4,629	-1,603
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,025	750	-1,275
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,207	3,879	-328
USAID South America Regional	16,000	10,500	-5,500
Development Assistance	12,000	6,500	-5,500
4 Economic Growth	12,000	6,500	-5,500
4.8 Environment	12,000	6,500	-5,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,000	4,000	-
3 Investing in People	4,000	4,000	-
3.1 Health	4,000	4,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,053	1,810	757
6.1 Program Design and Learning	190	550	360

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	863	1,260	397
Asia Middle East Regional	24,830	-	-24,830
Asia Middle East Regional	24,830	-	-24,830
Development Assistance	19,030	-	-19,030
1 Peace and Security	100	-	-100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	100	-	-100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	400	-	-400
2.2 Good Governance	200	-	-200
2.4 Civil Society	200	-	-200
3 Investing in People	13,030	-	-13,030
3.1 Health	10,000	-	-10,000
3.2 Education	3,030	-	-3,030
4 Economic Growth	5,500	-	-5,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	250	-	-250
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	-	-1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	250	-	-250
4.8 Environment	4,000	-	-4,000
Global Health Programs - State	300	-	-300
3 Investing in People	300	-	-300
3.1 Health	300	-	-300
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,500	-	-5,500
3 Investing in People	5,500	-	-5,500
3.1 Health	5,500	-	-5,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,313	-	-7,313
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,313	-	-7,313
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	40,500	32,000	-8,500
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	40,500	32,000	-8,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	40,500	32,000	-8,500
1 Peace and Security	40,500	32,000	-8,500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	40,500	32,000	-8,500
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	283,900	357,435	73,535
BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	400	400	-
Development Assistance	400	400	-
4 Economic Growth	400	400	-
4.5 Agriculture	400	400	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	400	-	-400
6.2 Administration and Oversight	400	-	-400
BFS - Community Development	40,000	80,000	40,000
Development Assistance	40,000	80,000	40,000
4 Economic Growth	40,000	80,000	40,000
4.5 Agriculture	40,000	80,000	40,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
Development Assistance	5,000	5,000	-
4 Economic Growth	5,000	5,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	20,000	20,000	-
Development Assistance	20,000	20,000	-
4 Economic Growth	20,000	20,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	20,000	20,000	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	32,000	47,035	15,035
Development Assistance	32,000	47,035	15,035
4 Economic Growth	32,000	47,035	15,035
4.5 Agriculture	32,000	47,035	15,035
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,053	-	-2,053
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,053	-	-2,053
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	14,000	15,000	1,000
Development Assistance	14,000	15,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	14,000	15,000	1,000
4.5 Agriculture	14,000	15,000	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,562	-	-1,562
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	-	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,362	-	-1,362
BFS - Research and Development	135,000	160,000	25,000
Development Assistance	135,000	160,000	25,000
4 Economic Growth	135,000	160,000	25,000
4.5 Agriculture	135,000	160,000	25,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,978	-	-10,978
6.1 Program Design and Learning	68	-	-68
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,910	-	-10,910
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	-	-	-
Development Assistance			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	37,500	30,000	-7,500
Development Assistance	37,500	30,000	-7,500
4 Economic Growth	37,500	30,000	-7,500
4.5 Agriculture	37,500	30,000	-7,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,028	-	-12,028
6.2 Administration and Oversight	12,028	-	-12,028

CT - Counterterrorism	138,775	110,556	-28,219
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	21,211	18,500	-2,711
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	21,211	18,500	-2,711
1 Peace and Security	21,211	18,500	-2,711

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	21,211	18,500	-2,711
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	670	670
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	350	350
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	320	320
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	117,564	92,056	-25,508
Economic Support Fund	10,000	12,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	10,000	12,000	2,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,000	12,000	2,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	107,564	80,056	-27,508
1 Peace and Security	107,564	80,056	-27,508
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	107,564	80,056	-27,508
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	40,787	40,787
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	9,174	9,174
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	31,613	31,613
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,304,265	2,591,559	1,287,294
Complex Crises Fund	50,000	40,000	-10,000
Complex Crises Fund	50,000	40,000	-10,000
1 Peace and Security	50,000	40,000	-10,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	50,000	40,000	-10,000
DCHA - FEWSNet	13,000	11,997	-1,003
Development Assistance	13,000	11,997	-1,003
5 Humanitarian Assistance	13,000	11,997	-1,003
5.2 Disaster Readiness	13,000	11,997	-1,003
DCHA/ASHA	23,000	12,920	-10,080
Development Assistance	23,000	12,920	-10,080
3 Investing in People	23,000	12,920	-10,080
3.1 Health	11,500	6,460	-5,040
3.2 Education	11,500	6,460	-5,040
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,632	-	-1,632
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,632	-	-1,632
DCHA/CMM	3,500	3,230	-270
Development Assistance	3,500	3,230	-270
1 Peace and Security	3,500	3,230	-270
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,500	3,230	-270
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	919	919
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	919	919
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	26,000	-	-26,000
Development Assistance	7,000	-	-7,000
1 Peace and Security	7,000	-	-7,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	7,000	-	-7,000
Economic Support Fund	19,000	-	-19,000
1 Peace and Security	19,000	-	-19,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	19,000	-	-19,000
DCHA/DG - Core	30,750	29,549	-1,201

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Democracy Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,000	-	-10,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,000	-	-8,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	-	-2,000
Development Assistance	15,850	29,549	13,699
1 Peace and Security	1,800	1,500	-300
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,800	1,500	-300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,050	28,049	13,999
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,750	12,000	8,250
2.2 Good Governance	4,126	8,000	3,874
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,131	5,575	3,444
2.4 Civil Society	4,043	2,474	-1,569
Economic Support Fund	4,900	-	-4,900
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,900	-	-4,900
2.2 Good Governance	4,900	-	-4,900
DCHA/DG - Elections and Political Process Fund	29,270	11,074	-18,196
Democracy Fund	29,270	-	-29,270
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	29,270	-	-29,270
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	29,270	-	-29,270
Development Assistance	-	11,074	11,074
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	11,074	11,074
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	11,074	11,074
DCHA/DG - Global Labor Program	7,500	6,920	-580
Democracy Fund	7,500	-	-7,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,500	-	-7,500
2.4 Civil Society	7,500	-	-7,500
Development Assistance	-	6,920	6,920
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	6,920	6,920
2.4 Civil Society	-	6,920	6,920
DCHA/DG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	48,000	24,997	-23,003
Development Assistance	23,000	11,997	-11,003
3 Investing in People	23,000	11,997	-11,003
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	23,000	11,997	-11,003
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-10,000
3 Investing in People	10,000	-	-10,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	10,000	-	-10,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,000	13,000	-2,000
3 Investing in People	15,000	13,000	-2,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	15,000	13,000	-2,000
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	217,750	1,741,000	1,523,250
Development Assistance	-	250,000	250,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	250,000	250,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	250,000	250,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Emergency Food Assistance Contingency Fund	-	75,000	75,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	75,000	75,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	75,000	75,000
P.L. 480 Title II	-132,250	-	132,250
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-132,250	-	132,250
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-132,250	-	132,250
International Disaster Assistance	350,000	1,416,000	1,066,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	350,000	1,416,000	1,066,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	350,000	1,416,000	1,066,000
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	8,300	8,582	282
Development Assistance	8,300	8,582	282
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,300	8,582	282
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,300	8,582	282
P.L. 480 Title II			
DCHA/OFDA	745,000	629,000	-116,000
International Disaster Assistance	745,000	629,000	-116,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	745,000	629,000	-116,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	670,000	529,000	-141,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	75,000	100,000	25,000
DCHA/OTI	93,695	57,600	-36,095
Transition Initiatives	93,695	57,600	-36,095
1 Peace and Security	81,226	44,250	-36,976
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	81,226	44,250	-36,976
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,469	13,350	881
2.2 Good Governance	4,500	6,980	2,480
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,969	-	-7,969
2.4 Civil Society	-	6,370	6,370
DCHA/PPM	8,500	14,690	6,190
Development Assistance	8,500	14,690	6,190
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	3,690	3,690
2.4 Civil Society	-	3,690	3,690
4 Economic Growth	8,000	11,000	3,000
4.8 Environment	8,000	11,000	3,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	-	-500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	500	-	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	150	150
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	150	150
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	-	-	-
Complex Crises Fund			
Democracy Fund			
Development Assistance			
Economic Support Fund			
P.L. 480 Title II			
Global Health Programs - USAID			
International Disaster Assistance			

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Transition Initiatives			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-

DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	74,000	64,000	-10,000
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	74,000	64,000	-10,000
Democracy Fund	68,000	-	-68,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	68,000	-	-68,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	31,750	-	-31,750
2.2 Good Governance	2,950	-	-2,950
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	-	-500
2.4 Civil Society	32,800	-	-32,800
Economic Support Fund	6,000	64,000	58,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,000	64,000	58,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	30,080	29,080
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,600	1,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,600	1,600
2.4 Civil Society	5,000	30,720	25,720
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,700	1,500	-3,200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,300	1,500	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,400	-	-3,400

E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	181,052	177,098	-3,954
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	181,052	177,098	-3,954
Development Assistance	165,700	162,298	-3,402
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,830	10,452	8,622
2.2 Good Governance	1,830	300	-1,530
2.4 Civil Society	-	10,152	10,152
3 Investing in People	49,803	35,329	-14,474
3.1 Health	8,833	7,199	-1,634
3.2 Education	40,170	26,634	-13,536
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	800	1,496	696
4 Economic Growth	114,067	116,517	2,450
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,146	3,800	654
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,338	3,600	-738
4.3 Financial Sector	1,085	7,000	5,915
4.4 Infrastructure	8,185	6,000	-2,185
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,355	4,614	1,259
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,446	2,584	-1,862
4.8 Environment	89,512	88,919	-593
Economic Support Fund	15,352	14,800	-552
4 Economic Growth	15,352	14,800	-552
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,000	5,000	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	4,500	-500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,352	5,300	-52
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	39,314	38,100	-1,214
6.1 Program Design and Learning	9,899	8,200	-1,699
6.2 Administration and Oversight	29,415	29,900	485
ECA - Educational and Cultural Affairs	5,000	-	-5,000
State Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA)	5,000	-	-5,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-5,000
3 Investing in People	5,000	-	-5,000
3.2 Education	5,000	-	-5,000
ENR - Energy Resources	9,000	14,000	5,000
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	9,000	14,000	5,000
Economic Support Fund	9,000	14,000	5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,000	7,000	3,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,000	7,000	3,000
4 Economic Growth	5,000	7,000	2,000
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000	7,000	2,000
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	-	-600
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	-	-600
Economic Support Fund	600	-	-600
6 Program Support	600	-	-600
6.1 Program Design and Learning	600	-	-600
GH - Global Health	371,630	358,594	-13,036
Global Health - Core	371,630	358,594	-13,036
Global Health Programs - USAID	371,630	358,594	-13,036
3 Investing in People	371,630	358,594	-13,036
3.1 Health	371,630	358,594	-13,036
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	18,748	-	-18,748
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,758	-	-8,758
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,990	-	-9,990
USAID Global Health (GH)	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	398,545	422,345	23,800
GH/IP - Blind Children	2,500	-	-2,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,500	-	-2,500
3 Investing in People	2,500	-	-2,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,500	-	-2,500
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	20,335	20,335	-
3 Investing in People	20,335	20,335	-
3.1 Health	20,335	20,335	-
GH/IP - Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	130,000	175,000	45,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	130,000	175,000	45,000
3 Investing in People	130,000	175,000	45,000
3.1 Health	130,000	175,000	45,000
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	28,710	28,710	-
3 Investing in People	28,710	28,710	-
3.1 Health	28,710	28,710	-
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	2,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,000	2,000	-
3 Investing in People	2,000	2,000	-
3.1 Health	2,000	2,000	-
GH/IP - Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	45,000	45,000	-
3 Investing in People	45,000	45,000	-
3.1 Health	45,000	45,000	-
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	89,000	85,000	-4,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	89,000	85,000	-4,000
3 Investing in People	89,000	85,000	-4,000
3.1 Health	89,000	85,000	-4,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,921	-	-2,921
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,081	-	-1,081
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,840	-	-1,840
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	58,000	47,000	-11,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	58,000	47,000	-11,000
3 Investing in People	58,000	47,000	-11,000
3.1 Health	58,000	47,000	-11,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,803	-	-2,803
6.1 Program Design and Learning	723	-	-723
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,080	-	-2,080
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	15,000	13,500	-1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,000	13,500	-1,500
3 Investing in People	15,000	13,500	-1,500
3.1 Health	15,000	13,500	-1,500
GH/IP – MDR Financing	5,000	3,000	-2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,000	3,000	-2,000
3 Investing in People	5,000	3,000	-2,000
3.1 Health	5,000	3,000	-2,000
GH/IP – New Partners Fund	3,000	2,800	-200

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,000	2,800	-200
3 Investing in People	3,000	2,800	-200
3.1 Health	3,000	2,800	-200

IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	86,418	62,203	-24,215
IDEA - Development Innovation Ventures	23,933	28,228	4,295
Development Assistance	23,933	28,228	4,295
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,555	-	-1,555
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,555	-	-1,555
3 Investing in People	2,500	-	-2,500
3.1 Health	2,500	-	-2,500
4 Economic Growth	11,500	28,228	16,728
4.7 Economic Opportunity	11,500	28,228	16,728
6 Program Support	8,378	-	-8,378
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,178	-	-8,178
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200	-	-200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,176	2,000	-6,176
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,176	2,000	-6,176
IDEA - Global Partnerships	15,620	18,073	2,453
Development Assistance	15,620	18,073	2,453
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	1,000	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	500	500
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	500	-500
3 Investing in People	2,500	-	-2,500
3.1 Health	2,500	-	-2,500
4 Economic Growth	9,038	17,073	8,035
4.3 Financial Sector	2,000	3,500	1,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	200	1,000	800
4.7 Economic Opportunity	6,838	12,573	5,735
6 Program Support	3,082	-	-3,082
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,582	-	-1,582
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,500	-	-1,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	3,000	3,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,500	1,500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,500	1,500
IDEA - Local Sustainability	40,300	9,865	-30,435
Development Assistance	40,300	9,865	-30,435
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,607	4,965	3,358
2.4 Civil Society	1,607	4,965	3,358
3 Investing in People	15,000	2,500	-12,500
3.1 Health	5,000	2,500	-2,500
3.2 Education	10,000	-	-10,000
4 Economic Growth	23,693	2,400	-21,293
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,928	200	-2,728
4.3 Financial Sector	676	400	-276

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.4 Infrastructure	800	200	-600
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	937	-	-937
4.7 Economic Opportunity	18,352	1,600	-16,752
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,002,567	-	-10,002,567
6.1 Program Design and Learning	9,002,339	-	-9,002,339
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000,228	-	-1,000,228
IDEA - Mobile Solutions	3,500	5,000	1,500
Development Assistance	3,500	5,000	1,500
4 Economic Growth	3,200	3,300	100
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,625	-	-2,625
4.4 Infrastructure	575	400	-175
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,900	2,900
6 Program Support	300	1,700	1,400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,700	1,700
6.2 Administration and Oversight	300	-	-300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	650	650
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	650	650
IDEA - Program and Strategic Planning	1,118	1,037	-81
Development Assistance	1,118	1,037	-81
6 Program Support	1,118	1,037	-81
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,037	1,037
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,118	-	-1,118
IDEA - Program Management Initiatives	1,947	-	-1,947
Development Assistance	1,947	-	-1,947
4 Economic Growth	1,947	-	-1,947
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,947	-	-1,947
IDEA - Volunteers for Prosperity	-	-	-
Development Assistance			
USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)	-	-	-
Development Assistance			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	190,356	150,571	-39,785
INL - Alien Smuggling/Border Security	1,000	750	-250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	750	-250
1 Peace and Security	1,000	750	-250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	750	-250
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	4,150	3,600	-550
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,150	3,600	-550
1 Peace and Security	4,150	3,600	-550
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,150	3,600	-550
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	16,250	11,085	-5,165
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	16,250	11,085	-5,165

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	11,238	11,085	-153
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,400	3,500	100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	7,838	7,585	-253
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,012	-	-5,012
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,012	-	-5,012
INL - Civilian Policing	4,000	4,517	517
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	4,517	517
1 Peace and Security	4,000	4,517	517
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	4,517	517
INL - Criminal Youth Gangs	7,000	-	-7,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,000	-	-7,000
1 Peace and Security	7,000	-	-7,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	7,000	-	-7,000
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	5,000	3,500	-1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	3,500	-1,500
1 Peace and Security	5,000	3,500	-1,500
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,000	3,500	-1,500
INL - Demand Reduction	12,500	12,500	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,500	12,500	-
1 Peace and Security	12,500	12,500	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,500	12,500	-
INL - Fighting Corruption	5,004	3,900	-1,104
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,004	3,900	-1,104
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,004	3,900	-1,104
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,004	3,900	-1,104
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	31,300	24,000	-7,300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	31,300	24,000	-7,300
1 Peace and Security	31,300	24,000	-7,300
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	31,300	24,000	-7,300
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	53,652	40,000	-13,652
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	53,652	40,000	-13,652
1 Peace and Security	53,652	40,000	-13,652
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,290	4,805	1,515
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	50,362	35,195	-15,167
INL - International Organizations	5,000	3,869	-1,131
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	3,869	-1,131
1 Peace and Security	5,000	3,869	-1,131
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,900	3,369	-531
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	500	-600
INL - International Organized Crime	1,000	750	-250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	750	-250
1 Peace and Security	1,000	750	-250
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,000	750	-250
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	10,000	2,500	-7,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,000	2,500	-7,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	10,000	2,500	-7,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,000	2,500	-7,500
INL - Program Development and Support	34,500	39,600	5,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	34,500	39,600	5,100
1 Peace and Security	26,565	26,532	-33
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,110	15,966	2,856
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,075	9,219	-2,856
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,380	1,347	-33
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,935	13,068	5,133
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,245	12,702	5,457
2.2 Good Governance	690	366	-324
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	34,500	39,600	5,100
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,550	-	-1,550
6.2 Administration and Oversight	32,950	39,600	6,650
State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-

IO - International Organizations	343,905	320,645	-23,260
International Organizations (IO)	-	-	-
International Organizations and Programs			
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	950	800	-150
International Organizations and Programs	950	800	-150
1 Peace and Security	950	800	-150
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	950	800	-150
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	600	600	-
International Organizations and Programs	600	600	-
4 Economic Growth	600	600	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	600	600	-
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	400	360	-40
International Organizations and Programs	400	360	-40
1 Peace and Security	400	360	-40
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	360	-40
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	10,000	13,000	3,000
International Organizations and Programs	10,000	13,000	3,000
4 Economic Growth	10,000	13,000	3,000
4.8 Environment	10,000	13,000	3,000
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,650	3,610	-40
International Organizations and Programs	3,650	3,610	-40
4 Economic Growth	3,650	3,610	-40
4.8 Environment	3,650	3,610	-40
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,900	7,000	-900

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Organizations and Programs	7,900	7,000	-900
4 Economic Growth	7,900	7,000	-900
4.8 Environment	7,900	7,000	-900
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	27,000	25,500	-1,500
International Organizations and Programs	27,000	25,500	-1,500
4 Economic Growth	27,000	25,500	-1,500
4.8 Environment	27,000	25,500	-1,500
IO - Multilateral Action Initiatives	-	1,000	1,000
International Organizations and Programs	-	1,000	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,000	1,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	1,000
IO - OAS Development Assistance	3,500	3,400	-100
International Organizations and Programs	3,500	3,400	-100
4 Economic Growth	3,500	3,400	-100
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,500	3,400	-100
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,500	2,700	-1,800
International Organizations and Programs	4,500	2,700	-1,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,500	2,700	-1,800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,500	2,700	-1,800
IO - ReCAAP - Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia	-	50	50
International Organizations and Programs	-	50	50
1 Peace and Security	-	50	50
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	50	50
IO - Reserve to be Allocated	-	-	-
International Organizations and Programs			
IO - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	3,000	2,800	-200
International Organizations and Programs	3,000	2,800	-200
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	2,800	-200
5.2 Disaster Readiness	3,000	2,800	-200
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,400	1,200	-200
International Organizations and Programs	1,400	1,200	-200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,400	1,200	-200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,400	1,200	-200
IO - UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	7,500	-
International Organizations and Programs	7,500	7,500	-
4 Economic Growth	7,500	7,500	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,500	7,500	-
IO - UN Women Trust Fund (formerly UNIFEM Trust Fund)	-	-	-
International Organizations and Programs			
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	1,900	1,400	-500
International Organizations and Programs	1,900	1,400	-500
4 Economic Growth	1,900	1,400	-500
4.8 Environment	1,900	1,400	-500
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	955	595	-360

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Organizations and Programs	955	595	-360
4 Economic Growth	955	595	-360
4.3 Financial Sector	955	595	-360
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	4,755	4,200	-555
International Organizations and Programs	4,755	4,200	-555
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,755	4,200	-555
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,755	4,200	-555
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	82,000	67,000	-15,000
International Organizations and Programs	82,000	67,000	-15,000
4 Economic Growth	82,000	67,000	-15,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	82,000	67,000	-15,000
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	7,700	7,550	-150
International Organizations and Programs	7,700	7,550	-150
4 Economic Growth	7,700	7,550	-150
4.8 Environment	7,700	7,550	-150
IO - UNESCO/ICSECA International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities	-	880	880
International Organizations and Programs	-	880	880
3 Investing in People	-	880	880
3.2 Education	-	880	880
IO - UNFPA UN Population Fund	30,200	37,000	6,800
International Organizations and Programs	30,200	37,000	6,800
3 Investing in People	30,200	37,000	6,800
3.1 Health	30,200	37,000	6,800
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	5,000	2,000	-3,000
International Organizations and Programs	5,000	2,000	-3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,000	2,000	-3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,000	2,000	-3,000
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	131,755	125,000	-6,755
International Organizations and Programs	131,755	125,000	-6,755
3 Investing in People	131,755	125,000	-6,755
3.1 Health	131,755	125,000	-6,755
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	6,000	3,000	-3,000
International Organizations and Programs	6,000	3,000	-3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,000	3,000	-3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000	3,000	-3,000
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	2,090	1,500	-590
International Organizations and Programs	2,090	1,500	-590
4 Economic Growth	2,090	1,500	-590
4.8 Environment	2,090	1,500	-590
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	1,150	1,000	-150
International Organizations and Programs	1,150	1,000	-150
4 Economic Growth	1,150	1,000	-150
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,150	1,000	-150

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	214,070	200,234	-13,836
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	214,070	200,234	-13,836
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	214,070	200,234	-13,836
1 Peace and Security	214,070	200,234	-13,836
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	214,070	200,234	-13,836
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,636	4,426	-1,210
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,636	4,426	-1,210
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	18,720	18,720	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	18,720	18,720	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	18,720	18,720	-
1 Peace and Security	18,720	18,720	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	18,720	18,720	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	986	-	-986
6.2 Administration and Oversight	986	-	-986
MFS - Multilateral Food Security Programs	14,600	-	-14,600
Multilateral Food Security Programs	14,600	-	-14,600
Development Assistance	14,600	-	-14,600
4 Economic Growth	14,600	-	-14,600
4.5 Agriculture	14,600	-	-14,600
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	115,552	116,500	948
OES/CC Climate Change	90,000	90,500	500
Economic Support Fund	90,000	90,500	500
4 Economic Growth	90,000	90,500	500
4.8 Environment	90,000	90,500	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	400	-	-400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	400	-	-400
OES/FTA-E FTA Environment	3,332	2,000	-1,332
Economic Support Fund	3,332	2,000	-1,332
4 Economic Growth	3,332	2,000	-1,332
4.8 Environment	3,332	2,000	-1,332
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	500	-	-500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	500	-	-500
OES/M Mercury	1,000	1,000	-
Economic Support Fund	1,000	1,000	-
4 Economic Growth	1,000	1,000	-
4.8 Environment	1,000	1,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	205	-	-205
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	205	-	-205
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	2,020	1,000	-1,020
Economic Support Fund	2,020	1,000	-1,020
3 Investing in People	620	650	30

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	120	150	30
3.2 Education	500	500	-
4 Economic Growth	1,400	350	-1,050
4.8 Environment	1,400	350	-1,050
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	100	-	-100
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	-	-100
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	18,000	21,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	18,000	21,000	3,000
4 Economic Growth	18,000	21,000	3,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,000	10,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	9,000	10,500	1,500
OES/W Water	1,200	1,000	-200
Economic Support Fund	1,200	1,000	-200
3 Investing in People	400	1,000	600
3.1 Health	400	1,000	600
4 Economic Growth	800	-	-800
4.8 Environment	800	-	-800
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	200	-	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	200	-	-200
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	-	-	-
F Test	-	-	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia			
Development Assistance			
Economic Support Fund			
Global Health Programs - State			
Global Health Programs - USAID			
International Military Education and Training			
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	-	85,000	85,000
OST - Office of Science and Technology	-	85,000	85,000
Development Assistance	-	85,000	85,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	11,700	11,700
2.2 Good Governance	-	11,700	11,700
3 Investing in People	-	35,000	35,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	-	14,900	14,900
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	20,100	20,100
4 Economic Growth	-	34,300	34,300
4.3 Financial Sector	-	6,000	6,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	16,200	16,200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	12,100	12,100
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	4,000	4,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	4,000	4,000
Other Funding	123,000	25,000	-98,000
Global Security Contingency Fund	23,000	25,000	2,000
Global Security Contingency Fund	23,000	25,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	23,000	25,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	23,000	25,000	2,000
Treasury GCC Transfer	100,000	-	-100,000
Economic Support Fund	100,000	-	-100,000
4 Economic Growth	100,000	-	-100,000
4.8 Environment	100,000	-	-100,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	212,744	196,528	-16,216
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	32,295	29,425	-2,870
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	32,295	29,425	-2,870
1 Peace and Security	32,295	29,425	-2,870
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	31,795	29,425	-2,370
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	-	-500
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	62,800	71,000	8,200
Foreign Military Financing	62,800	71,000	8,200
1 Peace and Security	62,800	71,000	8,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	62,800	71,000	8,200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	62,800	-	-62,800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	62,800	-	-62,800
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,799	5,003	-796
International Military Education and Training	5,799	5,003	-796
1 Peace and Security	5,799	5,003	-796
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,799	5,003	-796
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,799	-	-5,799
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,799	-	-5,799
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	20,000	16,100	-3,900
Peacekeeping Operations	20,000	16,100	-3,900
1 Peace and Security	20,000	16,100	-3,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,000	16,100	-3,900
PM – GPOI	91,850	75,000	-16,850
Peacekeeping Operations	91,850	75,000	-16,850

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	91,850	75,000	-16,850
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	91,850	75,000	-16,850
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,997	-	-1,997
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,997	-	-1,997
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing			
International Military Education and Training			
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs			
Peacekeeping Operations			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,200	-	-1,200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,200	-	-1,200

PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	48,000	25,917	-22,083
PPL - Donor Engagement	1,000	1,000	-
Development Assistance	1,000	1,000	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	1,000	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,000	-
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	12,262	22,917	10,655
Development Assistance	12,262	22,917	10,655
1 Peace and Security	-	4,583	4,583
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	4,583	4,583
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,583	4,583
2.4 Civil Society	-	4,583	4,583
3 Investing in People	3,161	4,583	1,422
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,161	4,583	1,422
4 Economic Growth	6,066	4,585	-1,481
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	916	916
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	916	916
4.4 Infrastructure	-	916	916
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,031	916	-2,115
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,035	921	-2,114
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,035	4,583	1,548
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,035	-	-3,035
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	4,583	4,583
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,262	22,917	10,655
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12,012	22,232	10,220
6.2 Administration and Oversight	250	685	435
PPL - Policy	1,000	2,000	1,000
Development Assistance	1,000	2,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	-	200	200
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	200	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	200	200
2.4 Civil Society	-	200	200
3 Investing in People	-	200	200

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	200	200
4 Economic Growth	1,000	1,200	200
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	200	200
4.8 Environment	1,000	1,000	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	200	200
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	200	200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	150	1,000	850
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	500	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	150	500	350
PPL - Science and Technology	33,738	-	-33,738
Development Assistance	33,738	-	-33,738
3 Investing in People	27,558	-	-27,558
3.2 Education	25,500	-	-25,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,058	-	-2,058
4 Economic Growth	4,119	-	-4,119
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,311	-	-2,311
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,808	-	-1,808
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,061	-	-2,061
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,061	-	-2,061
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	33,738	-	-33,738
6.1 Program Design and Learning	32,988	-	-32,988
6.2 Administration and Oversight	750	-	-750
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	-	-	-
Development Assistance			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,002,300	2,010,960	8,660
PRM, Administrative Expenses	33,500	35,150	1,650
Migration and Refugee Assistance	33,500	35,150	1,650
5 Humanitarian Assistance	33,500	35,150	1,650
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	32,500	35,150	2,650
5.3 Migration Management	1,000	-	-1,000
PRM, Emergency Funds	27,200	250,000	222,800
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	27,200	250,000	222,800
5 Humanitarian Assistance	27,200	250,000	222,800
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	27,200	250,000	222,800
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	20,000	15,000	-5,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	20,000	15,000	-5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	20,000	15,000	-5,000
5.3 Migration Management	20,000	15,000	-5,000
PRM, OA - Africa	394,700	457,200	62,500
Migration and Refugee Assistance	394,700	457,200	62,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
5 Humanitarian Assistance	394,700	457,200	62,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	394,700	457,200	62,500
PRM, OA - East Asia	45,400	44,400	-1,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	45,400	44,400	-1,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	45,400	44,400	-1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	45,400	44,400	-1,000
PRM, OA - Europe	46,100	34,600	-11,500
Migration and Refugee Assistance	46,100	34,600	-11,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	46,100	34,600	-11,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	46,100	34,600	-11,500
PRM, OA - Migration	24,400	22,500	-1,900
Migration and Refugee Assistance	24,400	22,500	-1,900
5 Humanitarian Assistance	24,400	22,500	-1,900
5.3 Migration Management	24,400	22,500	-1,900
PRM, OA - Near East	543,690	450,900	-92,790
Migration and Refugee Assistance	543,690	450,900	-92,790
5 Humanitarian Assistance	543,690	450,900	-92,790
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	543,690	450,900	-92,790
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	156,500	177,410	20,910
Migration and Refugee Assistance	156,500	177,410	20,910
5 Humanitarian Assistance	156,500	177,410	20,910
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	156,500	177,410	20,910
PRM, OA - South Asia	87,955	117,600	29,645
Migration and Refugee Assistance	87,955	117,600	29,645
5 Humanitarian Assistance	87,955	117,600	29,645
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	87,955	117,600	29,645
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	53,855	44,200	-9,655
Migration and Refugee Assistance	53,855	44,200	-9,655
5 Humanitarian Assistance	53,855	44,200	-9,655
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	53,855	44,200	-9,655
PRM, Refugee Admissions	340,000	362,000	22,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	340,000	362,000	22,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	340,000	362,000	22,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	340,000	362,000	22,000
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	229,000	-	-229,000
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance			
Migration and Refugee Assistance	229,000	-	-229,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	229,000	-	-229,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	229,000	-	-229,000

Reserve	64,922	-	-64,922
Unallocated Earmarks	64,922	-	-64,922
Development Assistance	31,824	-	-31,824
6 Program Support	31,824	-	-31,824
6.1 Program Design and Learning	31,824	-	-31,824

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	11,521	-	-11,521
6 Program Support	11,521	-	-11,521
6.1 Program Design and Learning	11,521	-	-11,521
Foreign Military Financing	21,577	-	-21,577
1 Peace and Security	21,577	-	-21,577
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,577	-	-21,577

S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,259,746	2,188,931	-70,815
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	317,694	227,057	-90,637
Global Health Programs - State	317,694	227,057	-90,637
3 Investing in People	317,694	227,057	-90,637
3.1 Health	317,694	227,057	-90,637
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,707	9,082	-3,625
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12,707	9,082	-3,625
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,345,000	1,695,000	350,000
Global Health Programs - State	1,345,000	1,695,000	350,000
3 Investing in People	1,345,000	1,695,000	350,000
3.1 Health	1,345,000	1,695,000	350,000
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	199,794	186,874	-12,920
Global Health Programs - State	199,794	186,874	-12,920
3 Investing in People	199,794	186,874	-12,920
3.1 Health	199,794	186,874	-12,920
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	199,794	186,874	-12,920
6.2 Administration and Oversight	199,794	186,874	-12,920
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	397,258	80,000	-317,258
Global Health Programs - State	397,258	80,000	-317,258
3 Investing in People	397,258	80,000	-317,258
3.1 Health	397,258	80,000	-317,258
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	76,945	47,467	-29,478
6.1 Program Design and Learning	62,953	34,651	-28,302
6.2 Administration and Oversight	13,992	12,816	-1,176

Special Representatives	8,000	23,400	15,400
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	-	500	500
Economic Support Fund	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	333	333
2.2 Good Governance	-	166	166
2.4 Civil Society	-	167	167
4 Economic Growth	-	167	167
4.4 Infrastructure	-	167	167
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	1,000	2,000	1,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000	2,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	1,000	2,000	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	500	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	1,500	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	200	200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	200	200
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	5,000	20,000	15,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	20,000	15,000
1 Peace and Security	1,500	-	-1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	-	-500
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	-	-500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	-	-500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	17,500	16,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	1,000	500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	500	15,500	15,000
3 Investing in People	1,000	2,500	1,500
3.2 Education	500	-	-500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	500	2,500	2,000
4 Economic Growth	1,000	-	-1,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	-	-1,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	500	-	-500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	500	-	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	200	600	400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	150	450	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	50	150	100
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	1,000	500	-500
Economic Support Fund	1,000	500	-500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	500	-500
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	500	-500
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	1,000	400	-600
Economic Support Fund	1,000	400	-600
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	400	-600
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	400	-600
USAID Asia Regional	-	14,673	14,673
USAID Asia Regional	-	14,673	14,673
Development Assistance	-	9,923	9,923
1 Peace and Security	-	2,000	2,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	900	900
2.2 Good Governance	-	500	500
2.4 Civil Society	-	400	400
3 Investing in People	-	1,520	1,520
3.1 Health	-	500	500
3.2 Education	-	1,020	1,020
4 Economic Growth	-	5,503	5,503
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,000	1,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2012 - FY 2014

($ in thousands)	FY 12 Actual	FY 14 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.5 Agriculture	-	1,000	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	503	503
4.8 Environment	-	3,000	3,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	4,750	4,750
3 Investing in People	-	4,750	4,750
3.1 Health	-	4,750	4,750
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	2,530	2,530
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	40	40
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,490	2,490

USAID Management	1,536,300	1,579,540	43,240
USAID Capital Investment Fund	129,700	117,940	-11,760
USAID Administrative Expense	129,700	117,940	-11,760
6 Program Support	129,700	117,940	-11,760
6.2 Administration and Oversight	129,700	117,940	-11,760
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,300	8,200	-100
USAID Administrative Expense	8,300	8,200	-100
6 Program Support	8,300	8,200	-100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,300	8,200	-100
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	51,000	54,200	3,200
USAID Administrative Expense	51,000	54,200	3,200
6 Program Support	51,000	54,200	3,200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	51,000	54,200	3,200
USAID Operating Expense	1,347,300	1,399,200	51,900
USAID Administrative Expense	1,347,300	1,399,200	51,900
6 Program Support	1,347,300	1,399,200	51,900
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,347,300	1,399,200	51,900

USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,199	1,199
USAID Program Management Initiatives	-	1,199	1,199
Development Assistance	-	1,199	1,199
4 Economic Growth	-	1,199	1,199
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,199	1,199

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
TOTAL	34,665,580	2,519,950	2,629,800	5,542,860	2,994,745	626,718	1,061,100	590,113	105,788	5,210,000	302,818	343,905	1,466,000	825,000	10,446,783
Africa	7,620,384	1,002,140	1,375,577	2,993,255	607,731	-	85,900	35,500	15,207	16,818	182,968	-	1,305,288	-	-
Angola	59,735	1,000	40,500	10,300	-	-	-	7,500	435	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	28,630	-	28,400	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	66,979	-	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	779	200	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	35,117	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	308	-	-	-	25,809	-	-
Burundi	41,385	-	16,560	5,000	-	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	19,405	-	-
Cameroon	13,972	-	1,500	11,250	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	952	-	-
Cape Verde	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	10,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	10,028	-	-
Chad	85,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	200	-	-	84,426	-	-
Comoros	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	150,688	-	-	118,305	14,715	-	-	-	66	300	-	-	17,302	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	254,353	-	97,850	13,770	47,915	-	6,000	1,000	473	-	19,000	-	68,345	-	-
Djibouti	7,663	1,650	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	363	1,500	-	-	2,350	-	-
Ethiopia	706,716	92,898	120,500	181,241	-	-	-	-	597	843	4,000	-	306,637	-	-
Gabon	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	172,677	95,568	67,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	759	350	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	23,657	5,700	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	57	400	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	499,425	92,000	78,150	241,512	4,750	-	2,000	1,150	910	1,500	-	-	77,453	-	-
Lesotho	15,750	-	6,400	9,235	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	209,772	-	30,700	800	124,276	-	17,000	-	489	6,500	5,000	-	25,007	-	-
Madagascar	69,473	-	50,100	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,873	-	-
Malawi	183,715	31,500	70,500	51,448	-	-	-	-	294	-	-	-	29,973	-	-
Mali	154,629	67,143	59,650	1,500	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	26,267	-	-
Mauritania	12,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	200	-	-	11,682	-	-
Mauritius	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	347,346	37,165	65,200	224,239	-	-	500	2,000	456	-	-	-	17,786	-	-
Namibia	90,945	-	2,000	88,809	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	58,929	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	400	-	-	57,482	-	-
Nigeria	646,944	50,291	133,500	461,227	-	-	-	-	926	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	197,092	53,500	42,100	99,072	-	-	-	-	530	-	-	-	1,890	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	109,606	50,000	53,950	1,535	-	-	-	-	939	325	-	-	2,857	-	-
Seychelles	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	17,651	-	-	500	4,500	-	-	-	447	-	-	-	12,204	-	-
Somalia	206,688	-	1,550	-	23,377	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	97,818	-	79,943	-	-
South Africa	542,235	14,734	12,000	509,969	-	-	3,000	1,050	782	700	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	619,577	-	43,010	12,036	305,360	-	32,000	2,800	858	-	48,000	-	175,513	-	-
Sudan	196,024	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	164,924	-	-
Swaziland	31,425	-	6,900	24,425	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	480,613	105,000	98,100	268,616	-	-	450	-	461	200	-	-	7,786	-	-
The Gambia	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Togo	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	460,124	64,999	81,250	284,084	-	-	600	-	613	200	-	-	28,378	-	-
Zambia	312,825	28,726	57,075	226,661	-	-	-	-	363	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	167,115	-	41,500	68,021	25,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,016	-	-
African Union	760	-	-	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	70,400	-	-	-	20,000	-	22,350	16,900	-	2,000	9,150	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	68,252	50,566	17,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	22,588	22,588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	62,746	45,500	9,946	800	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	28,130	24,530	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	79,582	66,082	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	714,950	285,490	138,350	86,218	88,615	-	24,645	34,315	9,015	48,302	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	46,600	-	3,000	8,500	35,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	76,098	28,350	32,500	3,000	7,000	-	-	4,140	308	800	-	-	-	-	-
China	14,300	-	-	3,000	10,500	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	177,834	104,500	39,250	-	-	-	11,550	6,650	1,884	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,626	1,350	-	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	276	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,329	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	829	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	536	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	492	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	7,125	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	250	875	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	5,000	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	155,784	81,055	33,800	-	-	-	2,450	9,525	1,954	27,000	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	12,246	5,051	1,000	500	-	-	1,740	1,450	1,318	1,187	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	14,460	9,500	3,000	-	1,000	-	660	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	107,654	18,000	-	66,978	15,000	-	550	4,200	611	2,315	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	20,511	-	-	-	13,015	-	5,895	1,100	501	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	65,740	33,700	23,300	1,740	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	709,274	-	15,150	10,503	8,500	513,907	-	24,210	29,994	107,010	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	22,717	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	2,650	1,067	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	44,225	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	850	675	2,700	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	20,865	-	-	-	-	16,600	-	865	700	2,700	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,072	-	-	-	-	11,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	49,749	-	-	-	-	39,000	-	5,250	999	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	10,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,746	8,647	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	946	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	6,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,892	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,212	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	85,486	-	-	450	-	66,732	-	2,025	1,879	14,400	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Greece	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	947	900	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	66,718	-	-	-	-	61,998	-	910	810	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,129	2,248	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125	2,550	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	19,457	-	-	-	-	14,273	-	520	1,064	3,600	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	23,510	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	400	860	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	6,414	-	-	-	-	3,140	-	1,500	574	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	29,265	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,100	24,165	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	13,754	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,754	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	38,837	-	-	-	-	33,500	-	2,650	887	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,003	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	669	450	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	3,839	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	103,593	-	4,400	8,753	-	79,100	-	2,500	1,840	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	86,315	-	10,750	1,300	1,250	71,565	-	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	10,967	-	-	-	1,250	9,427	-	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	27,500	-	-	-	-	27,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,570,786	19,039	7,989	-	1,410,930	-	135,395	59,895	17,998	4,813,500	28,000	-	78,040	-	-
Algeria	10,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,294	-	-	-	8,680	-	-
Bahrain	11,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	554	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,556,489	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	4,100	1,389	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	99,842	-	-	-	70,900	-	-	26,945	1,997	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,075,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,075,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	675,900	-	-	-	360,000	-	500	11,750	3,650	300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	191,147	-	-	-	84,725	-	24,000	5,050	2,372	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	2,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	296	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	33,737	19,039	-	-	-	-	1,500	3,300	1,898	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	11,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,638	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	24,837	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	500	1,837	17,500	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	510,256	-	-	-	395,699	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	14,557	-	-
Yemen	119,107	-	7,989	-	26,606	-	7,395	1,250	1,064	20,000	-	-	54,803	-	-
Egypt Debt Relief	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	35,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	915,697	127,874	197,550	10,602	110,503	112,811	12,814	62,930	13,178	90,685	-	-	176,750	-	-
Afghanistan	123,126	-	-	-	21,000	-	-	41,750	1,176	-	-	-	59,200	-	-
Bangladesh	204,381	81,686	71,600	-	-	-	1,394	3,666	994	2,200	-	-	42,841	-	-
India	108,162	18,500	76,000	7,000	-	-	-	5,200	1,462	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	19,285	-	900	-	-	14,100	-	1,700	785	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	47,399	-	3,200	-	-	40,800	-	1,250	649	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	2,593	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	400	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	95,404	16,188	38,500	-	26,979	-	3,700	1,014	1,142	1,240	-	-	6,641	-	-
Pakistan	210,791	-	-	-	57,500	-	-	800	4,868	79,555	-	-	68,068	-	-
Sri Lanka	13,360	8,000	-	-	-	-	720	3,450	690	500	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	45,089	-	3,350	-	-	38,751	-	1,650	538	800	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	9,199	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	850	349	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	14,162	-	3,000	-	-	7,540	-	600	332	2,690	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	8,222	-	1,000	3,602	-	3,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	13,024	-	-	-	5,024	-	7,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,823,526	333,785	104,509	182,236	465,541	-	593,270	20,530	14,597	70,885	-	-	38,173	-	-
Argentina	1,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	738	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	687	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	187	200	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	28,827	7,000	14,100	-	-	-	7,500	-	227	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	18,038	12,800	-	1,300	-	-	3,000	300	638	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	855	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	384,288	-	-	-	172,000	-	160,600	4,750	1,656	40,000	-	-	5,282	-	-
Costa Rica	1,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	815	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	23,129	12,300	6,768	3,232	-	-	-	-	829	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	22,869	16,420	-	-	-	-	4,500	200	281	450	-	-	1,018	-	-
El Salvador	29,183	23,904	-	-	2,000	-	-	1,000	1,029	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	84,475	46,325	17,600	-	-	-	5,000	-	840	500	-	-	14,210	-	-
Guyana	10,864	-	-	10,525	-	-	-	-	339	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	351,828	-	25,000	141,240	148,281	-	19,420	-	224	-	-	-	17,663	-	-
Honduras	57,040	46,266	8,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	774	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	6,700	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	329,680	33,350	1,000	-	33,260	-	248,500	5,380	1,190	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	12,301	9,400	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	762	2,340	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	3,773	2,500	-	-	-	-	500	-	423	350	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	79,129	41,280	5,000	-	-	-	29,250	1,000	619	1,980	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	539	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Venezuela	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	33,176	11,640	6,950	13,741	-	-	-	-	845	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	220,850	-	-	-	84,000	-	115,000	6,850	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	32,089	15,500	5,391	11,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	44,900	37,100	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	16,000	12,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	24,830	19,030	5,500	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	40,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	283,900	283,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	71,368	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	66,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	950,710	102,150	15,000	-	33,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-132,251	825,000	106,911
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	74,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	181,052	165,700	-	-	15,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECA - Educational and Cultural Affairs	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	371,630	-	371,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	398,545	-	398,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	86,418	86,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	190,356	-	-	-	-	-	190,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	343,905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343,905	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	214,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MFS - Multilateral Food Security Programs	14,600	14,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	115,552	-	-	-	115,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury GCC Transfer	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	192,244	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,795	5,799	62,800	91,850	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	48,000	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,673,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,673,300
Unallocated Earmarks	36,345	31,824	-	-	4,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,259,746	-	-	2,259,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2012 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,276,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,276,800
USAID Capital Investment Fund	129,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,700
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,300
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	46,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,092,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,092,300
Independent Agencies	4,699,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,699,384
Peace Corps	375,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898,200
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
African Development Foundation	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,448
Debt Restructuring	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
Export-Import Bank	-799,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-799,700
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-265,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-265,734
Trade and Development Agency	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
International Trade Commission	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,622,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,622,388
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,364
International Development Association (IDA)	1,325,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,325,000
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund (AfDF)	172,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,500
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Asian Development Fund	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Inter-American Development Bank	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	167,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167,000
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	89,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,820
Clean Technology Fund	184,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,630
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,900
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,000
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

$ in thousands for all items	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
TOTAL	32,874,556	2,837,812	2,645,000	5,670,000	4,076,054	1,129,727	616,125	105,573	5,445,959	347,000	320,645	2,045,000	7,635,661
Africa	6,600,516	1,043,850	1,428,970	3,205,656	564,021	60,663	40,605	13,530	15,321	227,900	-	-	-
Angola	55,998	-	38,700	10,938	-	-	6,000	360	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,710	-	23,500	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	50,471	-	-	49,711	-	-	-	560	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	9,200	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	31,724	-	16,500	14,899	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	24,847	-	1,500	23,107	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	135,370	-	-	121,390	11,500	-	-	280	200	2,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	235,994	-	122,700	38,332	59,892	3,250	500	320	-	11,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	4,464	1,384	-	1,800	-	-	-	280	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	417,977	90,328	135,900	190,336	-	-	-	570	843	-	-	-	-
Gabon	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	160,016	93,254	61,500	4,042	-	-	200	670	350	-	-	-	-
Guinea	19,354	3,414	15,500	-	-	-	-	240	200	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	563,753	89,774	81,400	382,141	-	2,000	6,500	760	1,178	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	25,658	-	6,400	19,158	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	157,128	-	30,700	800	106,030	11,713	-	360	5,525	2,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	49,000	-	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	166,388	37,500	72,400	56,248	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	180,299	38,070	56,850	1,349	-	-	-	280	-	83,750	-	-	-
Mauritania	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	372,351	52,706	68,100	249,180	-	500	1,525	340	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	60,795	-	-	60,675	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	2,250	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	692,695	80,440	169,200	441,225	-	-	100	730	1,000	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	169,232	51,420	43,000	74,202	-	-	-	410	200	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	89,242	30,212	55,400	1,535	-	-	1,000	770	325	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2,380	-	-	500	1,600	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	121,380	-	-	-	49,400	1,780	-	200	-	70,000	-	-	-
South Africa	445,606	17,320	10,000	414,636	-	2,000	300	650	700	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

$ in thousands for all items	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
South Sudan	393,048	-	35,510	13,904	280,499	22,000	2,135	800	200	38,000	-	-	-
Sudan	11,700	-	-	-	10,700	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	42,065	-	6,900	35,065	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	552,488	124,145	97,135	330,038	-	450	200	320	200	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	456,327	63,112	86,100	306,195	-	-	200	520	200	-	-	-	-
Zambia	362,180	12,810	56,875	292,175	-	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	135,275	-	40,500	69,675	25,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	900	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	80,465	-	-	-	18,400	16,970	20,945	-	3,000	21,150	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	102,500	89,000	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	18,112	18,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	53,350	43,750	8,800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	27,475	23,875	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	74,624	60,224	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	768,280	320,598	131,250	73,117	93,700	29,232	38,605	9,290	72,488	-	-	-	-
Burma	75,445	-	16,000	8,245	51,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	73,474	27,846	30,500	4,588	5,000	-	4,090	450	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	7,698	-	-	2,398	4,500	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	182,965	111,649	39,750	250	-	10,066	5,550	1,700	14,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	12,950	2,050	-	-	-	1,000	9,000	400	500	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,970	-	-	-	-	800	1,270	900	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	550	500	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	11,310	7,820	-	-	-	-	240	850	2,400	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	5,030	-	2,500	2,280	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	187,982	87,682	31,500	-	-	8,000	9,100	1,700	50,000	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	240	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	10,125	5,051	-	-	-	1,466	1,320	1,300	988	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	16,560	13,200	2,000	-	-	660	-	400	300	-	-	-	-
Tonga	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	300	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	96,493	34,800	-	53,173	-	450	4,070	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	35,715	-	-	-	26,000	5,990	3,725	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	47,683	29,500	9,000	2,183	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	563,108	-	9,800	21,204	352,941	43,798	19,215	29,550	86,600	-	-	-	-
Albania	17,000	-	-	-	6,580	4,450	2,370	1,000	2,600	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

$ in thousands for all items	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
Armenia	31,583	-	-	-	24,719	2,824	740	600	2,700	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	16,310	-	-	-	11,029	1,226	755	600	2,700	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	44,115	-	-	-	27,660	6,735	4,220	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	9,250	-	-	-	-	-	250	2,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	3,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,400	-	-	-	-
Georgia	62,025	-	-	-	43,028	3,947	1,250	1,800	12,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	450	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	57,158	-	-	-	41,014	10,674	720	750	4,000	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,250	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	2,550	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	12,612	-	-	-	5,636	1,786	490	1,100	3,600	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	19,660	-	-	-	14,050	3,230	380	750	1,250	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	4,451	-	-	-	335	1,826	490	600	1,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	19,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,000	14,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	9,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	8,000	-	-	-	-
Serbia	24,363	-	-	-	16,103	3,000	2,410	1,050	1,800	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	450	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	450	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,120	-	-	-	-	-	820	3,300	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	95,271	-	7,500	21,204	53,957	4,100	2,410	1,900	4,200	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	74,640	-	2,300	-	68,330	-	1,010	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	24,000	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,861,993	-	9,500	-	1,203,396	126,052	54,550	20,495	4,840,000	28,000	-	-	580,000
Algeria	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	11,175	-	-	-	-	-	450	725	10,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,559,326	-	-	-	250,000	4,106	3,420	1,800	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	73,162	-	-	-	22,500	23,052	25,610	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	670,500	-	-	-	360,000	-	6,700	3,800	300,000	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	165,904	-	-	-	70,000	13,894	4,760	2,250	75,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	5,940	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,940	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	32,576	-	-	-	20,896	1,500	1,470	1,710	7,000	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

$ in thousands for all items	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
Oman	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	61,780	-	-	-	30,000	8,000	1,480	2,300	20,000	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	440,000	-	-	-	370,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	82,520	-	9,500	-	45,000	3,000	3,920	1,100	20,000	-	-	-	-
MENA IF Fund	475,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475,000
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,500	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
South and Central Asia	2,144,640	101,900	191,000	18,290	1,185,096	235,260	88,450	13,309	311,335	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	748,950	-	-	-	535,250	160,000	52,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	165,650	80,900	75,300	-	-	2,600	3,350	1,000	2,500	-	-	-	-
India	91,146	12,000	61,500	8,386	3,000	-	5,000	1,260	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	12,229	-	-	-	7,392	1,200	1,430	707	1,500	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	51,819	-	3,750	-	38,319	6,000	1,250	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-
Maldives	4,416	2,000	-	-	-	1,200	640	176	400	-	-	-	-
Nepal	80,545	-	39,700	-	34,500	3,300	845	900	1,300	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	881,370	-	-	-	513,500	45,000	17,870	5,000	300,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	10,876	6,000	-	-	-	720	3,080	626	450	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	36,400	-	6,750	-	19,125	7,000	1,485	540	1,500	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	6,455	-	-	-	4,640	500	330	300	685	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	11,592	-	3,000	-	5,512	740	540	300	1,500	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	38,762	-	1,000	9,904	20,858	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	3,430	-	-	-	3,000	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,531,850	306,530	75,791	162,802	432,200	465,431	14,485	14,396	60,215	-	-	-	-
Argentina	590	-	-	-	-	-	240	350	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	1,000	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	18,700	6,000	7,500	-	-	5,000	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	3,943	2,000	-	1,078	-	-	240	625	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	290	810	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	323,217	-	-	-	140,000	149,000	4,300	1,417	28,500	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	1,400	-	-	-	-
Cuba	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	23,239	9,830	5,750	6,894	-	-	-	765	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

$ in thousands for all items	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
Ecuador	11,810	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	360	450	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	41,800	39,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,800	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	73,960	57,500	14,000	-	-	-	-	720	1,740	-	-	-	-
Guyana	6,245	-	-	5,945	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	300,916	-	25,200	122,896	139,000	12,000	-	220	1,600	-	-	-	-
Honduras	54,476	49,326	-	-	-	-	-	650	4,500	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	3,700	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	205,490	10,000	-	-	35,000	148,131	3,910	1,449	7,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	10,685	9,600	-	-	-	-	-	700	385	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	190	720	1,840	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	8,460	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	460	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	72,635	43,100	-	-	-	26,300	150	585	2,500	-	-	-	-
Suriname	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	31,858	10,000	6,950	14,108	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	235,865	-	-	-	98,200	125,000	5,165	-	7,500	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	30,772	10,500	8,391	11,881	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	35,174	31,174	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	10,500	6,500	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	14,673	9,923	4,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	357,435	357,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	110,556	-	-	-	12,000	-	98,556	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,591,559	360,959	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,045,000	172,600
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	64,000	-	-	-	64,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	177,098	162,298	-	-	14,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	14,000	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	358,594	-	358,594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	422,345	-	422,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	62,203	62,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	150,571	-	-	-	-	150,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	320,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320,645	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	200,234	-	-	-	-	-	200,234	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Request

$ in thousands for all items	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	18,720	-	-	-	-	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	116,500	-	-	-	116,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	85,000	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	185,528	-	-	-	-	-	29,425	5,003	60,000	91,100	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	25,917	25,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,010,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,010,960
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,188,931	-	-	2,188,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	227,057	-	-	227,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,695,000	-	-	1,695,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	186,874	-	-	186,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	23,400	-	-	-	23,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,508,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,508,540
USAID Capital Investment Fund	117,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,940
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	54,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,200
USAID Operating Expense	1,328,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,328,200
USAID Program Management Initiatives	1,199	1,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	462,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	462,782
Peace Corps	378,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	378,800
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898,200
Inter-American Foundation	18,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,100
African Development Foundation	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	23,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,500
Debt Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export-Import Bank	-831,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-831,600
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-198,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-198,200
Trade and Development Agency	62,662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,662

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2014 Request

$ in thousands for all items	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	IDA	Other**
International Trade Commission	85,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,102
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,218
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,875,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,875,779
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,957
International Development Association (IDA)	1,358,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,358,500
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund (AfDF)	195,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,000
Asian Development Bank	106,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,586
Asian Development Fund	115,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,250
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,020
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	6,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,298
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	145,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,300
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	143,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,750
Clean Technology Fund	215,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215,700
Strategic Climate Fund	68,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,000
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) FY 2012 - FY 2013 - FY 2014

($000)

	FY 2012 Actual OCO	FY 2013 CR OCO[1]	FY 2014 Request OCO	Change from FY 2012 CR to FY 2014 Request
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	**11,202,787**	**11,202,787**	**3,807,341**	**(7,428,446)**
STATE OPERATIONS - OCO	**4,627,457**	**4,627,457**	**1,499,141**	**(3,161,316)**
Administration of Foreign Affairs	**4,614,646**	**4,614,646**	**1,499,141**	**(3,148,505)**
State Programs	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	(3,106,873)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs[2]	4,306,364	4,389,064	1,199,491	(3,106,873)
Ongoing Operations	4,070,163	4,152,863	808,530	(3,261,633)
Worldwide Security Protection	236,201	236,201	390,961	154,760
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance[2]	**115,700**	**33,000**	**250,000**	**-**
Ongoing Operations	115,700	33,000	250,000	134,300
Worldwide Security Upgrades	-	-	-	-
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	**91,282**	**91,282**	**49,650**	**(41,632)**
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	8,500	8,500	-	(8,500)
Office of the Inspector General	67,182	67,182	49,650	(17,532)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	15,600	15,600	-	(15,600)
International Organizations	**101,300**	**101,300**	**-**	**(101,300)**
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	101,300	101,300	-	(101,300)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	**4,400**	**4,400**	**-**	**(4,400)**
International Broadcasting Operations	4,400	4,400	-	(4,400)
Other Programs	**8,411**	**8,411**	**-**	**(8,411)**
United States Institute of Peace	8,411	8,411	-	(8,411)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO	**6,575,330**	**6,575,330**	**2,308,200**	**(4,267,130)**
U.S Agency for International Development - OCO	**259,500**	**259,500**	**71,000**	**(188,500)**
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	255,000	255,000	71,000	(184,000)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	4,500	4,500	-	(4,500)

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) FY 2012 - FY 2013 - FY 2014

($000)

	FY 2012 Actual OCO	FY 2013 CR OCO[1]	FY 2014 Request OCO	Change from FY 2012 CR to FY 2014 Request
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	**3,834,516**	**3,177,016**	**1,382,200**	**(2,452,316)**
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)[3]	270,000	150,000	-	(270,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI)[4]	43,554	6,554	-	(43,554)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)[3]	40,000	30,000	-	(40,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF)[3, 4, 5]	3,151,962	2,761,462	1,382,200	(1,769,762)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)[3]	329,000	229,000	-	(329,000)
Department of Treasury	**1,552**	**1,552**	**-**	**(1,552)**
Treasury Technical Assistance	1,552	1,552	-	(1,552)
International Security Assistance - OCO	**2,479,762**	**3,137,262**	**855,000**	**(1,624,762)**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)[4, 5]	574,605	983,605	344,000	(230,605)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)[4]	121,157	120,657	-	(121,157)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)[3, 4]	207,000	81,000	-	(207,000)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	1,102,000	1,102,000	511,000	(591,000)
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)[3]	452,000	800,000	-	(452,000)
Global Security Contingency Fund[3]	23,000	50,000	-	(23,000)

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

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