Congressional Budget Justification

Foreign Operations

Appendix 2

FISCAL YEAR 2015

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Acronym List

ABR	Annual Budget Review
ACSBS	Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security
ACOTA	Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
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
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATA	Anti-Terrorism Assistance
AU	African Union
CAFTA-DR	Central American and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARSI	Central American Regional Security Initiative
CBJ	Congressional Budget Justification
CBSI	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative
CCF	Complex Crises Fund
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting Plan
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
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DF	Democracy Fund
DG	Democracy and Governance
DO	Development Objective
DoD	Department of Defense
DOJ	Department of Justice
DoS	Department of State
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

E-IMET	Expanded International Military Education and Training
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
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
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
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
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
GIS	Global Information System
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
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
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	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

MARP	Most at Risk Population
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
MEPI	Middle East Partnership Initiative
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NAS	Narcotics Affairs Section
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
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
OGAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
OPHT	Other Public Health Threats
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives, USAID
OU	Operating Unit
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PFG	Partnership for Growth
PISCES	Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
P.L. 480	P.L. 480 Title II/ Food for Peace
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State
PME	Professional Military Education
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PPD	Presidential Policy Directive
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
QDDR	Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review
RAT	Rating Assessment Tool
R2DT	Relief to Development Transition
RDQA	Routine Data Quality Assessments
RDSC	Regional Development and Cooperation Strategy
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Plus
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
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSR	Security Sector Reform
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
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WACSI	West Africa Cooperative Security Initiative
WARSI	West Africa Regional Security Initiative
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene
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
YALI	Young African Leaders Initiative

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 4, 2014

From Tunisia to Ukraine, the Philipines to South Sudan, I've never witnessed a moment in our country's history more than this one where our investments in diplomacy and development truly amounted to what a wise Senator once observed is "national security insurance."

Simply put, the money we invest in our foreign policy isn't just returned to us in the form of security, stability, prosperity, jobs, opportunity, and the value in and of itself of backing up our ideals and values with actions; in an increasingly interconnected world, global leadership isn't a favor we do for other countries, it's a strategic imperative for the United States of America. All the opportunities we enjoy at home increasingly depend on America's engagement and investment overseas.

As President Obama emphasized in the State of the Union address, "Our security, our leadership, depends on all elements of our power – including strong and principled diplomacy." Whatever else may change in the world, the most effective way to promote America's enduring values and vital interests overseas remains the work of our dedicated, highly trained professionals working on the frontlines. The International Affairs budget of the United States (Function 150) provides the dedicated men and women of Department of State, USAID, and other international agencies with the tools they need to advance American values and promote our nation's interests during a period of rapid global transformation.

As the U.S government tackles the budget deficit and operates within the levels established in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, the State Department and USAID have forged innovative partnerships with both the private sector and partner nations to support America's strategic interests while saving taxpayer dollars. Through Power Africa, Trade Africa, and the Pakistan Private Investment Initiative, we are helping citizens in developing nations to join the global middle class while at the same time creating opportunity for American businesses. Working with the governments and people of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, we are ensuring that the Mekong River is protected from environmental degradation and remains a source of bounty for people and commerce in every nation its waters reach. Across East Asia we are building the capacity of our partners to support maritime security and freedom of navigation and commerce through the Pacific's airspace critical sea lanes. Through our support for security sector reform activities in Africa, and our civilian and counternarcotics assistance in the Western Hemisphere, we are assisting our partners to assume greater responsibility for their own security and contribute to security globally. The United States is leveraging its transformational role in the fight for global public health through our work with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, which accelerates progress against these three diseases in Africa and inspires greater contributions from partner nations. These investments, like so many others across this budget, show both a clear appreciation for and the need for American leadership, as well as a clear understanding of current budgetary constraints.

The courageous and committed men and women of the State Department and USAID, including the Diplomatic Security personnel who protect us, work in some of the most dangerous places on earth, and take risks every day to promote America's interests and values. This budget supports our efforts to sustain and implement the recommendations of the independent Benghazi Accountability Review Board (ARB) and makes additional investments that go above and beyond. While we can never eliminate every risk our people face – especially in a world where our vital interests require that our personnel not be confined only to secure compounds in prosperous capitals – we can and will do more to manage and mitigate risk to keep our people safe. By investing in security training and technology, as well as facility improvements recommended by the ARB and other expert panels, this budget will help to better protect the diplomats, military personnel, development professionals, and other government officials who serve the American people overseas.

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The State and USAID request of $46.2 billion includes a base request of $40.3 billion, the same level of funding appropriated to the Department and USAID in FY 2014. This budget continues crucial investments in the security of our personnel and facilities; carries out the President's signature development and policy initiatives; underwrites America's global conflict prevention, nonproliferation, and peacekeeping activities; ensures the United States can respond to humanitarian crises; promotes international economic stability; and opens markets for U.S. goods and services.

The Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) portion of the budget totals $5.9 billion. OCO is an important tool that allows the Department to deal with extraordinary activities that are critical to our immediate national security objectives without unnecessarily undermining funding for our longer-term efforts to sustain global order and tackle transnational challenges. The OCO budget funds programs in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, while also allowing us to respond to the humanitarian crisis in Syria and fund new peacekeeping missions in Somalia, as well as new unanticipated peacekeeping missions globally.

The FY 2015 Congressional Budget Justification highlights funding required for State, USAID, and other international agencies to carry out our mission worldwide. The appendices to the CBJ include the Annual Performance Reports for FY 2013. The FY 2015 Annual Performance Plan can be found on Performance.gov.

Protecting National Security

America's diplomacy and development efforts help prevent wars, secure our borders, and protect Americans and promote our values and interests abroad. Recognizing that our international partners are among our greatest assets and that failed or failing states breed grave threats, we must advance civilian power, strengthen political and civic institutions, foster economic opportunity, and forge lasting alliances based on common interests as well as shared values. This budget includes the resources necessary to achieve these objectives.

The budget supports our core programs in the **Middle East,** including our partnerships with key allies like Israel and Jordan, and maintains robust support for our partners in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, and Lebanon. Since January 2011, the Department and USAID have mobilized more than $3.6 billion to respond to emerging needs in the Middle East and North Africa. This budget provides $1.1 billion in humanitarian assistance to respond to ongoing needs in Syria and neighboring countries, and $430 million to support the Syrian opposition and democratic transitions and contingencies and promote reforms in the region. The extraordinary scope and devastation of the crisis in Syria has spread beyond its borders required a flexible diplomatic support platform to facilitate humanitarian efforts and outreach to the Syrian opposition.

The budget requests $5.1 billion for programs in **Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan** – a significant reduction from prior years. The request reflects our ongoing effort to right-size our presence and programs, while protecting our national security interests with investments in security, stabilization, economic growth, and good governance. While on a downward trajectory, especially given Iraq's growing capacity to support its own needs, the $1.5 billion budget for Iraq promotes Iraq's security, stability, and growth and maintains critical investments in our platforms in Baghdad and Erbil while financing the permanent construction of a consulate facility in Basrah.

The $2.6 billion budget for Afghanistan sustains U.S. operations and diplomatic engagement during a time when security responsibilities will have transitioned to Afghan forces, significantly reducing costs to U.S. taxpayers, and when a new government will be forming under a newly-elected Afghan president, underscoring the importance of strong U.S. engagement. While the Administration has not yet determined the size and scope of any post-2014 U.S. presence, this budget sustains our diplomatic platform and security operations in Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif, and Herat, while assuming selected reductions in personnel in preparation for transition. The budget prioritizes technical assistance to the government and channels more aid through Afghan institutions, while holding the Government of Afghanistan accountable for undertaking concrete reforms and improving efficiency and sustainability. FY 2015 funds will sustain gains in health and education, projects to facilitate economic self-sufficiency through improved agricultural production, good governance, rule of law, and women's rights as laid out in the Strategic Partnership Agreement. Our $1.0 billion investment in Pakistan supports the government and its people following its first democratic transition there. The request underscores Pakistan's strategic importance to our own security and stability in the region. The request enables us to sustain a presence necessary to achieve essential counter-extremism and other vital national security objectives.

Our future prosperity and security is closely linked to the **East Asia and Pacific region.** From the rise of China and ASEAN, to our strong alliances with South Korea and Japan, to the threat posed by North Korea, American leadership is necessary as we approach key challenges and seize opportunities – today and tomorrow – in a region whose importance cannot be overstated. This budget increases funding significantly over prior years, to a total of $1.4 billion, reflecting the strategic decision to rebalance our resources toward this critical region. This funding will bolster our regional allies; solidify key bilateral relationships; strengthen the region's security architecture; and provide foreign assistance to, and enhance economic cooperation with, one of the most dynamic parts of the world. We must continue building the regional and bilateral

partnerships at the heart of a more stable, prosperous, and democratic Asia Pacific, so that our own country can continue to grow and prosper in the 21st Century.

Globally, we request $4.8 billion to continue our engagement with important partners and vital multilateral organizations, such as the UN Children's Fund and the International Atomic Energy Agency and to meet **international peacekeeping** needs, including in Somalia, Mali, South Sudan, the Darfur region in Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The $2.5 billion request for peacekeeping assessments is not only required to meet our commitments under the United Nations Charter, but also serves as a key element to mitigating and preventing conflict, a key pillar of our National Security Strategy. This budget also proposes a new Peacekeeping Response Mechanism through which we will be able to fund unanticipated missions, either through assessments or voluntary logistics support, allowing for a more rapid and effective response to emerging crises, whether in Africa, Syria, or elsewhere around the world.

Public Diplomacy and Citizen Exchanges can dramatically increase the breadth and reach of American leadership in the world, laying a strong foundation of understanding and shared values, and forging linkages that endure beyond daily headlines, political shifts, and regime changes. With $1.1 billion for public diplomacy staffing and programs, we will strengthen the relationship between the United States and citizens of the world, shaping the narrative, informing policy-making, and working to counter violent extremism. Our FY 2015 budget request includes a revitalized global engagement program, with short term, quick-impact models which will shape emerging leaders in civil society, empower the next generation, foster entrepreneurship, and teach English. Revitalized education and cultural exchange programs will develop the next generation of leaders in Africa and Southeast Asia, and foster people-to-people relationships with nations emerging from crisis.

Strengthening Our Economy And Combating Global Challenges

With 275 diplomatic and consular posts around the world, the United States has an unrivaled ability not only to protect the security of American citizens, but also to support economic renewal here at home. Active economic engagement supports all Americans, whether they work on farms or in factories, offices, or stores. This budget enables the State Department to continue to promote American 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. We work to help nations realize their own potential, develop their own ability to govern, and become our future economic partners.

This budget allows us to continue fighting global challenges that know no borders like disease, poverty, climate change, 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. The economic and development assistance requested in this budget reflects President Obama's call for our nation to join with the world in ending extreme poverty over the next two decades. Through a balanced development approach that includes funding for global health, food security, science, technology, innovation and partnerships, combined with targeted investments in democracy and

governance, basic education and water security, the elimination of extreme poverty and its most devastating corollaries – widespread hunger, HIV/AIDS, and preventable child and maternal deaths – is within reach. By working to tackle extreme poverty and other shared global challenges like climate change we lay the foundation for a more stable, peaceful, just, and more prosperous world – a world where America will be safer, stronger, and wealthier. Our values and our interests are aligned in support of strong American leadership through diplomacy and development.

The budget supports the President's **Global Health Initiative** (GHI) by providing a total of $8.1 billion. This funding will help put an end to preventable child and maternal deaths by addressing the major determinants of child and maternal mortality – maternal and child health, malaria prevention, voluntary family planning, and nutrition. Continued funding for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief will sustain strategic investments in prevention, care, and treatment activities, continuing on a path to an AIDS-free generation. We have achieved an almost four-fold increase in the number of men, women, and children directly supported with life-saving treatment since the start of this Administration. GHI investments include a $1.35 billion contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, continuing to expand multilateral engagement and supporting President Obama's commitment to provide $1 for every $2 pledged by other donors for the Fourth Replenishment to the Fund. In addition, the Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, if enacted, will provide $300 million to encourage even more ambitious pledges from donors.

To raise incomes of the poor, support the availability of food, and reduce under-nutrition, this budget provides $1.0 billion for **Feed the Future** (FTF). This initiative has a track record of success. From 2005 to 2011, poverty rates across FTF focus countries fell by an average of nearly six percent. In FY 2012, the U.S. government supported nutrition programs reached 12 million children under the age of five. The budget will expand our impact, funding three new countries to join the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition and addressing the root causes of under-nutrition. The Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, if enacted, will provide additional resources in order to deepen and intensify the impact of the initiative.

In recent years, the world has seen a dramatic rise in the number of people affected by conflict or natural disasters. When tragedy and terror strike around the globe, whether through man-made or natural occurrences, the United States has a moral obligation to respond. In FY 2015, our **humanitarian assistance** will address the crises in and around Syria, the Horn of Africa, and the Sahel in addition to any unforeseen emergencies. The FY 2015 budget also supports the food aid reforms passed by Congress, requesting the flexibility to use up to 25 percent of Food for Peace resources, valued at $350 million, for cash-based food assistance. Doing so allows faster and more cost effective Title II emergency food aid, enabling the program to assist approximately 2 million more beneficiaries with the same level of resources.

This budget also makes the investments necessary to safeguard the single biggest inheritance we will leave our children and grandchildren: an environment not ravaged by rising seas, deadly superstorms, devastating droughts, and the other hallmarks of a dramatically changing climate. Addressing climate change is an urgent imperative. National security and military experts agree that it ranks with terrorism, epidemics, poverty, and weapons proliferation as one of the greatest

cross-border threats of our time. Therefore, this budget provides $506.3 million for the **Global Climate Change Initiative**. This investment will assist countries in reducing emissions and adapting to climate change, and will support U.S. diplomatic efforts to negotiate a new international climate agreement in 2015. U.S. leadership is necessary to bring nations together and forge partnerships to safeguard future generations from the dangerous and costly repercussions of global climate change. This budget includes nearly $200 million to support clean energy programs that promote the adoption of renewable and energy efficient technologies and almost $200 million to help the most vulnerable countries adapt and build resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Our People and Platform

The diplomats and development experts serving America abroad are among our nation's most valuable assets. Our operating accounts – Diplomatic and Consular Programs and USAID's Operating Expenses – are central to enabling their tireless efforts to tackle many of the most intransigent foreign policy challenges facing our nation. The dedication, courage, and skill of these remarkable men and women has helped build the international order that we enjoy today, and our future security and prosperity depends on their continued success.

We are investing $4.6 billion in programs to regularize the security enhancements made in response to the ARB recommendations, including $3.1 billion to provide DS and its Regional Security Officers with the technical tools and training needed to meet overseas security standards; as well as $1.5 billion to upgrade and maintain safe, secure diplomatic facilities. This funding, combined with other agency reimbursements, supports the $2.2 billion Capital Security Cost Sharing program that will deliver new facilities in Sri Lanka, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, and Mexico.

In light of the overall fiscal constraints on the FY 2015 Budget, we have targeted staffing increases to only what is absolutely necessary, focused on promoting American trade worldwide, including development of markets for American gas exports, public diplomacy in Asia, and the Department's lead role in international cyber-policy development. From visa and passport revenues, Consular Affairs will continue to make investments in staffing and systems to address increased visa demand, promoting America's tourism economy which creates one new American job for every 65 visitors from abroad, as well as new enhancements to passport security.

We will also provide funding to support the momentum of USAID Forward, allowing USAID to maintain its current Foreign and Civil Service staff; integrate science, technology, innovation, partnership, and evaluation efforts; and strengthen the management platform, while maintaining current operations.

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As the President said last May at Fort McNair, "foreign assistance is a tiny fraction of what we spend fighting wars that our assistance might ultimately prevent. For what we spent in a month in Iraq at the height of the war, we could be training security forces in Libya, maintaining peace

agreements between Israel and its neighbors, feeding the hungry in Yemen, building schools in Pakistan, and creating reservoirs of goodwill that marginalize extremists."

Building on the President's vision, we have constructed a budget for American diplomacy and development that strikes a balance between the need to sustain long-term investments in America's security and prosperity and the political imperative to tighten our belts. To bolster America's global leadership, we have targeted proven programs for increases, while scaling down or eliminating programs where success was unclear – never sacrificing vital national security interests. We sought flexibility to address an ever-changing geopolitical landscape and we are incentivizing innovation and efficiency. With this budget, and our ongoing efforts to improve the way we do business – including the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review – we are ensuring that the State Department and USAID will continue to be effective and agile, even as the pace of change accelerates.

There is no longer anything foreign about foreign policy. More than ever before, the decisions we make from our shores do not just ripple outward; they create a current right here in America. With this budget, we provide the dedicated men and women who serve in the Department of State and USAID with the minimum amount of resources they need to carry out a vital mission and carry forward our nation's values to every corner of the world.

John F. Kerry

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OVERVIEW

This two-volume presentation of the Foreign Operations budget covers the FY 2015 Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) foreign assistance request to advance peace, security and stability and strengthen our economy while combating global challenges. The foreign assistance request is an integral part of the $46.2 billion total request that supports the worldwide national security, foreign policy, and development missions of the Department of State and USAID.

The foreign assistance request funds critical U.S. development and national security priorities including by providing important support to the Administration's signature development initiatives; addressing the crisis in Syria and supporting transitions and reforms in Middle East and North Africa; bolstering engagement in the Asia-Pacific region; and protecting our national security interests in the Frontline States, while continuing to right-size our programs. The request identifies responsible yet difficult trade-offs to achieve an 8 percent reduction from FY 2013 and a 6 percent reduction from FY 2014. Specifically, the request:

- Addresses high-stakes challenges and supports transitions in the Middle East and North Africa region by advancing democratic, institutional, and economic reforms through $1.5 billion, including $1.3 billion for Syria-related humanitarian relief and assistance for the Syrian opposition;

- Supports the Administration's Asia-Pacific rebalance by providing $810.7 million in funding, a 9 percent increase over FY 2013, to strengthen our alliances, bolster the region's security architecture, and build the regional and bilateral partnerships at the heart of a more stable, prosperous, and democratic Asia Pacific;

- Provides $2.5 billion to meet strategic objectives in Afghanistan and Pakistan, but at reduced levels (25 percent below FY 2013) consistent with U.S. policy. The request sustains U.S. assistance programs at a time when a newly elected Afghan President will be managing the country through security, economic, and political transitions. The request for Pakistan continues critical assistance programs to support the government and its people following Pakistan's first democratic transition;

- Includes $8.1 billion for the Global Health Initiative to support a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy that focuses on three strategic areas: Creating an AIDS-free generation, Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths, and Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases. The request includes $1.35 billion for the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, supporting the President's pledge to provide $1 for every $2 pledged by other donors to the Fourth Replenishment of the Fund. This will help leverage other donors and accelerate progress against these three diseases. The Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, if enacted, would provide an additional $300 million to encourage even more ambitious pledges from other donors;

- Invests $506.3 million in the Global Climate Change Initiative to assist countries in reducing emissions and adapting to climate change, and to support U.S. diplomatic efforts to negotiate a new international climate agreement in 2015. U.S. leadership is necessary to bring nations together and forge partnerships to safeguard future generations

from the dangerous and costly repercussions of global climate change;

- Continues efforts to break the vicious cycle of hunger and poverty by improving productivity in the agricultural sector, improving resilience and addressing the root causes of recurrent food crises through the $1.0 billion Feed the Future Initiative. If enacted, additional funds to accelerate programs in focus countries could be provided through the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative;

- Provides $4.8 billion for Humanitarian Assistance to address ongoing crises including those in and around Syria, the Horn of Africa, and the Sahel in addition to any unforeseen emergencies. The request follows on the food aid reforms passed by Congress that mainly affect development food aid, requesting the flexibility to use up to 25 percent ($350 million) of Title II resources for cash-based emergency food assistance to allow faster and more cost-effective emergency responses that would reach approximately 2 million more beneficiaries with the same level of resources;

- Reinforces the importance that the United States places on our ties with sub-Saharan Africa by providing $114.3 million in funding for three key initiatives: Power Africa ($77.0 million), Trade Africa ($27.3 million), and Young African Leaders Initiative ($10 million); the request completes the last year of the President's five-year, $285 million funding commitment for Power Africa, which leverages USAID, OPIC, Ex-Im Bank, MCC, USTDA, and U.S. African Development Foundation resources to increase access to power in sub-Saharan Africa;

- Invests in new approaches to sourcing and scaling solutions to longstanding development challenges by strengthening science, technology, innovation and partnerships at USAID through $151.3 million for the U.S. Global Development Lab, building a world-class capability to discover, incubate, test, and scale transformational solutions that yield a better return for American taxpayers; and

- Meets the Administration's emphasis on broad-based economic growth and democratic governance by funding these areas at $3.2 billion across the foreign assistance budget.

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

Overview

The Department of State and USAID continue to make major strides in collecting and using data and information to assess the needs for foreign assistance efforts as well as the ongoing performance and impact of foreign assistance 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, State and USAID significantly modified their approach 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* (see diagram) to strengthen evidence-based strategic and project planning, adaptive implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and learning 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. This process has been fully implemented, with monitoring and evaluation results used in the planning process more than ever before.

Program Evaluation

State's and USAID's program evaluation policies provide a key framework for generating evidence to inform decisions. USAID updated its program evaluation policy in 2011 as part of its *USAID Forward* Agenda, and in 2012 State released a Department-wide program evaluation policy and companion implementation guidance. State coordinated closely with USAID to ensure uniform definitions and evaluation principles. The State policy requires bureaus to evaluate all large programs, projects, and activities at least once in their lifetime as well as all pilot projects. USAID requires evaluations of all large projects (projects with funding greater than the mean project size of an operating unit) and innovative projects (any projects demonstrating a new approach or an untested hypothesis). USAID has published two reports updating progress on implementing the Evaluation Policy. The most recent report can be found at
http://usaidlearninglab.org/sites/default/files/resource/files/Evaluation%20at%20USAID%20-%20November%202013%20Update%20-%20FINAL.pdf

Some key milestones in program evaluation capacity building include:

- State Bureaus are embracing the new program evaluation policy. Since its inception in February 2012, more than 200 evaluations have been completed, are in progress or are planned. State bureaus are drawing upon completed evaluations in programming and budgeting deliberations, and are making the reports available for department-wide learning in the Evaluation Management System.
- Since the USAID Evaluation Policy was put into place in January 2011, 734 evaluations of USAID programs have been completed through FY2013. According to plans submitted by USAID Missions in their FY2013 Performance Plan and Report, close to 300 evaluations are planned for completion in FY2014.
- 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. As an initial step, USAID has released a discussion note on methods for complexity-aware monitoring that may also be appropriate for evaluations in complex environments.
- State published *Evaluation: Some Tools, Methods & Approaches* to strengthen awareness of evaluation within the department and among its partners.
- USAID has published a suite of templates, checklists and guidance documents called "How-To Notes," "Technical Notes" and "Advisory Notes" to support staff in planning, designing and managing an evaluation. These include: *How-To: Prepare Evaluation Reports*, How To: Prepare an Evaluation SOW: Technical Notes on Focus Group Interviews, Evaluative Case Studies, Impact Evaluation, Conducting Mixed-Method Evaluations; Advisory Notes on Setting Evaluation Targets in the PPR, How to Use PPL's Evaluation IDIQ, Managing an Evaluation Discussion on Roles; Template for a Multi-Year Evaluation Plan; and Checklist on Drafting an Evaluation SOW.

- A State *Evaluation Community of Practice* meets monthly, featuring presentations on recently completed evaluations and special guests sharing best practices. The community has more than 300 members.
- 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 available to USAID staff for learning and discussion about strengthening all USAID Program Cycle components (including strategic planning, project planning, performance monitoring, evaluation and learning).
- State has developed two one-week courses on evaluation – "Managing Evaluations" and "Evaluation Designs and Data Collection Methods" – which more than 150 staff representing 30 bureaus have attended.
- State will continue to integrate elements of the *Managing for Results Framework* in its Foreign Service Institute classroom and online curriculum for civil service employees, Foreign Service Officers, and Foreign Service Nationals.
- USAID will continue with and update its successful training courses for staff to build capacity for program evaluation – which have already reached more than 1,400 staff members and partners world-wide since 2011. The updated courses will include performance monitoring topics as well as evaluation and more of the content will be made available through online training courses.
- USAID is partnering with other organizations to ensure the agency is current on state-of-the-art evaluation methods. For example, USAID is a member of the *International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)* and the agency is supporting the EvalPartners initiative to build the evaluation capacity of local partners for mutual accountability.
- State sponsored a competition for supplemental funding in the spring and fall of 2012/2013 to support new bureau evaluations under State's policy. Nine bureaus received supplemental funding.
- State has developed an Evaluation Management System (EMS) to house and track evaluations, from SOWs to final reports. The EMS will eventually be able to deliver information on the number, type, and cost of evaluations as well as reveal trends in regions, topics and other areas.
- USAID has commissioned an independent evaluation of the quality and coverage of its evaluation reports comparing reports published in 2009 to those published in 2012, a timeframe straddling USAID Forward and the introduction of the Evaluation Policy in January 2011. The study examined a sample of 340 evaluations representing every geographic region and technical area in which USAID works and found that program evaluations quality had improved.

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:

- State has developed resources to support staff in stronger program and project management.
    - The *Program and Project Management Guidebook: A Practical Guide for Department of State Program and Project Managers.*
    - The *Project Design Guidebook*, which emphasizes the importance of defining how success will be measured and evaluated.
    - 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.
    - An internal website that provides State staff access to policies, guidance documents, tools, and examples to assist them in understanding and executing each component of the *Managing for Results Framework*.
- USAID continues to support capacity building for design and planning that are integrated with evaluation, learning and budgeting through revised guidance and other resources.
    - USAID's formal guidance on program and project design and planning was updated (ADS 200 – Programming Policy). This Program Cycle guidance requires new strategies be 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.
    - The formal guidance is supported with How-To and Technical Notes that provide more specific guidance and advice on various aspects of program and project design and management.
    - 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.
    - In addition to its ProgramNet site for internal learning on strategic and project planning, USAID has launched www.usaidlearninglab.org to provide the forum for similar collaboration with our partners. These sites are regularly monitored and updated as necessary.

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:

- USAID has revised its performance monitoring directives in ADS 203 and launched world-wide performance monitoring workshops to integrate this practice in a strategic manner in missions around the world. In 2013, the first year of delivery, USAID trained more than 320 staff, representing each region. The workshops provide practical support for implementing agency policy, including for example, how to create Performance Management Plans linked to Country Development Cooperation Strategies that measure project and strategy results, map out how and when to collect data for monitoring and evaluation of projects and strategies, and define the process for using that information to inform decision making by a USAID mission for current and future programming.

- In response to the Security Sector Assistance Presidential Policy Directive, several bureaus at State and USAID are revising their performance indicators and creating comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plans that will better measure strategic, performance and capabilities-based progress.
- USAID is also rolling out an updated system for managing data, AIDTracker Plus, integrating it with performance monitoring training to ensure that the system is used effectively to manage projects.

Acting on Evidence in Foreign Assistance Programming and Budgeting

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

Third-Party Data to Support Decision Making

- An analytic approach to the foreign assistance budget was implemented for the FY 2014 and FY 2015 Foreign Assistance budget request process that utilizes public, third-party data from multiple respected sources. The approach tracks and analyzes country progress along five dimensions: (1) economic reforms; (2) governing justly and democratically; (3) economic performance; (4) investing in people; and (5) peace and security. It is based on the Monitoring Country Progress system, which was initially developed by USAID in the late 1990s to provide credible, objective means to assess whether countries in Eastern Europe and Eurasia were sufficiently advanced to begin planning for graduation from U.S. government foreign assistance. A State/USAID team, called Country Data Analytics (CDA), synthesizes data for use by missions and bureaus. The CDA analyses facilitate an evidenced-based discussion as to how foreign assistance resources should be allocated. The common set of performance indicator data for all countries allows foreign assistance budget analysts, bureaus and missions to identify how performance compares with other countries, groups of countries in the same region, and/or globally.
- The FY 2015 budget cycle benefitted from an expanded use of the use of third-party data, as did strategic planning processes now underway:
    - Country data packages were distributed to every Operating Unit, where budget analysts used the data to inform resource requests.
    - The data was used to inform “round tables” where functional and regional bureaus come together to discuss effective allocations of foreign assistance funding.
    - The data was used in the Integrated Country Strategy process for Burma and Liberia, resulting in more informed strategic planning.
    - Data packages will be provided to headquarters units undertaking development of their Joint Regional and Functional Bureau Strategies.

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.

Afghanistan:

- Evaluation findings informed the design of a tertiary education project and the design of a follow-on financial management project.

Bangladesh:

- Evaluation findings and the recommendations were used to revise the USAID's follow-on activity in the area of local governance. For example, the highly successful model of street dramas and community theater events were added to the activity.
- Evaluation findings were used to inform strategic changes to improve implementation of a project. This included addressing inefficiencies in the distribution of Misoprostol tablets at the community level and investigation of options for increasing male involvement in family planning.

Belize:

- A State Department evaluation of a program to reduce gang activity and violence in Southside Belize City found that mediation was very effective and showed promise for expansion, while community dialogue was resonating but making slower progress and institutional issues hampered sustainability. Recommendations of the evaluation inspired a second wave of programming to plug gaps in community dialogue training, train mediators more grounded in gang neighborhoods, and improve program management capacity of the local partner, as well as a grant to the local partner allowing it to hire dedicated staff. While other programs and factors likely contributed, the homicide rate in Belize City decreased by roughly 50% in 2013.

Europe/Eurasia:

- A State Department evaluation examined both the program effectiveness and results of eight media freedom programs in four eastern European countries. The evaluators found high quality media programs in a variety of areas and confirmed the strength of the funding mechanism in difficult and volatile operating environments, in particular its flexibility in supporting mid-course adjustments in programs as conditions on the ground changed or new opportunities arose. The evaluation provided the evidence needed to expand the rapid response funding mechanism in rapidly changing, volatile environments.

Ethiopia:

- Evaluation results are being used by USAID/Ethiopia's Basic Education Office, Ethiopia's Ministry of Education, Regional Education Bureaus, schools, communities and other stakeholders to learn more about challenges of educating orphans and vulnerable children in schools.

Georgia:

- Findings from a mid-term evaluation of the Judicial Independence and Legal Empowerment Project, especially those related to working on the demand side with civil society organizations, were used by the implementing partner to adjust its course of action during the final year of the project.

- Evaluation findings validated the design of USAID's Restoring Efficiency in Agricultural Production (REAP) activity. The evaluation findings were posted with the REAP solicitation, and contributed substantially to increasing the quality of incoming proposals.

Guatemala:

- The end-of-project evaluation of the Program Against Violence and Impunity was timed to inform the new project design process. The findings influenced the choice of performance indicators and validated much of the new project design work that had been done to that point. The evaluation found that the former performance monitoring indicators were not a useful measure of activity success as they were undervaluing the activity of the courts and their successes.

Indonesia:

- Evaluation findings informed the government of Indonesia's strategy in implementation of block grants both in terms of continued implementation and potential for an exit strategy.

Iraq:

- Evaluation findings were used to strengthen the sustainability of legal aid clinics and increase their effectiveness in advocacy and strengthen their preliminary efforts to develop a national network of legal aid civil society organizations, law school clinics, and legal associations.

Liberia:

- A mid-point evaluation of a State Department program to provide new and expectant mothers with information, education, and support to improve maternal and child health found the implementer needed more empowered local staff, more local collaboration, and better ties to the Ministries of Health and Education in country. Lower literacy rates than the implementer had previously dealt with meant the information needed a different design and approach to dissemination. Recommendations were used to correct the project course by providing solutions to meet the goal of a replicable, locally owned program. In addition, plans were made to use data from the mid-point evaluation to perform an end-of-project impact evaluation.

Malawi:

- The biodiversity evaluation informed the design of USAID's new biodiversity interventions such as Protecting Ecosystems and Restoring Forests in Malawi (PERFORM), which aims to slow deforestation, and Fisheries Integration of Society and Habitats (FISH), which will improve biodiversity conservation through sustainable fisheries management.

Nepal:

- Mid-term evaluation recommendations will inform the design of a new project under the Country Development Cooperation Strategy Development Objective focusing on governance.

Sudan:

- An evaluation of Fixed Obligation Grants (FOGs) provided a compelling case for the continued use of FOGs in Sudan to develop capacity of local organizations as appropriate. The evaluation emphasized the need to expand funding to projects that support institutional capacity building, women and youth.

West Bank Gaza:

- As result of an evaluation, several changes were made to project operations including: updating indicators to better align with project objectives; revising the organizational chart to improve communication across project components; streamlining procurement processes; and revising the project's monitoring and evaluation plan to improve monitoring of activities.

Data Driven Reviews of Agency Priority Goals

State and USAID continue to conduct data-driven reviews of their Agency Priority Goals (APG), which engage APG goal owners directly with senior agency officials. Both State and USAID have found the data-driven reviews useful in focusing attention on pipelines, higher-level results, program sustainability, target setting, reporting, interagency collaboration, and learning. The data-driven reviews contributed to USAID and State making substantial progress toward their FY 2012-2013 APGs, in many cases meeting or exceeding the established targets. Furthermore, State and USAID called upon the lessons learned from prior data-driven reviews and program evaluations when developing the next iteration of APGs for FY 2014-2015. Examples of results achieved to date for FY 2012-2013 APGs include:

- Reducing the all-cause mortality rate for children under five by an estimated two deaths per one thousand live births across USAID-assisted countries;
- Assisting more than seven million farmers and others in applying new technologies or management practices, where increasing yields are leading to both improved nutrition and increased incomes;
- Reducing staff vacancies in top priority overseas posts; and
- Ensuring 80% of nonimmigrant visa applications are reviewed within three weeks of application.

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

The USAID GeoCenter applies geographic analysis to improve strategic planning, design, monitoring, evaluation, and communication of its development programs. Since its inception in late 2011, it has trained 275 staff in the 'geographic approach' to development, provided technical assistance to 60 field missions and Washington-based bureaus, leveraged more than $17 million worth of imagery cost-free for the Agency's development projects, and mapped more than 16,000 buildings in the developing world by organizing the 'crowd' through volunteer mapping events. Demand for GeoCenter services continues to grow.

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.

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
($000)

	FY 2013 Enduring Actual	FY 2013 OCO Actual	FY 2013 Actual Total[1]	FY 2014 Estimate Enduring	FY 2014 Estimate OCO	FY 2014 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Request Enduring	FY 2015 Request OCO	FY 2015 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	**41,196,503**	**10,822,173**	**52,018,676**	**44,330,857**	**6,520,000**	**50,850,857**	**44,214,093**	**5,912,525**	**50,126,618**	**(724,239)**
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only	**41,083,539**	**10,822,173**	**51,905,712**	**44,204,940**	**6,520,000**	**50,724,940**	**44,098,460**	**5,912,525**	**50,010,985**	**(713,955)**
Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)	**38,096,969**	**10,808,531**	**48,905,500**	**40,301,120**	**6,509,584**	**46,810,704**	**40,308,118**	**5,912,525**	**46,220,643**	**(590,061)**
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED ACCOUNTS	**13,098,085**	**4,604,740**	**17,702,825**	**13,875,323**	**1,817,703**	**15,693,026**	**14,618,891**	**2,021,125**	**16,640,016**	**946,990**
STATE OPERATIONS	**12,359,736**	**4,592,572**	**16,952,308**	**13,115,259**	**1,807,287**	**14,922,546**	**13,862,331**	**2,021,125**	**15,883,456**	**960,910**
Administration of Foreign Affairs	**8,812,550**	**4,496,367**	**13,308,917**	**9,788,858**	**1,732,887**	**11,521,745**	**9,584,025**	**1,871,125**	**11,455,150**	**(66,595)**
State Programs	**6,523,801**	**3,178,992**	**9,702,793**	**6,660,071**	**1,391,109**	**8,051,180**	**6,838,910**	**1,553,425**	**8,392,335**	**341,155**
Diplomatic and Consular Programs[2]	**6,467,427**	**3,178,992**	**9,646,419**	**6,583,171**	**1,391,109**	**7,974,280**	**6,782,510**	**1,553,425**	**8,335,935**	**361,655**
Ongoing Operations	5,126,217	2,269,613	7,395,830	4,715,920	490,835	5,206,755	4,654,395	563,719	5,218,114	11,359
Worldwide Security Protection	1,341,210	909,379	2,250,589	1,867,251	900,274	2,767,525	2,128,115	989,706	3,117,821	350,296
Capital Investment Fund	**56,374**	**-**	**56,374**	**76,900**	**-**	**76,900**	**56,400**	**-**	**56,400**	**(20,500)**
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance[3]	**1,582,247**	**1,237,536**	**2,819,783**	**2,399,351**	**275,000**	**2,674,351**	**2,016,900**	**260,800**	**2,277,700**	**(396,651)**
Ongoing Operations	912,722	1,237,536	2,150,258	785,351	275,000	1,060,351	799,400	10,800	810,200	(250,151)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	669,525	-	669,525	1,614,000	-	1,614,000	1,217,500	250,000	1,467,500	(146,500)
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	**706,502**	**79,839**	**786,341**	**729,436**	**66,778**	**796,214**	**728,215**	**56,900**	**785,115**	**(11,099)**
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)[4]	21,594	8,075	29,669	21,800	8,500	30,300	-	-	-	(30,300)
Office of the Inspector General	59,575	56,944	116,519	69,406	49,650	119,056	73,400	56,900	130,300	11,244
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs[5]	559,180	14,820	574,000	560,000	8,628	568,628	577,900	-	577,900	9,272
Representation Expenses[6]	7,660	-	7,660	8,030	-	8,030	7,679	-	7,679	(351)
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	25,633	-	25,633	28,200	-	28,200	30,036	-	30,036	1,836
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services[7]	8,552	-	8,552	9,242	-	9,242	7,900	-	7,900	(1,342)
Buying Power Maintenance Account[8]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account[9]	1,651	-	1,651	1,537	-	1,537	1,300	-	1,300	(237)
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan[10]	22,134	-	22,134	31,221	-	31,221	30,000	-	30,000	(1,221)
International Chancery Center[11]	523	-	523	-	-	-	533	-	533	533
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	**3,290,126**	**96,205**	**3,386,331**	**3,031,281**	**74,400**	**3,105,681**	**4,035,914**	**150,000**	**4,185,914**	**1,080,233**
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,376,338	96,205	1,472,543	1,265,762	74,400	1,340,162	1,517,349	-	1,517,349	177,187
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)[12]	1,913,788		1,913,788	1,765,519	-	1,765,519	2,518,565	-	2,518,565	753,046
Peacekeeping Response Mechanism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	150,000
Related Programs	**144,096**	**-**	144,096	**169,203**	**-**	**169,203**	**126,759**	**-**	**126,759**	**(42,444)**
The Asia Foundation	16,139		16,139	17,000	-	17,000	12,000	-	12,000	(5,000)

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
($000)

	FY 2013 Enduring Actual	FY 2013 OCO Actual	FY 2013 Actual Total[1]	FY 2014 Estimate Enduring	FY 2014 Estimate OCO	FY 2014 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Request Enduring	FY 2015 Request OCO	FY 2015 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
Center for Middle Easter-Western Dialogue	96		96	90	-	90	83	-	83	(7)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	191		191	400	-	400	400	-	400	-
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	13		13	13	-	13	26	-	26	13
East-West Center	15,855		15,855	16,700	-	16,700	10,800	-	10,800	(5,900)
National Endowment for Democracy	111,802		111,802	135,000	-	135,000	103,450	-	103,450	(31,550)
International Commissions (Function 300)	**112,964**	**-**	**112,964**	**125,917**	**-**	**125,917**	**115,633**	**-**	**115,633**	**(10,284)**
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	41,162	-	41,162	44,000	-	44,000	45,415	-	45,415	1,415
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	27,620	-	27,620	33,438	-	33,438	26,461	-	26,461	(6,977)
American Sections	**11,312**	**-**	**11,312**	**12,499**	**-**	**12,499**	**12,311**	**-**	**12,311**	**(188)**
International Joint Commission	6,787	-	6,787	7,664	-	7,664	7,413	-	7,413	(251)
International Boundary Commission	2,206	-	2,206	2,449	-	2,449	2,525	-	2,525	76
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,319	-	2,319	2,386	-	2,386	2,373	-	2,373	(13)
International Fisheries Commissions	**32,870**	**-**	**32,870**	**35,980**	**-**	**35,980**	**31,446**	**-**	**31,446**	**(4,534)**
Broadcasting Board of Governors	**709,306**	**4,180**	**713,486**	**729,080**	**4,400**	**733,480**	**721,260**	**-**	**721,260**	**(12,220)**
International Broadcasting Operations	702,632	4,180	706,812	721,080	4,400	725,480	716,460	-	716,460	(9,020)
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	6,674	-	6,674	8,000	-	8,000	4,800	-	4,800	(3,200)
Other Programs	**29,043**	**7,988**	**37,031**	**30,984**	**6,016**	**37,000**	**35,300**	**-**	**35,300**	**(1,700)**
United States Institute of Peace	29,043	7,988	37,031	30,984	6,016	37,000	35,300	-	35,300	(1,700)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	**26,483,794**	**7,327,133**	**33,810,927**	**28,719,308**	**5,129,593**	**33,848,901**	**27,921,291**	**3,891,400**	**31,812,691**	**(2,055,525)**
U.S Agency for International Development	**1,204,349**	**246,457**	**1,450,806**	**1,222,169**	**91,038**	**1,313,207**	**1,503,916**	**65,000**	**1,568,916**	**255,709**
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,037,068	242,183	1,279,251	1,059,229	81,000	1,140,229	1,318,816	65,000	1,383,816	243,587
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	123,134	-	123,134	117,940	-	117,940	130,815	-	130,815	12,875
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	44,147	4,274	48,421	45,000	10,038	55,038	54,285	-	54,285	(753)
Bilateral Economic Assistance	**15,946,523**	**5,188,054**	**21,134,577**	**16,787,609**	**3,894,165**	**20,681,774**	**16,471,852**	**2,778,400**	**19,250,252**	**(1,431,522)**
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)[13]	8,065,888	-	8,065,888	8,439,450	-	8,439,450	8,050,000	-	8,050,000	(389,450)
Global Health Programs - USAID	[2,626,059]	-	[2,626,059]	[2,769,450]	-	[2,769,450]	[2,680,000]	-	[2,680,000]	[-89,450]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,439,829]	-	[5,439,829]	[5,670,000]	-	[5,670,000]	[5,370,000]	-	[5,370,000]	[-300,000]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,717,671	-	2,717,671	2,507,001	-	2,507,001	2,619,984	-	2,619,984	112,983
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	799,468	750,927	1,550,395	876,828	924,172	1,801,000	665,000	635,000	1,300,000	(501,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI)[14]	47,604	21,224	68,828	48,177	9,423	57,600	67,600	-	67,600	10,000
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)[15]	9,496	43,498	52,994	20,000	20,000	40,000	30,000	-	30,000	(10,000)
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	7,880	-	7,880	8,041	-	8,041	8,200	-	8,200	159
Economic Support Fund (ESF)[16, 17, 18, 19]	2,573,587	3,293,886	5,867,473	2,932,967	1,656,215	4,589,182	3,398,694	1,678,400	5,077,094	487,912

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	FY 2013 Enduring Actual	FY 2013 OCO Actual	FY 2013 Actual Total[1]	FY 2014 Estimate Enduring	FY 2014 Estimate OCO	FY 2014 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Request Enduring	FY 2015 Request OCO	FY 2015 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
Democracy Fund	108,960	-	108,960	130,500	-	130,500	-	-	-	(130,500)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)[17]	1,590,146	1,078,519	2,668,665	1,774,645	1,284,355	3,059,000	1,582,374	465,000	2,047,374	(1,011,626)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	25,823	-	25,823	50,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-
Independent Agencies	**1,258,585**	-	**1,258,585**	**1,329,700**	-	**1,329,700**	**1,422,100**	-	**1,422,100**	**92,400**
Peace Corps	356,015	-	356,015	379,000	-	379,000	380,000	-	380,000	1,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	852,728	-	852,728	898,200	-	898,200	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	101,800
Inter-American Foundation	21,361	-	21,361	22,500	-	22,500	18,100	-	18,100	(4,400)
U.S. African Development Foundation	28,481	-	28,481	30,000	-	30,000	24,000	-	24,000	(6,000)
Department of Treasury	**35,552**	**1,474**	**37,026**	**23,500**	**-**	**23,500**	**23,500**	**-**	**23,500**	**-**
International Affairs Technical Assistance	24,160	1,474	25,634	23,500	-	23,500	23,500	-	23,500	-
Debt Restructuring	11,392	-	11,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Security Assistance	**6,900,352**	**1,891,148**	**8,791,500**	**7,366,063**	**1,144,390**	**8,510,453**	**6,766,580**	**1,048,000**	**7,814,580**	**(695,873)**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)[15, 18, 21]	1,005,611	853,067	1,858,678	1,005,610	344,390	1,350,000	721,911	396,000	1,117,911	(232,089)
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	560,270	114,592	674,862	630,000	70,000	700,000	605,400	-	605,400	(94,600)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)[20, 21]	287,508	202,689	490,197	235,600	200,000	435,600	221,150	115,000	336,150	(99,450)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	100,432	-	100,432	105,573	-	105,573	107,474	-	107,474	1,901
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)[14, 16, 20]	4,946,531	720,800	5,667,331	5,389,280	530,000	5,919,280	5,110,645	537,000	5,647,645	(271,635)
Multilateral Assistance	**2,875,204**	**-**	**2,875,204**	**3,010,749**	**-**	**3,010,749**	**2,873,943**	**-**	**2,873,943**	**(136,806)**
International Organizations and Programs[13]	326,651	-	326,651	344,020	-	344,020	303,439	-	303,439	(40,581)
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	**2,548,553**	**-**	**2,548,553**	**2,666,729**	**-**	**2,666,729**	**2,570,504**	**-**	**2,570,504**	**(96,225)**
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	180,993	-	180,993	186,957	-	186,957	192,921	-	192,921	5,964
International Development Association (IDA)	1,351,018	-	1,351,018	1,355,000	-	1,355,000	1,290,600	-	1,290,600	(64,400)
African Development Bank	30,717	-	30,717	32,418	-	32,418	34,119	-	34,119	1,701
African Development Fund (AfDF)	163,449	-	163,449	176,336	-	176,336	195,000	-	195,000	18,664
Asian Development Bank	101,190	-	101,190	106,586	-	106,586	112,194	-	112,194	5,608
Asian Development Fund	94,937	-	94,937	109,854	-	109,854	115,250	-	115,250	5,396
Inter-American Development Bank	107,110	-	107,110	102,000	-	102,000	102,020	-	102,020	20
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	14,995	-	14,995	6,298	-	6,298	-	-	-	(6,298)
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,900	-	78,900	78,900
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	-	13,500	13,500
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	124,840	-	124,840	143,750	-	143,750	136,563	-	136,563	(7,187)
Clean Technology Fund	175,283	-	175,283	184,630	-	184,630	201,253	-	201,253	16,623
Strategic Climate Fund	47,374	-	47,374	49,900	-	49,900	63,184	-	63,184	13,284
International Fund for Agricultural Development	28,481	-	28,481	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	128,165	-	128,165	133,000	-	133,000	-	-	-	(133,000)
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds[19]	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	-	-	-	(50,000)
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	5,000

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	FY 2013 Enduring Actual	FY 2013 OCO Actual	FY 2013 Actual Total[1]	FY 2014 Estimate Enduring	FY 2014 Estimate OCO	FY 2014 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Request Enduring	FY 2015 Request OCO	FY 2015 Request Total	Increase / Decrease
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	**16,000**	-	**16,000**	**16,000**
Export & Investment Assistance	**(1,336,771)**	**-**	**(1,336,771)**	**(997,482)**	**-**	**(997,482)**	**(1,156,600)**	**-**	**(1,156,600)**	**(159,118)**
Export-Import Bank	(1,053,137)	-	(1,053,137)	(841,500)	-	(841,500)	(1,021,200)	-	(1,021,200)	(179,700)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(331,103)	-	(331,103)	(211,055)	-	(211,055)	(203,100)	-	(203,100)	7,955
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	47,469	-	47,469	55,073	-	55,073	67,700	-	67,700	12,627
Related International Affairs Accounts	**80,765**	**-**	**80,765**	**85,100**	**-**	**85,100**	**88,785**	**-**	**88,785**	**3,685**
International Trade Commission	78,866	-	78,866	83,000	-	83,000	86,459	-	86,459	3,459
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,899	-	1,899	2,100	-	2,100	2,326	-	2,326	226
Department of Agriculture	**1,533,859**	**-**	**1,533,859**	**1,651,126**	**-**	**1,651,126**	**1,585,126**	**-**	**1,585,126**	**(66,000)**
P.L. 480, Title II	1,359,358	-	1,359,358	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	(66,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programs	174,501	-	174,501	185,126	-	185,126	185,126	-	185,126	-
Rescissions										
Total Rescissions State Operations	**-**	**(1,109,700)**	**(1,109,700)**	**-**	**(427,296)**	**(427,296)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**427,296**
Diplomatic & Consular Programs (D&CP)	**-**	**(1,109,700)**	**(1,109,700)**	**-**	**(427,296)**	**(427,296)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**427,296**
Ongoing Operations Worldwide	-	(1,109,700)	(1,109,700)	-	(427,296)	(427,296)	-	-	-	427,296
Worldwide Security Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Rescissions Foreign Operations	**(400,000)**	**-**	**(400,000)**	**(23,000)**	**-**	**(23,000)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23,000**
Export & Investment Assistance	**(400,000)**	**-**	**(400,000)**	**(23,000)**	**-**	**(23,000)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23,000**
Export-Import Bank	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	(23,000)	-	(23,000)	-	-	-	23,000

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2013 Actual Enduring reflects the full-year continuing resolution, reduced by the 0.032% for Security Category accounts and 0.02% for Non-Security accounts, as well as sequestration. The FY 2013 Actual OCO reflects the full year Continuing Resolution reduced by sequestration.

2/ FY 2013 Actual reflects the following transfers: $450,000 transferred to Embassy Security Construction and Maintenance; $21.6 million transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations; $5.5 million transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs; $730,000 transferred to Representation Expenses; $13.4 million from Buying Power Maintenance Account; $2.1 million transferred to Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan; and $100,000 transferred from Contributions to Peacekeeping Activities to the Diplomatic and Consular Programs. The FY 2014 level reflects the following transfers: $21,800,000 transferred to Conflict Stabilization Operations; and $730,000 transferred to Representation Expenses.

3/ The FY 2013 Actual includes $450,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance.

4/ The FY 2013 Actual level includes $21.6 million transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Conflict Stabilization Operations; the FY 2014 level includes $21.8 million transferred from Diplomatic and Consular programs.

5/ The FY 2013 Actual includes $5.5 million transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.

6/ The FY 2013 Actual includes $730,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Representation Expenses; the FY 2014 level includes $730,000 transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs.

7/ The FY 2013 Actual level includes $277,000 transfer from Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Services to Repatriation Loans Program Account.

8/ The FY 2013 Actual level includes $13.4 million transferred to Diplomatic and Consular Programs from Buying Power Maintenance Account.

9/ The FY 2013 Actual includes $277,000 transferred from Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services to Repatriation Loans Program Account.

10/ The FY 2013 Actual level includes $2.1 million transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs to Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan.

11/ Authority requested to spending funding is derived from a reserve, authorized by section 4 of the International Chancery Center that consists of proceeds from past leases to foreign governments and one international organization.

12/The FY 2013 Actual level includes $100,000 transferred from Contributions to Peacekeeping Activities to the Diplomatic and Consular Programs.

13/ The FY 2013 Enduring Actual level reflects the transfer of $4.4 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

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	FY 2013 Enduring Actual	FY 2013 OCO Actual	FY 2013 Actual Total[1]	FY 2014 Estimate Enduring	FY 2014 Estimate OCO	FY 2014 Estimate Total	FY 2015 Request Enduring	FY 2015 Request OCO	FY 2015 Request Total	Increase / Decrease

14/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $15 million from the Foreign Military Financing account to the Transition Initiatives account.

15/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $15 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Complex Crises Fund account.

16/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $223.667 million from the Foreign Military Financing account to the Economic Support Fund account.

17/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $35.5 million from the Migration and Refugee Assistance account to the Economic Support Fund account.

18/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $25.78 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund account.

19/ FY 2014 Estimate levels include an anticipated transfer of $50 million from the Economic Support Fund account to the Multilateral Development Banks in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

20/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $87.14 million from the Foreign Military Financing account to the Peacekeeping Operations account.

21/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $38.62 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Peacekeeping Operations 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 international posture of the United States.

The Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) draws on expertise from across the federal government to design and implement 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 risks that can result from extreme weather and climate events. 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. Through the GCCI, the United States is leading on a high-profile international issue of great importance to emerging economies and developing countries worldwide. Meeting the U.S. government's 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 from the December 2011 Durban climate negotiations to seek an agreement for emission reductions from all countries, developed and developing.

A Whole-of-Government Approach

The FY 2015 GCCI request is $839.0 million, of which $348.5 million will be programmed through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), $157.8 million through the Department of State, and $332.7 million through the Department of the Treasury. Programs will promote policies and support mechanisms that leverage public and private sector funds for climate-friendly investments. In addition to mobilizing other public and private sector investment, programming will support monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems for measuring greenhouse gas emissions, systems that are vital for countries to have the capacity to set credible emissions targets and report on them as part of an international agreement on emissions reductions. 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 mitigation and adaptation. The initiative is organized around three pillars, Clean Energy, Sustainable Landscapes, and Adaptation:

> Promoting Clean Energy: Programs 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): Programs reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land use and support economic development through improved land use and natural resource management. Activities will sequester or reduce emissions in forests as well as in non-forested landscapes such as peatlands, wetlands, abandoned and degraded lands, grasslands, and agricultural lands.

Building Resilience to Climate Change (Adaptation): Programs build resilience in key sectors like agriculture, clean water and sanitation, natural resources management, infrastructure, disaster preparedness, and human health, thus helping to ensure that climate-vulnerable countries can cope with increasing climate and weather-related risks.

In addition to the USAID and Department of State requests, outlined in more detail below, the Department of Treasury's request includes $332.7 million in proposed GCCI funding. The Department of Treasury requests funding for the Climate Investment Funds, including $201.3 million for the Clean Technology Fund, which focuses on clean energy investments, and $63.2 million for the Strategic Climate Fund, which has sub-funds that focus on clean energy, adaptation, and forests. Each of these funds targets a small group of priority countries to leverage maximum impact and donor resources. The Department of Treasury's request also includes approximately $136.6 million for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), of which 50 percent, or approximately $68.3 million, supports the GCCI's 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 and builds the global commitment needed to accompany policy and regulatory advances. For example, 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 $7 from other donors, and every dollar of Least Developed Countries Fund adaptation funding leverages approximately $9 from other donors.

USAID and Department of State Request

In FY 2015, 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 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	**460,324**	*****	**506,250**
Adaptation	186,154	*	193,300
Clean Energy	140,668	*	189,450
Sustainable Landscapes	133,502	*	123,500

Request by Pillar and Account (State/USAID)

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	**506,250**	**316,900**	**152,150**	**37,200**
Adaptation	193,300	132,500	54,500	6,300

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Request	DA	ESF	IO&P
Clean Energy	189,450	90,500	68,050	30,900
Sustainable Landscapes	123,500	93,900	29,600	-

USAID

USAID requests $348.5 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. In accordance with USAID's Climate Change and Development Strategy, USAID pursues three priorities: 1) accelerate the transition to low emissions development by supporting country-developed LEDS and other 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 climate change in USAID programming, learning, policy dialogues, and operations.

Department of State

The Department of State requests $157.8 million for climate change programming through the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, and the Bureau of International Organization 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 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.

Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS)

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 draws on technical expertise from the Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency, 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, forestry, and other sectors. EC-LEDS 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 2013, establishing work programs with more than 20 countries to build capacity for low-emission development. In 2015, 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 agriculture, forestry, and other sectors that require pro-active, sustainable landscape management to both curb GHG emissions growth and grow local economies. U.S. assistance will help countries achieve significant and tangible improvements in the implementation of low emission development strategies. These improvements include the adoption of climate-friendly laws and policies, establishment of national or sector emissions baselines, increases in clean energy generation, and establishment of forest management

and forest carbon agreements that reward good stewardship. U.S. assistance will help countries prepare their contributions to a global climate change agreement.

Request by GCCI Pillars (USAID/Department of State)

Adaptation

The FY 2015 request includes $193.3 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 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports that the warming of the climate system is unequivocal. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, sea level has risen, and the concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased. Each of the last three decades has been successively warmer than any earlier decade since 1850. Climate change makes extreme weather events more likely and more dangerous in many areas around the world. The impacts of extreme weather events such as drought, floods, and storms aggravate problems such as poverty, social tensions, and environmental degradation. The number of heat waves, droughts, and major storms in some regions is expected to increase, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Extreme weather is taking a toll in terms of people and property impacted. In 2013 alone, devastating Typhoon Haiyan killed nearly 6,000 people and displaced more than 3.6 million in the Philippines, flooding in Thailand affected more than 3.5 million people, monsoon rainfall and storms in Southeast Asia caused billions of dollars of damage, and harvests in Namibia were 42 percent less than in 2012 due to a drought in southern Africa. While it is impossible to attribute individual events to climate change, these disasters are consistent with projected climate change trends. 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 adaptation assistance can increase the resilience of developing countries to these threats, benefiting both developing countries and the United States. Helping countries manage climate and weather-related risks prevents loss of life and reduces the need for post-disaster assistance. The World Bank estimates that every dollar spent on disaster preparedness saves seven dollars in disaster response. Additionally, assisting countries to build back better after disasters can reduce the need for future emergency assistance. Building resilience is a critical investment.

USAID Adaptation Programs

USAID Adaptation programs ($139.0 million) will help the countries that are most vulnerable to climate change address the needs of sectors most affected by a changing climate, including infrastructure, agriculture, urban planning, natural resource management, and tourism. This work contributes not only to the Global Climate Change Initiative but also to USAID's Resilience Agenda.

USAID prioritizes work with countries most exposed to the physical impacts of climate change and countries that for economic or other reasons are less able to cope with the physical impacts of climate change. USAID adaptation assistance is focused 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 and build on ongoing national adaptation planning processes. USAID's investments in science, governance, and action are helping countries develop despite the impacts of climate change. USAID will focus on three adaptation goals, as described below.

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. For example, USAID supports the generation of policy-oriented, scientific data on glacier melt in the Andes, and promotes its use by water management authorities and local policymakers to help ensure that reservoir management practices, land use plans, disaster plans, private sector water investments, and public policies incorporate the latest information about projected water availability. USAID also works with meteorological agencies and agricultural extension services in many countries, including Mali, Jamaica, and Uganda, to preserve historical weather data in digital formats or otherwise improve management of and access to data that can inform trend analysis and weather forecasts. With FY 2015 funding, this work will expand to additional countries.

Through USAID's partnership with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) on SERVIR, a network of regional centers in Central America, East and Southern Africa, and the Himalayas that integrate satellite data, ground-based observations, and forecasts, stakeholders receive information about climate-related hazards. For example, a new automated tool is monitoring frost using satellite data on a daily basis. It is alerting agricultural communities in Kenya to potential damage to tea and cereal crops. Insurance companies are interested in using the tool to expand their crop insurance products to add frost insurance, a beneficial development given that frost damages are currently an unpaid loss. In 2014, a fourth regional center will be added in the Lower Mekong region, and with FY 2015 funds, SERVIR will expand to West Africa and develop a half dozen additional decision support tools for resilient agriculture, coastal management, and land use.

Establish effective governance systems. USAID is working 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 to factor climate vulnerabilities and resilience into development planning, as well as national and community-based disaster management and risk reduction plans, implement effective adaptation strategies, and exchange lessons learned among officials and private citizens grappling with climate change. For example, USAID is helping some of the poorest and most underdeveloped provinces in eastern Indonesia to establish and train community-level disaster management agencies and to increase communities' capacity to address climate change impacts, including budgeting for disaster risk reduction and other adaptation measures. In the Dominican Republic, USAID is fostering an alliance involving the Arroyo Barril municipality, the tourism industry, and local communities to protect the Dominican Republic's coasts from beach erosion in Samana Bay. Tangible evidence of progress includes a newly established nursery for native coastal plants, which are being used to restore mangroves. USAID has begun working through the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) with 11 West African countries to incorporate climate change adaptation into their national development planning processes. With FY 2015 funds, USAID will engage at least four ECOWAS country governments at the national level with adaptation governance work.

Identify and take actions that increase climate resilience. USAID is working with partner countries to reduce climate vulnerability. For example, in the Dominican Republic, Senegal, and Ethiopia, USAID is working with global and local insurance companies to develop index insurance products that will enable smallholder farmers to recover more quickly if droughts harm their livestock or crops. Index insurance eliminates the need for insurance adjusters to verify actual damages in the field, thus lowering its cost. Often, such new index insurance products build on successes with national meteorological services to make reliable weather data available. USAID is also building resilience, reducing vulnerability, and preparing for climate-related disasters by integrating climate change considerations across its development portfolio. Through its Resilience Agenda, USAID's climate change adaptation assistance will target food security, water resources, and disaster risk reduction programs. USAID's Resilience Agenda, which also addresses non-climate threats to communities' well-being, works to reduce the need

for humanitarian assistance in the face of recurrent shocks. In regions vulnerable to climate change, such as the Sahel in Western Africa, Nepal, and the Philippines, climate change adaptation approaches will be integrated into a broader development effort that will help local communities avoid economic losses due to increased variability and climate extremes as well as slower-onset climatic shifts. For example, with FY 2015 funds, an integrated program in targeted zones of Niger and Burkina Faso will reach 1.9 million people, helping families and communities get ahead of the next shock and stay firmly on the path to development.

Department of State Adaptation Programs

Department of State Adaptation programming ($54.3 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 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 2015 request includes $189.5 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.

Clean Energy programs address one of the major development challenges of the 21st century, which is managing global energy resources in ways that support sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction; promote secure, diversified, and cost-effective energy supplies; and address the threat of climate change. This challenge requires a global transition to a sustainable, clean energy economy. Much of the investment for this transition will occur in developing countries where energy infrastructure investment for the next 25 years is expected to exceed $20 trillion. This presents an enormous opportunity to work with developing country partners to develop and deploy cleaner energy technology alternatives that will support their development goals and reduce greenhouse gas emissions for decades to come. Technical assistance activities will complement the multilateral investments focused on large infrastructure activities managed by the Department of Treasury as well as projects within the Millennium Challenge Corporation and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation portfolios.

USAID Clean Energy Programs
USAID Clean Energy programs ($109.0 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. Programs will support improvements in efficiency of buildings, appliances, smarter grids, 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 or renewable energy potential, that are making progress in implementing key reforms necessary for private sector investment in clean energy systems. USAID also is working with countries that demonstrate regional leadership on clean energy issues and are committed to participate in LEDS work with the United States. Both bilateral and centrally managed USAID Clean Energy programming will support the EC-LEDS program. A priority in FY 2015 will be to integrate EC-LEDS policy assistance in targeted Power Africa countries to enhance the impact and sustainability of Power Africa transactions.

USAID Clean Energy programs supports a range of activities, including assisting with analyzing and prioritizing options for reducing emissions while increasing the reach and reliability of a country's energy system, developing policies and practices that create incentives for energy efficiency and clean energy development, and mobilizing private sector investment. For example, USAID assisted the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission in conducting a power distribution load analysis and a demand-side management program for major distribution utilities, which will reduce system costs and improve reliability of energy services. USAID has assisted Mexico's Energy Secretariat with recently published guidelines for a renewable energy auctions process, including a methodology for determining payment by suppliers to generators of renewable energy, thus laying the groundwork for the country's first solar auction for small energy producers. With FY 2015 funds, USAID will provide expert advice on regulations and other steps needed to fully implement Mexico's General Law on Climate Change, which targets a 35 percent renewable energy penetration rate and 50 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. In India, the third largest global emitter of greenhouse gas, USAID will help Indian public and private sector actors address the systemic barriers of integrating renewable energy into the Indian power grid, a fundamental step to the country reaching its goal of bringing 30 GW of renewable energy into its grid by 2017.

Regional programs will work to achieve integration of renewable energy into and improved efficiency of regional power grids. For example, programs worked with transmission operators from Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Turkey to adopt European standard practices for calculating net transfer capacities for cross-border electricity connections and adopt procedures critical to transparent and effective cross-border trade of clean, renewable electricity. In Southern Africa, USAID supported regulatory reform to help the Regional Energy Regulators Association harmonize policy and regulation within the region, a precondition for maximizing investment across the Southern African Development Community. U.S. assistance to South Africa in developing a renewables target led to two initial auctions in 2012 and 2013, when 17 energy companies bid on the opportunity to supply 1,471 MW of solar, wind, biomass, and landfill gas power to the country's grid, representing a potential investment of $6 billion USD.

Department of State Clean Energy Programs
Department of State Clean Energy work ($80.5 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 strategies. 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. Funding will support efforts to unlock low-carbon energy transformation in developing countries and to enhance coordination and cooperation among countries, including bilateral efforts with China and India

(the world's first and third largest GHG emitters) and international programs to advance low-carbon growth. On short-lived climate pollutants, funds will continue to support the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, a plurilateral initiative attracting significant international support that is 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 will continue to support the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund, which remains an important and extremely effective mechanism for large-scale reductions of the world's most potent greenhouse gases. Funding for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 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 Global Environment Facility, part of which supports clean energy investments.

Sustainable Landscapes

The FY 2015 request includes $123.5 million for Sustainable Landscape programs. Sustainable Landscapes programs reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the land use sector and improve economic development through better land use and natural resource management decisions. These programs work to change economic signals and regulations currently driving deforestation and other land use changes that lead to higher greenhouse gas emissions. Deforestation and degradation of other landscapes result in significant costs to economic activities and assets that depend on healthy ecosystems.

Combined, deforestation, other changes in land use, and agriculture represent the second largest source of greenhouse gas emissions from human activity and account for well over 50 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in many developing countries. Targeting these emissions, including through interventions that foster better land use planning and enforcement, reduce incentives for land conversion, restore productivity of degraded lands, and improve management of 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 and land use change: 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. They also work to reduce emissions from agriculture, productive forests, and other landscapes. They seek to engage a wide range of stakeholders – governments, the private sector, indigenous peoples local communities, and civil society – in transforming how land is valued and used. Sustainable Landscapes programming contributes to other development goals such as economic growth, food security, good governance, and health, and produces the benefits of cleaner air, cleaner water, and increased water availability.

USAID Sustainable Landscapes Programs

USAID Sustainable Landscapes programs ($100.5 million) will focus on reducing emissions from deforestation and other land use, limiting the drivers of deforestation, and increasing carbon sequestration, while also increasing economic development, particularly in rural areas. Areas of focus include the EC-LEDS program, including developing forest carbon measurement and monitoring systems, improving greenhouse gas inventories, and improving land use planning that reduces deforestation while also ensuring the rights and engagement of local and indigenous communities. Investments will target a small

number of countries and regions with high priority forest landscapes, such as the Amazon and Congo Basin, and EC-LEDS partner countries, which have high potential for reducing emissions from agriculture and other land use.

In FY 2015, this work will be complemented by the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) 2020, a major U.S. public-private partnership led by the United States, civil society organizations, other national governments, and the Consumer Goods Forum, which represents more than 400 global manufacturers and retailers and over $3.0 trillion in market value. The TFA 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, pulp and paper. An early investment in TFA 2020 by USAID is funding– and publicizing – Global Forest Watch, a monitoring tool that combines satellite imagery with mobile and crowd-sourcing capability to provide detailed, near-real time information on tropical forests so that users, including policy makers and commodity company executives, can identify where and how fast deforestation is happening. With FY 2015 funds, USAID will embark on regionally focused public-private partnerships with willing government, civil society, and private sector partners.

USAID helps countries access the best knowledge, technology, and policy advice to improve landscape management so that conservation efforts result in a net increase in conserved lands and avoided emissions. Programs also provide tools and information for people who depend directly on forests and land to help them make good resource management decisions that generate income, protect biodiversity, and curb greenhouse gas emissions. For example, through the interagency SilvaCarbon program, co-financed by USAID and the Department of State, countries such as Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, Peru, and Vietnam improved national systems to measure and monitor forests and other terrestrial carbon and improved forest inventories. In Colombia, the Ministry of Environment adopted cutting-edge technologies using LIDAR and RADAR imagery for its carbon inventories. It also has been committing its own resources to implement a national greenhouse gas inventory to identify where its biggest sources of carbon emissions are. With FY 2015 funds, USAID's Sustainable Landscapes program will focus on helping key partner countries build on improved information systems and planning processes for reducing deforestation and move into concrete actions, such as implementing policies that create strong incentives for stewardship and investment. USAID will monitor the amount of public and private financing its assistance leverages to improve rural development while reducing deforestation and achieve measureable emission reductions.

An important component of USAID's Sustainable Landscapes program is demonstrating the potential of payments for environmental services such as through Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) at the national and community level. For example, in Colombia, USAID is helping to develop 14 REDD+ projects covering nearly one million hectares in the degraded forests of Colombia's Pacific coast as part of the country's comprehensive REDD+ strategy. USAID has also assisted the Government of Bangladesh to 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. In 2013, USAID estimates its assistance with Sundarbans improved management of 700,000 hectares and sequestered 300,000 metric tons of CO2. USAID estimates that such field-based projects helped to avoid emissions or sequester more than 127 million tons of GHG emissions in 2013 by preventing deforestation and improving land management, equivalent to eliminating emissions from the energy use of 6.4 million homes for one year.

Department of State Sustainable Landscapes Programs

Department of State Sustainable Landscapes programming ($23.1 million) will support developing countries' mitigation efforts in the land sector, including REDD+, by continuing to work on multilateral and bilateral initiatives to address the drivers of deforestation, including agriculture, and generate additional capacity in developing countries to fully implement strategies that reduce emissions from deforestation, agriculture, 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 Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes, or to one of the other forest carbon funds managed by the World Bank, such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. 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 Global Environment Facility, part of which supports sustainable landscape activities, and the Forest Investment Program under the Strategic Climate Fund. The Global Environment Facility funds sustainable landscape projects that reduce deforestation and associated GHG emissions. The Forest Investment Program 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.

FY 2015 Global Climate Change Request

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	Adaptation	Clean Energy	Sustainable Landscapes
TOTAL	506,250	193,300	189,450	123,500
Development Assistance	316,900	132,500	90,500	93,900
Africa	88,100	41,500	27,200	19,400
Ethiopia	7,000	3,000	4,000	-
Ghana	3,000	-	3,000	-
Kenya	4,000	2,000	2,000	-
Malawi	8,000	3,000	-	5,000
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	3,000	3,000	-	-
South Africa	3,000	-	3,000	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-
Zambia	5,000	-	-	5,000
USAID Africa Regional	9,700	2,500	6,200	1,000
USAID Central Africa Regional	6,400	-	-	6,400
USAID East Africa Regional	8,500	4,000	4,500	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	5,000	3,000	2,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	7,500	3,000	2,500	2,000
East Asia and Pacific	75,300	31,500	17,300	26,500
Cambodia	9,000	4,000	-	5,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	Adaptation	Clean Energy	Sustainable Landscapes
Indonesia	14,000	3,000	3,000	8,000
Philippines	21,500	12,500	5,000	4,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-	-
Vietnam	10,000	4,000	2,500	3,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	18,800	6,000	6,800	6,000
South and Central Asia	30,500	9,000	13,500	8,000
Bangladesh	13,500	5,000	4,500	4,000
India	15,000	2,000	9,000	4,000
Maldives	2,000	2,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	60,500	25,500	12,000	23,000
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-	-
Guatemala	8,500	3,000	-	5,500
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-
Jamaica	5,500	3,000	2,500	-
Mexico	12,500	-	6,000	6,500
Peru	10,000	3,000	-	7,000
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	5,500	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	8,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,500	2,000	500	-
USAID South America Regional	2,000	-	-	2,000
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	6,000	6,000	-	-
DCHA/PPM	6,000	6,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	54,500	17,000	20,500	17,000
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment	54,500	17,000	20,500	17,000
Economic Support Fund	152,150	54,500	68,050	29,600
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	7,000	4,500	2,500	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	2,500	-
Nepal	4,500	4,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere	12,050	2,000	3,500	6,550

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	Adaptation	Clean Energy	Sustainable Landscapes
Colombia	12,050	2,000	3,500	6,550
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	120,600	48,000	49,550	23,050
OES/CC Climate Change	120,600	48,000	49,550	23,050
International Organizations and Programs	37,200	6,300	30,900	-
International Organizations	37,200	6,300	30,900	-
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	11,700	6,300	5,400	-
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	-	25,500	-

Global Health Initiative

Overview

The U.S. 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 – 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. The response to global health problems, however, is a shared responsibility that cannot be met by one nation alone. The United States continues to 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. It does this through smart, sustainable health investments that target the symptoms of and pathways out of poverty and provide valuable assistance for American partners to deliver services effectively. 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 is intended to achieve a unified approach to sustained impact of health programs, including by forging deep partnerships and shared responsibility for improved health across the globe through U.S. diplomatic efforts.

GHI maximizes the health impact of every dollar invested through a strategic focus on ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from 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. For GHI programs administered by the Department of State and USAID, $8.1 billion is requested in the Global Health Programs (GHP) account.

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual *	FY 2014 Estimate **	FY 2015 Request
GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS (GHP)	**8,065,888**	**8,439,450**	**8,050,000**
Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths	**1,927,825**	*	**2,022,500**
Malaria	656,378	*	674,000
Maternal & Child Health	627,317	*	695,000
Family Planning / Reproductive Health	532,356	*	538,000
Nutrition	95,127	*	101,000
Social Services (Vulnerable Children)	16,647	*	14,500
Creating an AIDS-free Generation	**5,772,774**	*	**5,700,000**
HIV/AIDS	5,772,774	*	5,700,000
Of which, Global Fund	*1,569,045*	*	*1,350,000*
Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases	**365,289**	*	**327,500**
Tuberculosis	224,500	*	191,000
Pandemic Influenza / Other Emerging Threats	55,174	*	50,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases	85,615	*	86,500

* FY 2013 Actual includes $4.4 million transferred from the International Organizations and Programs account.

** FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding level for FY 2014 at the Account level. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

The Vision

The paramount objective of GHI is to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from 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.

Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths:

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 46 percent from 1990 to 2012, and maternal deaths decreased by 47 percent from 1990 to 2010. While these declines in global mortality are impressive, recent estimates indicate that each year more than 287,000 women still die from complications during pregnancy or childbirth, and there are still 6.6 million deaths of children under five years of age annually – 43 percent of which are in the first month of life. Approximately three-quarters of these child and maternal deaths are preventable with currently available interventions.

The U.S. government continues to lead the charge in renewing the global effort to end preventable child and maternal deaths. Together with country partners, international organizations and non-governmental organizations from around the globe, the United States is working towards targets that will truly represent an end to preventable child deaths – with all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births and fewer than 50 maternal deaths per 10,000 live births by 2035. Achieving these goals will save an additional 5 million children's lives each year and decrease by 75 percent the number of women who die from complications during pregnancy on an annual basis.

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

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. Under this Administration, unprecedented progress has been made in the fight against AIDS.

Scientific advances and their successful program implementation have brought the world to a point where it is possible to envision HIV epidemic control. Strong U.S. leadership, along with a heightened commitment by other partners, landmark scientific advances, and success in implementing effective programs has put the world on a path to an AIDS-free generation. In sub-Saharan Africa, where the epidemic has hit the hardest, new HIV infections are down by nearly 40 percent since 2001, and AIDS-related mortality has declined by nearly one-third since 2005. This remarkable progress is due, in large part, to the unique efforts of and partnership between PEPFAR, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the "Global Fund"), and host country governments. 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.

PEPFAR continues to focus efforts on the long-term goals of saving lives, making smart investments, fostering shared responsibility, and driving results with science. PEPFAR's strategy comprises a core set

of interventions that, particularly when pursued in concert and with partners, provide the potential to end the epidemic: expanding prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programs; 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, addressing co-infection of HIV and tuberculosis, and curbing malaria.

Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases:
While the GHI emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. government can make a marked difference – ending preventable child and maternal deaths and creating an AIDS-free generation – U.S. government efforts also will continue to combat other infectious diseases that threaten the lives of millions of people each year including tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and pandemic influenza.

Key Results:

- By September 30, 2013, PEPFAR exceeded President Obama's 2011 World AIDS Day goal of putting 6 million people on treatment by directly supporting lifesaving treatment for 6.7 million men, women, and children worldwide. This is an almost four-fold increase since the start of this Administration, and an increase from 1.7 million persons on treatment in 2008.
- In FY 2013, PEPFAR provided care and support for a total of 17 million people, including more than 5 million orphans and vulnerable children.
- HIV testing and counseling is the starting point for strong HIV care and treatment programs as well as PMTCT programs. In 2013, PEPFAR supported HIV counseling and testing for more than 57.7 million people, of whom more than 12.8 million were pregnant women, contributing to 95 percent of these babies being born HIV-free (including 240,000 that would otherwise have been infected).
- Since 2006, all of the original 15 PMI focus countries have had reductions in childhood mortality rates, ranging from 16 to 50 percent. In FY 2013, PMI protected 45 million people with a prevention measure (insecticide-treated nets and/or indoor residual spraying) and distributed more than 52 million treatments of life-saving drugs to targeted populations.
- In FY 2013, USAID's nutrition programs reached more than 12.5 million children, and partnerships with other donors benefited an additional 5 million children.
- Rates of modern contraceptive use have increased from approximately 10 percent in 1990 to more than 30 percent in 2013 in the 27 countries receiving family planning and reproductive health assistance from USAID. In FY 2013, USAID provided more than 35 million couple years of protection through its programs.

FY 2015 Global Health Programs (GHP) Request
The GHP account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and USAID. The FY 2015 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.

Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths
The FY 2015 request provides over $2.0 billion in pursuit of this goal. In addition to this request, the Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, if enacted, will provide additional funding

to expand programs supporting maternal and child survival to further catalyze the global momentum towards ending preventable maternal and child deaths.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH): The FY 2015 request includes $695.0 million to support programs that work with country and global partners to increase the widespread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery systems to help ensure the long-term sustainability of these programs. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries.

Funding will support a limited set of high-impact interventions that will accelerate the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality, including the introduction and scale-up of new child vaccines. For FY 2015, $200.0 million is requested within MCH for the GAVI Alliance to 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 partnership "Helping Babies Breathe and Survive and Thrive," the key causes of neonatal mortality, such as birth asphyxia, will receive increased attention. Under the "Saving Mothers, Giving Life" initiative, 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 vital first 48 hours postpartum, when most deaths from childbirth occur. 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: U.S. assistance of $674.0 million will continue to support the comprehensive strategy of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. According to the World Health Organization's World Malaria Report 2013, the estimated number of malaria deaths in the Africa region has decreased by 54 percent among children under five years of age from 2000 to 2012. The estimated number of malaria cases in all age groups in Africa has dropped from 174 million cases in 2000 to 165 million in 2012. Deaths from malaria in Africa have also decreased in all age groups, from 802,000 in 2000 to 562,000 in 2012. PMI has played a significant role in these reductions. In FY 2013 alone, PMI distributed more than 27 million rapid diagnostic tests and 52 million life-saving anti-malarial treatments and protected 45 million people against malaria with insecticide-treated nets or indoor residual spraying.

In PMI-supported countries, there is evidence of positive impacts on malaria-related illness and death. In all 15 of the original PMI countries (Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia) rates of all-cause mortality rates among children under five have declined – with drops ranging from 16 percent (in Malawi) to 50 percent (in Rwanda).

While a variety of factors are influencing these mortality declines, malaria prevention and control efforts are playing a major role in these reductions. Ninety percent of all malaria deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa, and the vast majority of these deaths are among children under five. USAID, through PMI, 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 and pilot new proven malaria control strategies as they become available. Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, anti-malarial drugs, new insecticides, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health: FY 2015 funding of $538.0 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 2012 and 2013, 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 suffer from undernutrition. Undernutrition contributes to 45 percent of child deaths and leads to irreversible losses to children's cognitive development, resulting in lower educational attainment and lower wages. Since 2008, 53 million infants, children, and women have been provided core nutrition interventions. In FY 2015, $101.0 million in 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: The FY 2015 request of $14.5 million includes funding for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF), which 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. In addition to DCOF, the request also provides funding to implement the Action Plan for Children on Adversity, which is the first-ever whole-of-government strategic guidance on international assistance for children in adversity. Children in adversity include those affected by HIV/AIDS, in disasters, or who are orphans, trafficked, exploited for child labor, recruited as soldiers, neglected, or in other vulnerable conditions. This effort builds on the success of the Child Survival Call to Action, enhancing it by integrating models of assistance and measuring results to help ensure that children ages 0-18 not only survive, but also thrive.

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 $5.7 billion ($5.4 billion GHP-State and $330.0 million GHP-USAID) for country-based HIV/AIDS activities; technical support, strategic information, and evaluation support for international partners; and oversight and management. PEPFAR is a broad interagency effort that involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor as well as local and international non-governmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment and Other Health Systems Programs ($3.9 billion, 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 in high burden countries and among key populations together with prioritization of combination activities based on sound scientific evidence that can have the maximum impact on reducing the rate of new infections and save more lives. Antiretroviral treatment (ART) as prevention, voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC), condom distribution, and PMTCT – including the option of continuous ART for HIV-positive pregnant women regardless of the degree of disease progression – will continue to be instrumental in further turning the trajectory of the global AIDS epidemic. 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 2015 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 and poorly functioning supply chain systems. PEPFAR's investments in HSS are intended to develop the infrastructure, systems, and country capacity needed to achieve an AIDS-free generation, as well as to benefit the health of the population for years to come. Investments in HSS also form the basis of a strong heath care delivery system – the backbone of sustainability and an investment in country ownership.

- PEPFAR continues to move beyond an emergency response, expanding efforts in ways that are sustainable and focused on integrated health delivery programs. This approach promotes deeper strategic engagement with host governments to strengthen country-owned systems and workforces that are structured to support long term HIV/AIDS programs. In FY 2015, this country ownership framework focused on sustainability will continue to be an important part of country plans and the strategies for engaging with host governments and civil society, encouraging them to bring complementary resources to the table.

- U.S. assistance of $236.0 million in GHP-USAID will contribute 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. 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 HSS, 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 ($1.5 billion, including $1.4 billion in GHP-State and $94.0 million in GHP-USAID):

- PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs. A total of $1.4 billion is requested in the GHP-State account to support a $45.0 million contribution to UNAIDS and a $1.35 billion contribution to the Global Fund, supporting President Obama's pledge to provide $1 for every $2 pledged by other donors to the Global Fund.

- In addition to this request for the Global Fund, the Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, if enacted, will provide $300.0 million to encourage even more ambitious pledges from other donors.

- GHP-USAID funds of $94.0 million is requested in GHP-USAID to support the Commodity Fund, which is used to procure condoms, HIV vaccine development through the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), and major research with worldwide impact, including microbicides research activities.

Oversight and Management: GHP-State funding of $135.0 million will support costs incurred by multiple U.S. government agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

Technical Support, Strategic Information, and Evaluation: GHP-State funding in the amount of $80.0 million will support 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 endeavor, 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 Infectious Diseases

Tuberculosis (TB): The FY 2015 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, 1.3 million people die annually from TB, and there are 8.6 million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are approximately 630,000 cases of multi-drug resistant TB (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-TB and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures. USAID collaborates with PEPFAR, other

U.S. government agencies, and the Global Fund to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs): More than one 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 will focus the majority of the requested $86.5 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 helminths. USAID programs will use an agency-tested and 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. Through USAID partnerships with pharmaceutical companies, the vast majority of drugs are donated, valued at close to one billion dollars 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: The FY 2015 request of $50.0 million will support 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 reemerging 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 outcomes and objectives envisaged in GHI. The FY 2015 requests for GHP funding are further described in the respective country and program narratives elsewhere in the Congressional Budget Justification and Annexes.

Global Health Initiative - FY 2015 Request

By Strategic Framework

$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Pandemic Influenza	Vulnerable Children
TOTAL	8,050,000	5,700,000	674,000	695,000	538,000	101,000	191,000	86,500	50,000	14,500
Africa	4,783,956	3,420,596	591,500	303,860	329,200	62,300	76,500	-	-	-
Angola	51,599	17,299	29,000	1,300	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,500	-	17,000	3,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	57,804	57,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	32,860	18,860	9,000	2,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	35,675	35,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	138,405	138,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	187,175	69,175	48,000	34,000	22,000	2,000	12,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	284,413	147,213	44,000	39,000	33,700	8,500	12,000	-	-	-
Ghana	68,297	12,297	28,000	8,000	13,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Guinea	17,500	-	12,000	2,500	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	453,080	371,680	35,000	12,000	27,400	3,000	4,000	-	-	-
Lesotho	33,688	33,688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	33,500	3,500	12,000	11,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	49,000	-	26,000	9,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	140,388	83,488	24,000	14,500	12,700	4,200	1,500	-	-	-
Mali	58,350	4,500	25,000	13,650	11,000	4,200	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	342,101	274,001	29,000	16,000	13,000	5,100	5,000	-	-	-
Namibia	43,513	43,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	630,152	456,652	75,000	48,000	37,000	2,000	11,500	-	-	-
Rwanda	122,559	78,559	18,000	10,000	13,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	57,535	4,535	24,000	8,500	16,000	4,500	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	419,550	409,550	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
South Sudan	47,300	13,800	6,000	18,000	8,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,313	43,313	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	470,716	372,381	46,000	13,135	28,000	7,200	4,000	-	-	-
Uganda	408,376	320,176	34,000	13,000	29,000	7,200	5,000	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2015 Request

By Strategic Framework

$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Pandemic Influenza	Vulnerable Children
Zambia	361,157	304,282	24,000	12,275	13,000	3,600	4,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	118,750	93,750	15,000	3,000	2,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	13,500	-	2,500	8,000	2,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	8,600	3,600	-	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,300	-	-	1,500	-	800	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	14,400	3,000	-	1,000	10,400	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	214,077	108,877	15,500	31,500	26,000	1,500	30,700	-	-	-
Burma	24,500	10,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	-	1,500	-	-	-
Cambodia	35,622	14,122	4,500	5,500	5,000	1,500	5,000	-	-	-
China	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	40,000	8,000	-	20,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,200	6,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	31,200	-	-	2,000	18,000	-	11,200	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	58,142	58,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	14,913	10,913	3,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	29,515	24,515	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Ukraine	28,515	24,515	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Near East	9,500	-	-	6,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	9,500	-	-	6,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	206,394	42,494	-	60,500	57,900	15,000	30,500	-	-	-
Bangladesh	78,200	-	-	30,000	29,000	7,200	12,000	-	-	-
India	62,000	26,000	-	14,000	14,000	-	8,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	3,750	-	-	-
Nepal	40,200	3,000	-	15,500	14,900	6,800	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	5,750	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	3,750	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	13,494	13,494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	232,985	188,535	3,500	18,750	16,500	5,700	-	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2015 Request

By Strategic Framework

$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Pandemic Influenza	Vulnerable Children
Brazil	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	14,113	14,113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	13,000	-	-	3,000	6,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Guyana	6,636	6,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	149,213	124,013	-	14,000	9,000	2,200	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	22,281	22,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	20,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,750	-	-	1,750	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	3,500	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	3,250	-	-	2,250	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
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	373,244	95,204	63,500	69,140	99,100	14,500	31,800	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	453,345	94,045	-	200,000	2,800	2,000	16,500	86,500	50,000	1,500
Children in Adversity	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GAVI Alliance (GAVI)	200,000	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
International 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)	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500	-	-
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-
TB Drug Facility	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	-	-	-
MDR Financing	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
New Partners Fund	2,800	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-	-	-

Global Health Initiative - FY 2015 Request

By Strategic Framework

$ in thousands	Total	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Tuberculosis	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Pandemic Influenza	Vulnerable Children
LAB - Global Development Lab	5,000	-	-	3,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Innovation Center (DI)	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,725,734	1,725,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Funding for Country Programs	115,565	115,565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	1,395,000	1,395,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oversight/Management	135,169	135,169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Feed the Future
The Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Feed the Future initiative is the United States' contribution to a collaborative global effort that supports country-owned processes and plans for improving food security. With a focus on smallholder farmers, especially women, Feed the Future supports programs to spur economic growth through agricultural development and reduce stunting in 19 focus countries and nine aligned countries. Feed the Future also works to address the root causes of food insecurity and increase the resilience of vulnerable populations to shocks, particularly in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel. These efforts are complemented by the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition. Launched at the 2012 G-8 Summit held at Camp David, the New Alliance is a commitment by G-8 nations, African partner countries, and private sector partners to lift 50 million people out of poverty over ten years through inclusive and sustained agricultural growth.

The FY 2015 request for Feed the Future will continue to fund this Presidential initiative, including the New Alliance. These efforts are in addition to the Administration's commitment to emergency humanitarian assistance that alleviates the immediate impacts of hunger and malnutrition.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF	GHP
TOTAL STATE/USAID (Not Including Nutrition)	**1,000,600**	**924,000**	**76,600**	***[101,000]***
Agriculture & Rural Development: Focus Countries & Programs	935,800	897,500	38,300	
Other Agriculture Programs	64,800	26,500	38,300	
*[Nutrition]*1/	*[101,000]*			*[101,000]*
TOTAL TREASURY				
TOTAL USG	**1,000,600**			

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

Performance Goal:

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 Feed the Future focus countries. The overall goal of the Initiative is to reduce the prevalence of poverty and stunted children under the age of five by 20 percent in the geographical areas targeted for investment

Development Assistance (DA)

Focus Countries

The request includes $479 million DA for Feed the Future focus countries, representing 48 percent of the total Feed the Future request. Feed the Future focus countries were identified based on: the 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. Seven Feed the Future countries are part of the New Alliance and have designed cooperation frameworks in partnership with G-8 countries, the private sector, and African partners: Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tanzania.

Bangladesh: During FY 2013, a reported 3.35 million smallholder farmers utilized improved agronomic technologies that make more efficient use of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, seed, and water, resulting in over 1.2 million hectares under improved technologies. To increase productivity, FY 2015 investments will introduce seed varieties of rice and other crops that are drought and salt resistant. Additional activities will: promote the cultivation of high-value commodities such as horticulture, fish, and livestock to increase the income of farmers; improve the availability of more nutritious foods in markets and households; and support parallel investments to reduce under-nutrition and empower women in the agriculture sector by developing programs that target small scale female farmers. Funding also will strengthen agricultural policies, regulations, laws, and institutions that promote the adoption of improved technologies and enhance the natural resource base. In consultation with businesses, merchants' associations, and civil society, Feed the Future will assist government ministries to implement biosafety regulations to register seeds and generate sound agriculture policies.

As part of a fixed amount reimbursable arrangement, Feed the Future will work directly with the Bangladeshi government to construct or rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure (i.e. rural roads, market centers and irrigation canals) to improve access by farmers to markets while increasing their productivity.

Cambodia: Approximately 80 percent of the population lives in rural areas and an estimated 70 percent of them rely on agriculture, fisheries, and forestry for their livelihoods. In FY 2013, Feed the Future supported more than 3,000 demonstration sites to showcase best practices for rice and horticulture production, in addition to new water and soil conservation techniques. During FY 2013, reported horticultural incomes increased by an average of 250 percent for 6,000 households and the average value of incremental sales for farmers benefiting from the program was more than two times higher than the FY 2013 target.

With FY 2015 funds, Feed the Future will provide technical assistance and training to improve and diversify agricultural production systems and promote the adoption of improved cultivation techniques, crops, and post-harvest management. Activities will target farms and enterprises in four provinces in the Tonle Sap Lake region to improve rice, fish, and horticulture production. The support will assist with diversifying agriculture grown by households, income, and diets through the cultivation of vegetables and fruit. Feed the Future will build the skills and the expertise needed for rural households, civil society, the private sector, and government to achieve food security and meet the challenges posed by climate change. Emphasis will be placed on improving home commercial gardens, local production of improved-seeds, and the use of aquaculture technologies. The initiative will support the delivery of messages to rural communities on how to make nutritious dietary decisions and improve hygiene and sanitation practices through channels such as radio, television, and youth activities.

Ethiopia: Ethiopia is among the poorest countries in the world, with an annual per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of $471 and it remains one of the top recipients of U.S. food and emergency assistance to respond to chronic food insecurity and under-nutrition. In FY 2013, Feed the Future trained more than 32,000 pastoralists in livestock marketing, gum and incense production, beekeeping, fishery, water productivity, and other productive enterprises. This resulted in improved management of more than 586,000 hectares of rangeland. In FY 2015, Feed the Future will continue to focus on agricultural market development for staple commodities (i.e. maize, wheat, chickpeas, livestock, and dairy) and higher-value crops (i.e. coffee, sesame and honey) in the Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations, and Tigray regions. These efforts will complement ongoing humanitarian assistance activities to build the economic resilience of vulnerable populations.

As a New Alliance country, Feed the Future will continue to partner with the Government of Ethiopia, the private sector, and the G-8 to further develop effective country plans and policies for food security, increase investments, and expand Ethiopia's potential for sustainable agricultural growth. To address the underlying causes of food insecurity, the New Alliance efforts will focus on agricultural, livestock and diary production and investments within Ethiopia's Agriculture Sector Policy Framework.

Ghana: Ghana's predominantly rural northern region suffers from 22 percent poverty and 36 percent child stunting rates. In FY 2013, Feed the Future investments reached more than 16,800 children under the age of 5 with nutrition interventions. The initiative helped more than 19,900 smallholders adopt improved irrigation technologies effecting more than 21,700 hectares. FY 2015 funding will continue to support improved governance and sustainable management of marine fisheries, which provide the main source of protein (about 60 percent)for the Ghanaian population. Feed the Future will continue to fund programs that will increase the resilience and nutrition of the very poor in selected districts of the Northern Region by increasing the consumption of diverse quality foods and improving behaviors related to nutrition of women and young children.

As a New Alliance country, Feed the Future will continue to partner with Government of Ghana, the private sector, and other African partners to increase private sector investment and promote agricultural productivity. For example, the New Alliance will work to: increase the production of rice, maize, horticulture and other products; expand agro-processing; and increase the availability of seeds and fertilizer by increasing the number of private sector partners who provide inputs.

Guatemala: In FY 2013, U.S. Government assistance led to the creation of 7,924 jobs and supported 212 producer groups to expand production and marketing of horticulture, coffee, and handicraft products. Thirty-one producers were trained in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) enabling them to obtain the certifications necessary for entry into the European Union market. In FY 2015, Feed the Future funding will provide technical assistance and training in good agriculture and management practices to improve the quality and productivity in coffee and horticulture production. This will increase the incomes of more vulnerable small-scale farmers in the Western Highlands and improve their access to markets. Funding in Guatemala will also promote the adoption of best practices for nutrition to increase the impact of agricultural projects as a means to reduce chronic under-nutrition. Feed the Future will complement value chain investments though activities to increase the productivity of food crops grown by poor households for their own consumption, and improving food storage and preparation practices. This is vitally important due to the current coffee rust epidemic, which is expected to cause a drop in coffee production by 30 to 40 percent in the 2013-2014 growing season with losses approaching 100 percent for some small-scale producers.

Honduras: Honduras is the most extreme case of inequality in Latin America, with the average Feed the Future beneficiary earning approximately $0.84 per day. Additionally, the abnormal weather conditions in 2013 contributed to an outbreak of coffee leaf rust, an airborne fungus that is ravaging Central America and seriously affecting the Honduran coffee industry and its 100,000 small producers. In FY 2013 Feed the Future interventions assisted 31,000 households to increase farmers' yields of staple crops by three to four times as much. The number of undernourished children under two was reduced by 10 percent, resulting in a cumulative decrease of 33.8 percent through 2013 from the baseline in 2011 target communities. FY 2015 funding will provide technical assistance to aid small farmers with best agricultural practices and to link them to formal markets through mutually beneficial relationships with brokers and exporters. Funding will also support the implementation of three new programs to scale-up technologies, increase resilience, and improve the ability of small farmers to adapt to climate change which together will intensify food security investments in the least food secure areas of the country.

In addition, funding for Feed the Future in FY 2015 will continue to reduce poverty and under-nutrition by: increasing yields, sales, and incomes through improved agricultural practices; transitioning small producers from low-value basic grains to high-value cash crops; and expanding non-farm microenterprise

and employment opportunities. The U.S. Government also will focus on strengthening market linkages with farmers by training producers to meet food and plant safety requirements which will improve market viability as well as health and nutrition outcomes.

Kenya: Despite its relatively high per capita income level, nearly 50 percent of Kenya's population lives in poverty. By focusing on horticulture, dairy, maize, and livestock, Feed the Future investments trained nearly 460,000 farmers to apply new technologies or management practices to more than 15,000 hectares of land resulting in an increase of exported targeted commodities in FY 2013. FY2015 funding will again focus on increasing the production and quality of these products in addition to drought resistance crops in 27 of the 47 counties targeted by Feed the Future for investment. Feed the Future will help to diversify livelihoods, transform the livestock sector and strengthen associations and cooperatives in the dry lands. To promote the economic resilience of vulnerable populations, Feed the Future will invest in comprehensive and integrated programs that combine livelihoods and livestock production with marketing, financial services, nutrition, and women's empowerment.

Malawi: Malawi has one of the highest child stunting rates in the world at 47 percent and agriculture production remains highly vulnerable to recurring droughts as productivity is largely dependent on a single rainy season. In FY 2013, approximately 21,000 farmers benefiting from Feed the Future investments gained access to certified groundnut and soybean seeds through a revolving fund that will be scaled up to over 100,000 farmers in FY 2014. Feed the Future investments also helped form 13 public-private partnerships (PPPs) that enabled farmers to access market information and provided $3.3 million in agricultural rural loans to smallholder farmers who traded agricultural commodities. FY 2015 funding will support value chain development activities for legumes and dairy in seven districts of south central Malawi and increase seed availability by working with agro-producers to expand local seed production. To further increase stakeholder involvement in the agriculture sector, FY 2015 funding will assist the Malawi Investment and Trade Center to attract and facilitate domestic, regional and international investment. Funding will also support surveillance and early warning systems for hazards, food insecurity, famine, and under-nutrition.

As a New Alliance country, Feed the Future will partner with the Government of Malawi, the private sector, and other African partners to increase private sector investment. For example, the Alliance will promote improved access to finance for small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises and improve the capacity of financial institutions to lend to the agriculture sector.

Mali: Over 43.7 percent of the population lives on less than $1.25 per day with 70 percent of the population living in rural communities. In FY 2013, Feed the Future investments helped train 14,000 farmers in improved processing and post-harvest handling, and finding remunerative markets. As a result, 38,000 hectares were cultivated under improved technologies, including over 730 hectares of new or rehabilitated irrigated land. In focus regions, FY 2015 funds will support Feed the Future activities in priority food commodities (i.e. rice and millet/sorghum) and livestock. Activities will further promote food security through: the development, adaptation, and dissemination of technological innovations; expanded access to agricultural inputs, and increased capacity of producer organizations and water user associations. In addition, investments in Mali will improve the quality and volume of animal production, animal health services, alternative feed sources, and market linkages.

Mozambique: About 55 percent of the people in Mozambique live on less than $1.25 per day and 44 percent of children less than five years of age suffer from chronic under-nutrition. In FY 2013, Feed the Future investments resulted in the distribution of over 37,000 kilograms or about 81,000 pounds of improved seed varieties of cowpeas and soybeans resulting in almost $27.0 million in sales of agricultural products by smallholder farmers. FY 2015 funds will help small and medium-scale farmers and rural enterprises in producing, marketing, processing, and exporting agricultural products including oilseeds, fruits, and pulses. Feed the Future will continue to strengthen farmer associations, cooperatives and agro-

service centers to provide smallholders with linkages to markets. It will also stimulate access to credit for micro, small, medium, and larger-sized enterprises along the various agricultural value chains. This programming will be focused in the Zambezia, Nampula, Manica, and Tete provinces which comprise part of the main trade corridors of Nacala and Beira.

As part of the New Alliance, Feed the Future will continue to partner with the Government of Mozambique, the private sector, and other African actors to strengthen seed and fertilizer input systems. These improvements will result in higher yields, produce more nutritious staple foods, create more disease-resistant and drought-tolerant crop varieties, and better reflect local and regional market requirements.

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 (CIP), Rwanda has increased its domestic budget expenditure on agriculture to approximately 7 percent, up from just over 3 percent in 2006.In 2013, it will become the first to renew its commitment to the CAADP process with a new CIP (2013-2017). In FY 2013, Feed the Future investments trained over 37,000 farmers in post-harvest techniques and nearly 2,000micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) on business development services. FY 2015 resources will continue to: strengthen beans, maize, dairy, and pyrethrum productivity through market-driven interventions and public-private partnership investments; train entrepreneurs, youth, and leaders of farmer-based organizations; promote the expansion and diversification of financial services to the poor; and address basic nutrition needs of women and children under five years of age as it continues to work with the Government of Rwanda.

Senegal: More than 3 million people in Senegal, which is approximately 25 percent of the total population, are chronically hungry compromising Senegal's ability to achieve sustainable economic growth. In FY 2013, Feed the Future investments trained nearly 100,000individuals from 2,700 producer organizations in improved agriculture productivity techniques. Farmers sold approximately 30,000 tons of processed product valued at $15.8 million. In addition, more than 45,000 individuals were trained in child health and nutrition. In FY 2015,investmentsin Senegal will help small-scale and industrial grain mills to improve their management, quality control standards and practices, storage systems, contractual and production monitoring, investment negotiations and working capital access. In addition, investments in maize production will help the commercial sector to create maize-based products such as cereals for children older than six months, thereby enhancing their nutrition status during their critical growth phase. In collaboration with the national government, Feed the Future will help develop a seed certification lab and the capacity of the private sector to produce and market seeds and other quality agricultural inputs. Feed the Future activities will be focused in the Senegal River Valley and the Southern forest zone, where the prevalence of poverty is 34 percent and 25 percent of children under 5 are stunted.

As a New Alliance country, Feed the Future will partner with the Government of Senegal, the private sector, and other African partners to increase private sector investment.

Tanzania: In Tanzania, over 42 percent of children are stunted and 68 percent of the population lives on $1.25 per day or less. Because agriculture accounts for 28 percent of GDP and 77 percent of the labor force, it has tremendous potential to reduce poverty and improve lives. In support of the Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan, Feed the Future will continue to address poverty and stunting in FY 2015 through a suite of interventions, including farmer to market development in rice, maize, and horticulture. Funding will be invested in: farm-to-market roads and other rural infrastructure; food processing and fortification; improved nutrition behaviors; policy analysis; research and development; and leadership training. Activities will be focused around the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) which is one of the geographical areas in Tanzania targeted for is Feed the Future investments.

As a New Alliance country, Feed the Future will continue to partner with the Government of Tanzania, the private sector, and other African partners to promote broad-based agricultural growth in the SAGCOT. Efforts will focus on creating profitable agricultural farming and service businesses which are expected to have major benefits for small holders and their communities.

Uganda: In spite of significant agricultural productivity, under-nutrition is still widespread with 33 percent of children chronically undernourished or stunted and 29 percent of Ugandans living on less than $1.25 a day. Even with all of these challenges, Uganda contains nearly half the arable land in East Africa and benefits from abundant rainfall and two growing seasons. Agricultural yields are still significantly below their potential and the loss of maize after harvesting is estimated to be between 10 and 25 percent. In FY 2013, Feed the Future investments benefitted over 100,000 households involved in the production and marketing of coffee, maize, and beans. Over 216,000 farmers of which 45 percent were women applied new technologies for the first time such as improved seed, fertilizers or agro-chemical technologies on 24,254 hectares of land under coffee, maize, or bean cultivation. FY 2015 funding will support private and public institutions performing research to increase the tolerance and resistance of targeted crops to stress and disease and will also scale up research and the adoption of vitamin-enriched staples such as sweet potatoes. Assistance will also support Ugandan private and public sector institutions to improve the enabling environment for agricultural development and trade and support the enactment of the Food and Nutrition Bill to create a National Nutrition Council. FY 2015 funding will seek to leverage private sector resources and investments to improve agricultural processing and incomes. Funding will also help to: increase the production of maize, beans, and coffee; improve market linkages; expand financial services that support the agriculture sector and provide support for trade-related sanitary standards and quality management systems.

Zambia: With 40 percent of southern Africa's water resources, Zambia has tremendous agriculture and natural resource potential. Historically, those resources have not benefited the majority of Zambians. Over 80 percent of the rural population remains very poor, living on less than $1.25 per day, despite a decade of strong economic growth. Stunting levels (46.7 percent of children under age five) have remained virtually unchanged. In FY 2013, Feed the Future investments resulted in nearly 21,000 hectares under new technologies, thereby increasing yields on these farms by 79 percent for groundnuts and 55 percent for beans from FY 2011 baselines. FY 2015 funding will support Zambian smallholder farmers and will increase food security by reducing poverty and stunting in the Eastern Province by focusing on: diversifying agricultural productivity; expanding value chains, market linkages, and small farmers' access to domestic and regional markets; enacting policy reforms to better enable private sector investments; improving economic resilience of the most vulnerable households, with a focus on nutrition and its linkages to agriculture; and increasing the sustainability of Zambia's natural resource base.

Aligned Agriculture Programs

Aligned Agriculture Programs support needed agricultural development in countries that have not been designated as focus countries. The request includes $26.5 million DA for aligned countries, representing three percent of the total Feed the Future request. To ensure that this initiative has significant and sustained development impact, Feed the Future assistance efforts are focused on a limited number of countries. The FY 2015 Budget requests DA funding for two aligned agriculture programs, a reduction of one program from the FY 2014 request. Programs in these countries will continue to be assessed and guided by the same key principles governing Feed the Future.

Nigeria: In FY 2013, more than 88,000 Feed the Future farmers applied new technologies and management practices to their land, bringing over 118,000 hectares of land under improved management. Since the baseline was established, project farmers' gross margin has doubled for sorghum, nearly doubled for rain-fed rice, and quadrupled for maize, resulting in an increase of $88.3 million in sales. In FY 2015, Feed the Future resources for Nigeria will be used to increase productivity and reduce post-harvest losses of crops important not only for Nigerians but also for food security within the region. To address the needs of vulnerable groups, funding will support nutrition interventions, access to financial

services, and agricultural activities that improve household income and nutrition. Resources will also be used to improve the enabling environment for agricultural growth and business development, including working with the Government of Nigeria to build policy analysis skills, improve the trade environment, and promote laws and regulations which foster private sector investment and dissemination of improved agricultural technologies.

As a New Alliance country, Feed the Future will continue to partner with the Government of Nigeria, the private sector, and other African partners to address a series of reforms to promote private sector investment, especially in food processing, value-added activities and agricultural infrastructure.

Timor-Leste: FY 2015 funding seeks to support nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions that will complement a larger integrated strategy focused on accelerating inclusive economic growth in the agricultural sector. This integrated approach will apply innovative solutions to address poverty, food insecurity and under-nutrition within the geographic area targeted for investment by Feed the Future in a way that maximizes ownership and participation of beneficiaries and key stakeholders in the process. Focusing on productivity of the horticulture value chain provides a host of opportunities to more directly link production and marketing of nutritious foods with proper utilization and improved nutrition at the household level. Agriculture interventions linked to nutrition will increase knowledge of the nutritional value of locally-available foods and increase consumption of diverse and nutritious foods. In association with other components of the project, this approach will augment private sector and market based horticulture interventions to improve the ability of households to engage in economic activities by supporting a healthy and productive workforce.

Strategic Partner Countries

Feed the Future 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 of the Feed the Future strategic partners. In FY2015, U.S. cooperation with Brazil and South Africa on global food and nutrition security will continue to leverage the significant expertise, research capabilities, investment, and leadership of these countries for the benefit of Feed the Future focus countries.

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, Feed the Future regional programs will: 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 2015, regional Feed the Future 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 food security and agriculture research which respond to critical regional priorities will generate a continuous flow of new technologies and other innovations that lead to higher levels of productivity, nutritional security, and incomes for small and medium producers in Feed the Future countries. In FY 2013, these programs resulted in an increase in the use of improved technologies or management practices on over four million hectares of land. The Feed the Future Research Strategy guides food security research investments, and is implemented through the Feed the Future Food Security Innovation Center (FSIC) within the Bureau for Food Security (BFS). The FSIC has expanded

collaboration among U.S. university-led Feed the Future Innovation Labs, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), national and regional agricultural research systems, and the private sector.

FY 2015 funding will support research that helps smallholder farmers adapt to climate change and build resilience. This will be accomplished by: developing new cereal and legume varieties with enhanced yield, strong tolerance and disease resistance; and increasing the production and consumption of critical, nutrient-rich agriculture crops (i.e. legume) to increase nutrition and incomes for households, especially for women. Research on the production and processing of safe, nutritious agricultural products will be closely linked to outreach and an ongoing learning agenda on factors affecting household nutrition with a goal of preventing under-nutrition, especially in women and children. The research and learning agenda includes improving access to and utilization of fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, dairy and legumes, and understanding the influence of environmental factors such as water contamination and toxins produced by fungi (i.e. mycotoxins) that affect stunting through their impact on the immune system and the body's ability to utilize nutrients.

FY 2015 funding will harness U.S. scientific expertise and emerging molecular tools to develop new animal vaccines, and crops and animals resistant to pests and diseases that cause significant production losses in tropical systems. Research on enabling policies, socioeconomics and technology targeting and capacity strengthening of partner governments in areas such as land tenure, financial instruments, input policies and regulatory regimes will help achieve inclusive agricultural growth and improved nutrition. FY2015 funding will also train individuals and strengthen institutions, ensuring that food and agriculture systems in developing countries are capable of meeting new climate and food security challenges, and that women especially are poised to take advantage of opportunities to provide critical leadership in agricultural research, private sector growth, policy development, and higher education and extension services. Finally, FY 2015 funding will support specific public and private sector actions needed to achieve technology adoption and yield increase targets set by countries and supported by the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition.

Markets, Partnerships and Innovations

For economic growth to be sustainable, the private sector must invest in infrastructure, agriculture, education, and innovation. By leveraging private sector resources and expertise, Feed the Future will increase commercialization of technologies, improve the agriculture and nutrition enabling environment, and promote inclusive market growth, in the pursuit of the common goal of food security. In support of the New Alliance, BFS launched the multi-donor Agriculture Fast Track Fund in FY 2013 which promotes agriculture infrastructure projects ready for private sector investment by defraying front-end project development costs and risks that commercial developers, development finance institutions, and private sector actors are unwilling to shoulder alone. BFS also launched new efforts to spur the development of insurance markets and advance the responsible scaling of index insurance products for food security, resilience, climate change adaptation and agricultural growth in support of the New Alliance.

In line with the both Feed the Future and New Alliance, FY 2015 funding will continue to 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

Targeted toward vulnerable rural communities in areas with high concentrations of chronic hunger and under-nutrition, economic resilience programs support rural safety nets. These include livelihood diversification and the expansion of economic opportunities, microfinance and savings. These programs along with other programs reduce vulnerability to production, income, and market disruptions related to

droughts, floods and food price volatility or longer-term stresses such as population pressure and climate change. These activities directly support relief to development transition efforts through their focus on people and places that are at the intersection of chronic poverty and exposure to shocks and stresses and, as a result, subject to recurrent crisis. The request includes $80 million in the Community Development Fund (CDF) to support community-based development activities in chronically food insecure populations, providing an alternative to the use of non-emergency food assistance, including for monetization, in those cases where in-kind food assistance is not a necessary component of the program or local procurement of food is more appropriate and efficient. Funding community development directly, rather than through food assistance is expected to increase the Title II food assistance resources available to meet emergency food needs.

In FY 2013, economic resilience funds helped launch major efforts to build resilience to recurrent crisis in the dry-lands of the Horn of Africa and vulnerable dry-land communities in the Sahel. Key achievements in FY 2013 include: the discovery of underground water resources that will benefit more than one million people in the dry-lands of Ethiopia; the establishment of drought cycle management plans in more than 70 communities in northern Kenya that were impacted by the 2011 drought; the harmonization of animal health regulations to facilitate the movement of livestock across borders in the Horn; and the facilitation of livestock export agreements, including a $2 million agreement between Egypt and Ethiopia. FY 2013 funding also supported Title II development food aid programs to build resilience in Haiti, Guatemala, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Uganda through the CDF.

Building on these results, FY 2015 funding will: directly support community and agricultural development activities among vulnerable communities caught at the intersection of chronic poverty and exposure to risk; provide technical support to institutions leading the coordination of local, national and regional efforts to build resilience; and ensure gender and nutrition are effectively addressed and incorporated into local, national and regional programs to build resilience. Along with other USAID efforts, these efforts are intended to address the root causes of food insecurity in areas of recurrent food crises and to reduce the need for emergency food aid responses over the longer-term.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In FY2015, BFS will provide support for Monitoring and Evaluation to ensure that Feed the Future continues to maximize results with the funds invested. Funding will support program evaluation, performance monitoring, and knowledge-sharing activities that provide critical empirical evidence to inform programming and investment decisions.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Focus Countries

The request includes $35 million ESF for Feed the Future focus countries, representing three percent of the total Feed the Future request.

Haiti: Feed the Future's work in Haiti focuses on three development corridors, Port-au-Prince/Cul-de-Sac, Saint-Marc/Cabaret, and the Northern Corridor. In FY 2013, Feed the Future helped over 32,000 farmers adopt improved technologies or management practices on more than 34,000 hectares. In addition, 991 people, including 317 women, graduated from the Feed the Future-funded Master Farmer Training Program, and three major agricultural research centers were upgraded in the Cul-de-Sac corridor. Due to residual programming funds, funding in Haiti for FY 2015 will decrease. This will not affect Feed the Future's efforts to boost incomes by concentrating on focus crops like beans, rice, maize, plantains, mangoes, and cocoa. Feed the Future investments will increase yields, stabilize hillsides above productive plains, and strengthen agricultural markets. Programming will focus on: increasing crop yields through improved extension services and innovative technology for science-based soil fertilization;

improving rural infrastructure; and increasing access to seeds, fertilizer, and other inputs. FY 2015 funding will also help provide agricultural credit to smallholder farmers by strengthening local microfinance institutions. Lastly, Feed the Future will improve access to markets by constructing feeder roads and using short messaging service (SMS) technology to disseminate real-time market information to small holder farmers.

Liberia: Agriculture accounts for one half of Liberia's GDP, and more than two-thirds of Liberians depend on agriculture for their livelihood, with women and children particularly dependent on the sector. In FY 2013, Feed the Future investments provided short-term agricultural sector training to 22,000 individuals to enhance rice, cassava, and horticulture production. As a result, more than 3,000 hectares came under improved technologies or management practices. In FY 2015, funding will improve and increase the availability of rice seed and cassava cuttings, in collaboration with private, national, and regional partners. Funding will focus on expanding income generating opportunities and increasing dietary diversity through pilot programs in vegetable horticulture and goat husbandry. It will also: promote cross-cutting support in food security, including agriculture policy advocacy and research such as pricing and trade policies; coordinate partnerships with the Ministry of Agriculture and private companies to deliver extension services; and improve market structures such as market price information systems. Lastly, Feed the Future investments will pilot integrated farming approaches to improve commodity processing and marketing.

Nepal: An estimated 25 percent of Nepalese live below the international poverty line. In FY 2013, food security and agriculture programs trained over 37,000 farmers on the production of maize, wheat, rice, vegetables, and management of small livestock such as chickens and goats. As a result, more than 91,000 farmers have applied new technologies or management practices resulting in more than 64,000 hectares under improved management. FY 2015 Feed the Future funding will focus on increasing smallholder farmer production of vegetables and improving the production and accessibility of livestock and staple food crops such as rice, maize, and lentils. Funds will improve irrigation systems and promote seed, fertilizer, and technology use to increase overall productivity and household incomes. Training will be provided to smallholder farmers, input service providers, and extension agents from multiple ethnic and caste groups on best production methods, nutrition, hygiene, and female-friendly farming methods. Additionally, Feed the Future will improve access to markets through the aggregation of produce and the establishment of collection centers. Another component will focus on improved implementation of key agricultural policies, such as seed regulations and contract farming. Funding will also be used to support agriculture, nutrition, and sanitation activities conducted by Peace Corps Volunteers.

Tajikistan: Tajikistan is a chronically food insecure country with limited government capacity and a high dependence on remittances for income. In FY 2013, Feed the Future investments resulted in a comprehensive set of amendments to the Land Code and educated 38,000 rural citizens about their land rights. Assistance helped approximately 7,000 farmers to resolve their land issues through mediation and arbitration and defend their legal rights. Between 2012 and 2013, Feed the Future activities also included an increase in reported sales of agriculture small and medium enterprises assisted by the U.S. government by over $600,040 and facilitation of over $600,080 in loans to project partners; and formed partnerships with the private sector that attracted over $1 million in agriculture-related investments.

FY 2015 funding will continue to promote food security in the poorest areas of rural Tajikistan, along the southwest border with Afghanistan. Funds will be used to: improve food production by fostering better inputs, technology and practices for small-holder farmers and improving household food utilization to address stunting and under-nutrition; reform rural irrigation systems; increase the use of improved agricultural inputs; and facilitate linkages among agricultural actors with the goal of increasing the production and profitability of the agriculture sector. This approach will address basic needs in food insecure areas and have enough flexibility to support post-harvest processing. Additionally, FY 2015 funding will also work to strengthen the development of a market economy in Tajikistan through land reform and land market development, as well as increase public demand for implementation of agrarian

reforms. Lastly, programming will support the achievement of Tajikistan's nutrition targets for Feed the Future by using a community-based approach to improve nutritional status and expand access to key child-health interventions in order to improve child survival and address child under-nutrition and malnutrition.

Strategic Partner Countries

The request includes $3 million ESF for the Strategic Partnership with India. Similar to the strategic partnerships with Brazil and South Africa, Feed the Future, through Economic Support Funds, seeks to develop and implement joint food and nutrition security-related projects, as well as strengthen historical U.S. linkages and collaborative relationships with the government, private sector, and nongovernment partners in India. In FY 2015, U.S. cooperation with India on global food and nutrition security will continue to leverage the significant expertise, research capabilities, investment, and leadership for the benefit of the people of India.

Regional Food Security Programs

The request includes $0.3 million ESF for the Middle East Regional program. Similar to other regional programs, the Middle East Regional program will 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. It will also 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.

Aligned Agriculture Programs

The request includes $38.3 million ESF for Feed the Future-aligned countries, representing four percent of the total Feed the Future request. The FY 2015 request includes ESF funding for seven aligned agriculture programs, a reduction of three programs from the FY 2014 request.

Burma: With 66 percent of the population of 60 million employed in agriculture and approximately 35 percent of Burmese children stunted, Burma has identified agriculture as a key priority for economic development. FY 2015 Feed the Future funding will: promote increased productivity and producer incomes by expanding farmers' access to agricultural inputs, finance, and markets; work with the public and private sectors; and promote 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. Additional Feed the Future agricultural funding requested for Burma will support a multi-donor trust fund for livelihood with an emphasis on supporting communities in post-conflict areas. It will also improve seed quality, diversification, crop management, and post-harvest practices.

Democratic Republic of Congo: Since 1990, declines in the nutritional status of the Congolese follow a decline of 40 percent in food production. In FY 2013, Feed the Future assistance benefitted over 20,000 households and worked with over 2,000 medium and small enterprises to improve business services. FY 2015 funding will promote increased agricultural productivity, adoption of efficient processing methods, and improved market efficiency. Activities will increase the number of farms and farm households which plant improved disease-resistant varieties of staple crops and increase farmers' net incomes through the increased sale of higher-quality staple crops. Funding will also assist farmers and private sector firms to improve market-oriented agricultural production while developing key market linkages and the ability of local communities to respond to market opportunities. Lastly, activities will reduce deforestation through the incorporation of intensified agriculture production practices and improved natural resource management.

Egypt: FY 2015 funding will expand programs to increase incomes in rural areas by assisting in the development of selected agricultural value chains and continuing efforts to improve agricultural technical secondary education. The initiative will bring smallholder farms into commercial value chains of high value farm products, such as horticulture. Feed the Future will also work with private sector organizations to disseminate information on alternative high-value crops, water consumption, potential returns and risks, cultivation practices, and markets. Additionally, Feed the Future will work with the private sector to align the needs of the agribusiness community with the skillsets of students graduating from the agricultural technical schools to improve employment opportunities for the students and satisfy unmet employer demands for qualified staff. Lastly, programming will emphasize the importance of improved water conservation technologies and practices.

Georgia: In FY 2013, nearly 20,000 Georgian small farmers applied new technologies or management practices as a result of U.S. government assistance to over 14,000 hectares. FY 2015 funding will address competitiveness by increasing the productivity and sales of individual firms. Feed the Future will provide technical assistance to the Government of Georgia at the policy and institutional levels: to remove constrains to productivity in the business environment; improve agricultural policy analysis and formulation; and enhance agricultural education and extension services. Integrated activities will: support rural enterprise development; link small-scale farmers to agribusinesses; facilitate domestic and regional market linkages; introduce modern value-adding technologies; facilitate access to rural credit; increase access to market information; strengthen agricultural associations; support product consolidation and marketing; improve post-harvest handling practices; and expand agriculture storage capacity. Furthermore, FY 2015 funding will provide technical assistance to improve the availability of high-quality inputs and machinery services for farmers, strengthen markets for agricultural goods and services, and create new jobs in the sector.

South Sudan: With 78 percent of households dependent on crop farming or animal husbandry as their primary source of livelihood, Feed the Future funding is a key factor in promoting South Sudan's economic development. In FY 2013, Feed the Future helped nearly 11,000 farmers adopt new technologies by providing technical assistance with agricultural research. FY 2015 funding will enable smallholder farmers, including women, to increase their knowledge of modern farming practices and their access to high-yielding seeds and other agricultural inputs and storage and marketing techniques. This support will lead to higher food production and enhanced economic resiliency. Feed the Future will also fund the research, development, and dissemination of improved seed varieties. The initiative will help develop agribusinesses and the economic standing of small-holder farmers, thereby supporting a transition from food aid dependency and subsistence agriculture by enabling farmers to produce and sell surplus production in local markets. These efforts will be focused in the 'Green Belt' area of Central, Eastern, and Western Equatoria States. Feed the Future programs will be complement other resources used to build feeder roads in areas that will link farmers to markets.

Yemen: In Yemen, the Feed the Future initiative will continue to address a number of constraints that have been identified in the agriculture sector including: low levels of private sector investment; recurrent humanitarian emergencies; poor water resource management and infrastructure; widespread conflict and reduced government territorial control; and the difficulty of farmers to access information and markets. Feed the Future continues to support government efforts to promote sustainable agricultural development under a program that addresses constraints in key value chains across seven governorates. Programs will provide Yemeni farmers access to high value markets and the profit potential which those markets represent. FY 2015 funding will support agricultural extension services, community-level investments in water, repairs of basic tools and machinery in agricultural areas, community-level investments in key crop value chains to increase crop yields for domestic consumption and improve market access. Funding will also support human resource development to build expertise in agriculture and food security.

Zimbabwe: In FY 2013, approximately 61,000 rural households benefited from Feed the Future assistance while $1.82 million in private sector investment was leveraged to support Zimbabwe's agricultural sector.

During the same time period, over 52,000 hectares came under improved management practices and new technologies. FY 2015 funding will continue to promote the move of rural households away from humanitarian assistance and toward self-sufficiency through training in improved technologies 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. Assistance will also promote an agricultural recovery driven by the private sector. Feed the Future investments will: enhance livelihoods, resilience, incomes and food security at the household level; contribute to a more prosperous, peaceful, and stable country; and enable rural populations to be less reliant on rain-fed agriculture, decreasing the need for humanitarian food aid.

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 Feed the Future. In FY 2013, 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 2015 funding will build upon existing nutrition programs and commitments aimed at the prevention and treatment of under-nutrition. Prevention programs will improve nutrition through individual and group education public health campaigns at the community and national level to promote 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 programs will treat severe and moderate acute malnutrition to reduce mortality through the decentralized delivery of therapeutic and fortified foods. 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.

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 stunting. The Bureau has established a Results Framework along with baselines and targets. Feed the Future will maintain a focus on data, measurement and evidence to inform programs designs and implementation through the Feed the Future Learning Agenda, impact evaluations, Global Learning and Evidence Exchanges, and cost-benefit analyses.

To date, monitoring and evaluation funds have been used to complete nine population baseline surveys in Feed the Future countries, assessments of agricultural data and statistical systems, and the planning for 16 rigorous impact evaluations. In FY 2013, BFS provided support to overseas Missions and interagency partners to report against the Feed the Future Results Framework to promote accountability and learning.

BFS supported the creation of the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), an innovation that measures women's engagement in the agricultural 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. To date, Feed the Future has supported WEAI surveys in approximately 18 countries.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance is integrated into all budget and programmatic decisions. For example, BFS routinely reviews country progress on key performance indicators, the Feed the Future Results Framework, and its financial status (i.e. pipelines and mortgages).

Feed the Future: Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative*

($ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	ESF
TOTAL	1,101,600	924,000	76,600
Nutrition (GHP Account)	101,000	-	-
State/USAID - Agriculture and Rural Development	1,000,600	924,000	76,600
Focus Countries	514,000	479,000	35,000
Bangladesh	50,000	50,000	-
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-
Ethiopia	50,000	50,000	-
Ghana	45,000	45,000	-
Guatemala	17,000	17,000	-
Haiti	15,000	-	15,000
Honduras	15,000	15,000	-
Kenya	50,000	50,000	-
Liberia	7,000	-	7,000
Malawi	17,000	17,000	-
Mali	25,000	25,000	-
Mozambique	28,000	28,000	-
Nepal	8,000	-	8,000
Rwanda	34,000	34,000	-
Senegal	28,000	28,000	-
Tajikistan	5,000	-	5,000
Tanzania	70,000	70,000	-
Uganda	34,000	34,000	-
Zambia	8,000	8,000	-
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	95,900	95,600	300
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Asia Regional	900	900	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	29,000	29,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	300	-	300
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	-

Feed the Future: Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative*

($ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	ESF
Research and Development	150,900	150,900	-
BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	400	400	-
BFS - Research and Development	150,500	150,500	-
Monitoring and Evaluation	19,000	19,000	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	19,000	19,000	-
Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	45,000	45,000	-
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	45,000	45,000	-
Economic Resilience	105,000	105,000	-
BFS - Community Development	80,000	80,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	20,000	20,000	-
Aligned Agricultural Programs	64,800	26,500	38,300
Burma	8,000	-	8,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	-	4,000
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000
Georgia	3,000	-	3,000
Nigeria	25,000	25,000	-
South Sudan	10,000	-	10,000
Timor-Leste	1,500	1,500	-
Yemen	4,300	-	4,300
Zimbabwe	4,000	-	4,000

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

Middle East and North Africa: Response, Reforms, and Transitions

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is undergoing tremendous change, and continues to present unique and pressing foreign policy challenges. The crisis in Syria is putting a strain on the entire region. Government transitions are creating both new opportunities for positive change and pockets of instability. People across the region are calling for more dignity, opportunity, transparency, and self-determination. In some countries, governments are undertaking targeted democratic, economic, security, and justice sector reforms. In other countries, reform efforts have stalled or deteriorated.

Despite ongoing transitions and instability, U.S. strategic and security interests remain significant. The U.S. government will still fund enduring commitments and key programs in the region. At the same time, we must adapt our approach to address changing priorities and meet new requirements. The State Department and USAID plan to do this in two ways. First, we are reviewing existing bilateral funding and making necessary adjustments. Second, we are proposing $1.5 billion in extraordinary regional funding in multiple base and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounts. These funds will help the U.S. government respond to the Syria crisis, and focus on region-wide initiatives that encourage reform and respond to contingencies across the region.

The structure of the request is informed by three years of experience in what assistance is needed, what is most effective, where countries have progressed, and Congressional views on assistance. As we have better understood the challenges and opportunities we face, our funding requests for the region have become more targeted. Therefore, FY 2015 funds are requested within existing accounts and for specific programmatic interventions. Estimated costs are based on past history and likely needs, as well as assessed absorptive capacity and typical costs of such programs. By requesting regional funding, we intend to complement ongoing bilateral programs, do work that is not easily accommodated in bilateral budgets (such as cross border issues like trafficking, border security, and natural resources), and avoid early commitments to specific countries that limit our ability to adjust in the out-years. The State Department and USAID will work with the interagency and consult with Congress to inform the allocation of these funds. As with all of our assistance, these funds are only one tool. Diplomacy, trade policy, military engagement, public diplomacy, exchanges, and our presence are key factors in our success.

FY 2015 Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Initiative
$ in Millions

Program / Account	Operating Unit	Amount
Total		1,530
Syria Regional Response		1,255
Humanitarian Response (Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA–OCO) and International Disaster Assistance (IDA–OCO)	USAID/DCHA, State/PRM	1,100
Economic Support Fund – OCO (ESF–OCO)	NEA/Syria	125
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement – OCO (INCLE–OCO)	NEA/Syria	10
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR)	NEA/Syria	20
Reforms		225
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	NEA/MENA Initiative	225
Contingencies		50
Transition Initiatives (TI)	USAID/DCHA	20

Program / Account	Operating Unit	Amount
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	NEA/MENA Initiative	10
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement – OCO (INCLE–OCO)	USAID DCHA	20

Note: Not included in this table are funds for Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) and USAID's Middle East Regional (MER), which will also be tools for responding to transitions and reforms in the region, or funding for existing bilateral programs, which will also be used to support transitions and reforms in the region, where appropriate.

Syria Regional Response ($1.26 billion)

The U.S. government has already provided around $2.0 billion to Syria and its neighbors to support critical needs resulting from the ongoing conflict. This includes $1.7 billion in humanitarian assistance and roughly $260.0 million to support the Syrian opposition. FY 2015 funds will continue efforts to support humanitarian needs, as well as activities to support a negotiated political solution to the conflict.

The FY 2015 request includes $1.1 billion in humanitarian funding (MRA–OCO and IDA–OCO) to support refugees and internally displaced persons. More than 9.3 million Syrians are in need of humanitarian assistance, 6.5 million of whom are internally displaced. Over 2.6 million people have fled Syria as refugees. In addition to the tremendous need inside Syria, many neighboring states need help to accommodate growing refugee populations. It is in the U.S. interest to support these countries as they help to contain the Syria crisis and generously provide for those fleeing the violence. The United States provides humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced people, and host communities to enable them to meet their basic needs, such as healthcare, food, water, relief commodities, and psychosocial support. It will take time before humanitarian needs dissipate, even if the conflict were to end soon. Based on current estimates, the funding requested in FY 2015, combined with expected carryover funds from FY 2014, will be sufficient to support the U.S. government's humanitarian response inside Syria and in neighboring countries. *(See CBJ Annex, PRM and DCHA, for more detail.)*

The FY 2015 request also includes $125.0 million in ESF–OCO funding, $20.0 million in NADR funding, and $10.0 million in INCLE–OCO funding to support a potential transition and support Syria-related needs in the region. (*See Regional Perspectives Annex, Syria narrative, for more detail.*) FY 2015 funds will continue efforts to support national and local-level opposition groups as they strive to achieve a negotiated political solution to the conflict; provide goods and services to their communities; jump start local economies; promote civilian security and justice; and counter violent extremism. These entities have shown an ability to directly help Syrians adversely affected by the conflict.

U.S. assistance will focus on helping build momentum for a negotiated political transition, supporting the democratic process, protecting and promoting human rights, countering violent extremism, and enabling reconstruction and recovery efforts funded through other sources. U.S. efforts are coordinated with other international donors. This funding request includes enough flexibility to be adjusted to rapidly changing conditions on the ground.

Reforms ($225.0 million)

Over the past three years, we have made adjustments to many of our bilateral programs in response to opportunities that have emerged out of transitions. For example, our ESF programs in Jordan are mitigating the effects of the Syria crisis on Jordan and Jordanian host communities. Quick impact projects in the water, education, health, and democracy and governance sectors have been designed specifically to benefit both Syrians and Jordanians. Additionally, the U.S. government was able to adjust programs and funding in Yemen to support the political transition, including the National Dialogue. The FY 2015 bilateral requests all reflect these types of adjustments. We will continue to make changes to our bilateral programs as they are needed to most effectively support reforms within specific countries.

Additionally, the ESF request includes $225.0 million that will primarily support reform on a regional scale that would complement what we are doing bilaterally. We believe it is important to help strengthen the regional architecture and the direct ties between governments and citizens throughout the region. Such activities would be difficult to fund out of bilateral budgets. These funds will support initiatives and programs that help promote broad-based economic growth, stability, and democratic change. The State Department and USAID — working with other U.S. government agencies as appropriate — will use these funds to promote the transparency, citizen engagement, and conditions for reform that will sustain and advance democratic transitions. These funds will support several specific programs that are designed to address areas that, among other things, are critical for a successful transition, where the U.S. government has a comparative advantage, and where we can leverage multilateral efforts. *(See Regional Perspectives Annex, MENA Initiative Narrative, for more detail.)*

Contingencies ($50.0 million)

While we have no precise way to anticipate the full range of contingency needs, our recent experience allows us to project the need for flexibility in our response to countries in the region undergoing political transitions and/or major crises. We expect a continued need for short-term funding in the MENA region, especially for immediate stabilization needs, which require special authorities. Therefore, within the global request for funds to respond to crises and political transitions, we are specifically requesting $20.0 million in INCLE-OCO funding, $20.0 million in TI funding, and $10.0 million in CCF funding to support short-term initiatives and programs in the MENA region. The funding requested in these accounts would provide the State Department and USAID with important flexibility and authorities to respond as unanticipated needs and opportunities arise. The combination of these accounts provides distinct and unique authorities and flexibilities we anticipate will be necessary. This assistance could include immediate support for elections, humanitarian assistance, short-term security and justice sector support, anti-corruption efforts, weapons abatement, and other needs. *(See CBJ Annex, DCHA, for more detail on CCF and TI funds. See Regional Perspectives Annex, MENA Initiative Narrative, for more detail on INCLE funds.)*

Response to Date

Our experience in the region over the past three years shows that countries undergoing political transitions and/or major crises require significant assistance. Since 2011, the State Department and USAID have provided more than $3.6 billion in response to the Arab Awakening. These funds have supported our broad engagement — humanitarian support, economic stabilization, security sector reform, and political reform — including in Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Syria, Tunisia, and Yemen.

Middle East and North Africa Response[1]
($ in Millions)
As of February 2014

Focus / Country	Amount
Total	3,616.8
Transition[2]	1,124.8
Egypt[3]	584.6
Libya	187.9
Morocco	7.5
Tunisia	278.7
Yemen	39.0

Focus / Country	Amount
Regional	27.1
Syria Response	2,491.9
Syria[4]	2,005.3
Jordan	461.7
Lebanon	25.0

/1 Excludes other agency funds.
/2 Reflects funds required to initiate new programs resulting from transitions in the region; programs normalized in bilateral budget requests in FY 2013 and beyond.
/3 Re-aligned from Egypt's existing bilateral program to new needs.
/4 Includes more than $1.7 billion for regional humanitarian response, including in Jordan and Lebanon.

The State Department and USAID have made a number of trade-offs in order to provide this support. We re-allocated funds from other programs in the region; adjusted top-line budgets that reduced globally-available funds; used funding in regional and global accounts that had been planned for other purposes; and drew from humanitarian and contingency accounts for which there were other global demands. All of this resulted in real opportunity costs to other regions, countries, and programs.

While there have been difficulties implementing some promised programs, we have seen real progress in some areas. This level of sustained spending is unlikely to decrease in the near term given our interests in the region. Without the MENA Initiative funding in the request, emerging needs and new transitions will further squeeze existing programs that remain a priority, and negatively affect the U.S. government's ability to respond to emergent needs in other regions.

Gender

Summary

Overview
To achieve successful outcomes for U.S. foreign policy priorities, including stability, prosperity, and peace, the FY 2015 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 the State Department and USAID to integrate a focus on gender equality across our diplomatic and development efforts.

To realize the vision outlined in the National Security Strategy and the QDDR, in March 2012, the Secretary issued the *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 integrated into our 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 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. In December 2011, the United States issued a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), 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. The USAID Vision for Action to End Child Marriage was released shortly thereafter and is a pillar of the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence Globally. The Vision is focused on strengthening implementation efforts and programming on child marriage in the next three to five years, with a focus both on prevention and response to child marriage because this

practice undermines efforts to promote sustainable development and disadvantages girls in numerous significant ways.

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

- USAID's five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy, which serves as a plan for implementing the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development 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 broad policy goals represented by the Key Issue.

The Gender Key Issue revisions increased State and USAID's ability to report on planned expenditures and programmatic results related to gender equality, female empowerment, and gender-based violence, and in combination with a set of specific indicators that were developed to increase gender-related performance reporting, have enhanced the ability 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), State and USAID developed a fourth 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*** , 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,*** 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, female infanticide; child sexual abuse; sexual coercion and abuse; neglect; domestic violence; elder abuse; and harmful traditional practices such as early and forced marriage, "honor" killings, and female genital mutilation/cutting; 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; promoting women's engagement and

the integration of gender perspectives in conflict prevention and mitigation, early warning, preparedness, or response planning and activities; and ensuring equal access to relief and recovery assistance, in countries affected by conflict, crisis, and insecurity.

FY 2015 Budget Request: Advancing National Security and Foreign Policy Goals by Advancing Gender Equality and the Status of Women

In the FY 2015 request, $1.8 billion is attributed to Gender as a Key Issue, with overall gender attributions broken out as follows:

- $331 million for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary
- $1.36 billion for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary
- $139 million for Gender-Based Violence

The FY 2015 request also reflects a strategic focus on gender equality and advancing the status of women to achieve our national security and foreign policy objectives. One key example of this is an investment in programs and activities that advance peace and security through the protection and empowerment of women and girls, requested at $92.4 million.

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 continue to 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.

Additional programs will promote women's participation in decision-making positions in the security and justice sectors; support partnerships between policy and community members, with a particular emphasis on including women; and will support the provision of legal services, including for survivors of gender-based violence. Funding will also 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 U.S. is maximizing dollars and promoting national security and foreign policy objectives. Efforts to integrate gender equality into programs in order to maximize outcomes are clear throughout the FY 2015 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.

In addition, State's Office of the Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues will continue the Department's Full Participation Fund to support the integration of gender into operations, diplomatic activities, and foreign assistance programs. Efforts also support the Global Women, Peace and Security Initiative to promote women's participation in peace-making and security, protect women and girls from violence, and enable them to participate in the reconciliation and peace process in post conflict and

conflict countries.

Working in tandem with State, USAID is requesting 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 gender-based violence and innovative public-private partnerships that will leverage other donor and non-governmental resources to advance the rights of women and girls globally. Foreign assistance will also support specific programmatic objectives related to Women, Peace, and Security. Key interventions in this area will include the provision of strategic and logistical support for women's participation in peace processes, dialogues around political transition, security initiatives, and reconstruction planning; engaging women and girls in community-level violence prevention and conflict mitigation; supporting the protection of women and girls from conflict and crisis-related GBV and trafficking in persons and targeted investments in women's economic empowerment to accelerate recovery and build resilience to crisis and conflict. Finally, a smaller portion of funding will be used to aid Missions in integrating gender equality actions across their portfolios.

Gender Initiative - FY 2015

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR EXBS	FMF	IO&P	MRA	FFP
TOTAL[1]	1,840,415	265,099	457,458	424,232	304,238	292,210	20,308	21,200	130	2,250	7,500	25,000	20,790
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary	331,874	56,982	87,835	47,860	56,430	70,780	2,357	-	130	1,250	7,500	-	750
Africa	121,820	16,550	57,444	45,226	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	612	-	-	612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	304	-	-	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	41	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	282	-	-	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1,357	-	-	757	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3,317	850	1,500	967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	6,063	6,000	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2,358	-	-	2,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	736	-	-	736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	19,985	1,000	13,334	5,651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	820	-	820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	9,631	-	-	9,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	7,815	-	990	6,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	19,676	-	19,250	426	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	13,750	-	1,350	12,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	683	-	500	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	344	-	-	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	10,400	3,500	4,500	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	9,317	5,200	3,600	517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	729	-	-	729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	538	50	-	288	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	249	50	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	210	-	-	10	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	79	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	3,147	-	400	617	2,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,100	-	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,017	-	400	617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Initiative - FY 2015

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR EXBS	FMF	IO&P	MRA	FFP
Near East	47,400	-	4,750	-	42,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2,800	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	7,850	-	4,750	-	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	21,750	-	-	-	21,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	104,574	21,180	9,640	1,444	-	70,780	150	-	130	1,250	-	-	-
Afghanistan	70,000	-	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	29,970	21,150	7,440	-	-	-	-	-	130	1,250	-	-	-
India	3,248	-	2,200	1,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	780	-	-	-	-	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	396	-	-	396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	6,528	200	4,161	285	850	-	282	-	-	-	-	-	750
Colombia	1,132	-	-	-	850	-	282	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	135	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	4,695	-	3,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750
Guyana	70	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	80	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	216	-	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	6,378	6,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	9,624	9,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	6,440	-	6,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,725	-	-	-	-	-	1,725	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-
IO - UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	8,000	3,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	6,200	-	-	-	6,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Initiative - FY 2015

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR EXBS	FMF	IO&P	MRA	FFP
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary	1,368,615	197,254	358,876	337,049	222,547	220,650	10,999	200	-	1,000	-	-	20,040
Africa	718,848	120,366	200,467	324,831	53,244	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	19,640
Angola	4,875	-	4,300	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	7,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,454	-	-	1,454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	8,490	-	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,890
Burundi	11,367	-	9,000	2,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	15,750	-	-	15,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	11,065	-	-	11,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15,074	-	3,500	11,574	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	38,552	6,558	415	15,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,051
Ghana	21,100	12,600	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	69,594	10,450	15,550	43,594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	2,422	-	-	2,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	23,749	-	6,350	-	17,099	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,600	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	11,707	-	837	10,870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	27,800	9,420	18,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	26,887	2,000	-	24,887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	2,632	-	-	2,632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	699
Nigeria	74,094	13,425	11,900	48,769	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	28,268	23,000	2,300	2,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	23,900	4,900	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	22,500	-	-	-	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	30,739	-	-	30,739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	18,061	-	9,000	1,061	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1,491	-	-	-	1,491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	252	-	-	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	83,571	12,800	25,000	45,771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	28,721	3,150	2,400	23,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	56,318	7,900	24,275	24,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	24,993	-	15,750	5,239	4,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Initiative - FY 2015

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR EXBS	FMF	IO&P	MRA	FFP
USAID Central Africa Regional	2,413	2,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	2,950	2,400	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	8,600	7,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	750	250	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,160	1,000	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	60,406	21,417	24,559	1,197	13,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	17,900	-	6,800	-	11,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	14,387	6,199	8,000	188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	13,851	9,388	4,450	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	1,150	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	21	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,309	-	3,309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	3,100	1,100	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1,256	330	-	926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,633	-	-	-	1,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,599	3,250	-	49	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	15,929	-	-	-	15,430	-	499	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	700	-	-	-	550	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	850	-	-	-	800	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	325	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	1,305	-	-	-	1,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,049	-	-	-	4,900	-	149	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,600	-	-	-	1,500	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	3,615	-	-	-	3,615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	183	-	-	-	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	125	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,626	-	-	-	1,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	471	-	-	-	471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	71,910	-	4,750	-	65,160	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	8,700	-	-	-	8,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	6,600	-	-	-	6,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	3,510	-	-	-	3,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Initiative - FY 2015

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR EXBS	FMF	IO&P	MRA	FFP
Yemen	12,600	-	4,750	-	7,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	35,500	-	-	-	35,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	314,520	13,070	29,895	2,555	47,050	220,650	100	200	-	1,000	-	-	-
Afghanistan	203,950	-	-	-	13,000	190,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	3,850	2,200	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
India	19,555	2,000	14,500	2,555	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,300	-	-	-	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	28,650	8,220	13,580	-	6,750	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	52,900	-	-	-	23,000	29,700	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	3,000	-	1,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	165	-	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	78,769	32,568	7,705	8,466	24,030	-	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	400
Brazil	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	9,050	-	-	-	9,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	5,639	4,030	1,000	609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	3,278	3,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,660	3,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Guyana	113	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	20,649	-	4,255	7,744	8,350	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	7,300	7,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	5,250	500	-	-	3,250	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	11,300	7,500	-	-	-	-	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	950	-	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	3,180	-	-	-	3,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	4,450	3,450	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	1,000	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Initiative - FY 2015

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR EXBS	FMF	IO&P	MRA	FFP
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,183	5,183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	3,750	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	91,500	-	91,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	900	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gender-Based Violence	139,926	10,863	10,747	39,323	25,261	780	6,952	21,000	-	-	-	25,000	-
Africa	52,321	1,475	6,080	36,914	6,502	-	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	571	-	-	571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	2,431	-	-	2,431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	1,059	-	-	1,059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1,018	-	-	1,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,192	-	1,000	192	4,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,472	375	-	1,097	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2,400	-	2,000	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	3,761	-	-	3,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	149	-	-	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,352	-	-	-	1,002	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	2,176	-	180	1,996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,461	-	-	1,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	806	-	-	806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	943	-	500	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	850	100	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	12,255	500	-	11,755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	570	-	500	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	648	-	-	648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	5,599	-	-	5,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1,011	-	-	1,011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Initiative - FY 2015

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR EXBS	FMF	IO&P	MRA	FFP
Zambia	1,677	-	-	1,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,256	-	300	756	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	550	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	4,188	2,638	50	506	794	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	650	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	195	50	50	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1,295	1,088	-	7	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	393	-	-	393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	144	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,111	1,100	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	573	-	-	-	370	-	203	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	433	-	-	-	350	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	4,780	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,780	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2,080	-	-	-	1,300	-	780	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	25,094	1,400	940	324	600	780	50	21,000	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	21,500	-	-	-	500	-	-	21,000	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	592	-	500	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	440	-	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	780	-	-	-	-	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	232	-	-	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Initiative - FY 2015

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR EXBS	FMF	IO&P	MRA	FFP
Western Hemisphere	15,554	1,850	1,177	1,579	8,995	-	1,953	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,778	-	-	-	1,125	-	653	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	709	350	300	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	58	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2,590	-	-	820	1,470	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	500	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	862	300	500	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	3,900	-	-	-	3,400	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	957	-	377	580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	416	-	-	-	-	-	416	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-
Special Representatives	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The total includes all funds that support Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (both primary and secondary) as well as programs that address Gender-Based Violence. These categories are mutually exclusive. The funding for Women, Peace and Security is also attributed to one of the aforementioned Gender Key Issues, or to Trafficking in Persons, and is therefore largely included in the total.

Women, Peace and Security	92,440	19,010	1,000	-	50,627	12,780	7,543	1,000	30	450	-	-	-
Africa	27,254	3,025	1,000	-	22,579	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	15,571	-	-	-	14,921	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,250	1,250	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	958	-	-	-	958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,300	-	-	-	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Initiative - FY 2015

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR EXBS	FMF	IO&P	MRA	FFP
East Asia and Pacific	2,345	100	-	-	2,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	2,245	-	-	-	2,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	7,385	-	-	-	6,333	-	1,052	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,705	-	-	-	2,413	-	292	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,765	-	-	-	1,500	-	265	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	2,650	-	-	-	2,400	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	110	-	-	-	20	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	155	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	9,230	-	-	-	7,450	-	1,780	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,280	-	-	-	500	-	780	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	6,950	-	-	-	6,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	22,660	7,100	-	-	1,200	12,780	100	1,000	30	450	-	-	-
Afghanistan	12,000	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	980	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	450	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	6,300	6,200	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,780	-	-	-	-	780	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	14,720	5,600	-	-	5,320	-	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	3,650	-	-	-	3,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,470	-	-	-	1,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	4,800	1,000	-	-	-	-	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,185	3,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	161	-	-	-	-	-	161	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	5,500	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	5,500	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

USAID Operating Expenses

Sources ($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	1,084,559	1,140,229	1,383,816
Other Sources[2/]	423,668	439,051	116,112
Total	**1,508,227**	**1,579,280**	**1,499,928**

1/ These amounts reflect the actual FY 2013 obligations of available resources, including new obligation authority.
2/Other sources include trust funds, reimbursements, and carryover.

Overview

USAID's global engagement is essential to advancing U.S. interests, enhancing national security, and reaffirming its global development leadership. In recognition of the importance of development to U.S. foreign policy and national security, the National Security Strategy calls for investing in development capabilities and institutions. The FY 2015 USAID Operating Expense (OE) request will provide that investment, simultaneously advancing the three pillars of the Presidential Policy Directive on Development, including Sustainable Development Outcomes, A New Operational Model, and A Modern Architecture. The request will allow USAID to engage with partner countries and local institutions to build civilian capacity and use science, technology, innovation, and partnership solutions and expertise to improve development results and sustainability

Although an increase from FY 2014, the request represents the minimum level of resources necessary to preserve the Agency's current operations and support the existing workforce to meet U.S. foreign policy objectives and support Presidential initiatives. The requested funding will allow the Agency to offset the projected decrease in other funding sources, such as recoveries, reimbursements, and trust funds, that support operations while restoring the new obligation authority needed to maintain its current level of operations into FY 2015.

The request also reflects the Agency's efforts to work more effectively and efficiently to meet the challenges of implementing foreign assistance in today's world. USAID continues to reform operations to improve management processes and achieve efficiencies in areas such as real property disposals and space optimization that could generate significant cost savings in FY 2015. In addition, the Agency restructured its overseas presence to realign resources with policy priorities and operate in the most cost-effective manner possible at this time, strengthening its ability to meet its foreign policy and national security mission. For FY 2015, the Agency is not considering further mission restructuring.

Development has never been more vital to national security, economic prosperity, and leadership. Through targeted investments, USAID continues to fight global challenges, like disease, hunger, poverty, and climate change with the new model of development, which is based on partnership, innovation, and a strong commitment to policy reform. By partnering with other countries to end extreme poverty and promote resilient democratic societies, USAID helps transform developing countries into stable and prosperous nations. Investments in USAID staff and capabilities are key to attaining foreign policy and national security objectives. Success depends on full funding of the FY 2015 USAID OE request.

Uses of Funds

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
USAID Forward Agency Reforms	251,710	32,636	-
Talent Management - Development Leadership Initiative	*251,710*	*32,6361*	-
Overseas Operations	589,252	826,053	827,201
Washington Operations	339,564	399,852	424,520
Central Support	233,077	248,207	248,207
Overseas Capital Space Expansion	94,624	72,533	-
Total Uses[1/]	**1,508,227**	**1,579,280**	**1,499,928**

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

USAID Workforce

Categories	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
U.S. Direct Hires Funded by Operating Expenses			
End-of-year On-board	3,420	3,452	3,539
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	3,369	3,369	3,369
Limited-Term Program-Funded Appointments			
End-of-year On-board	227	227	227
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	124	124	124

USAID Forward Agenda

The Agency's progress on the implementation of USAID Forward reforms is described below.

Talent Management - Development Leadership Initiative

Since 2008, under the Development Leadership Initiative (DLI), the Agency has hired 820 new permanent Foreign Service Officers (FSO), increasing the permanent FSO corps by about 80 percent. The FY 2015 request will allow the Agency to continue support for the 820 FSOs hired with funding from FYs 2008 – 2011. No additional FSO positions are requested as part of this request.

By FY 2015, all 820 DLI officers will be deployed overseas in permanent positions, with most serving in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. Hiring under the DLI was targeted at skill areas critically needed to enable USAID to carry out its strategic national security commitments and achieve a strategic realignment of worldwide USAID FSOs. This realignment will result in a significant improvement in staffing in Africa, while maintaining strong staffing in Asia and the Middle East.

Local Solutions

Initially referred to as Implementation and Procurement Reform, Local Solutions is reforming USAID's internal procurement systems, processes, and regulatory framework to work more efficiently and effectively with partners. In furtherance of Local Solutions, USAID is committed to using, strengthening, mutually accounting for, and partnering to resource local partners and systems to create the conditions whereby countries can sustain their own development.

Local Solutions Accomplishments

- ***Disseminated the first USAID Forward progress report*** that tracked the progress made in the initial year of implementing USAID Forward. The Local Solutions indicator, measured as annual mission program obligations implemented through local systems, increased from 9.6 percent in FY 2010 to 14.2 percent in FY 2012, exclusive of cash transfers and qualifying trust funds; and from 20.2 percent in FY 2010 to 24.7 percent in FY 2012, inclusive of cash transfers and qualifying trust funds. The Agency uses corporate systems to track and report progress.

- ***Strengthened due diligence in considering government-to-government (G2G) assistance*** by continued application of the Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework (PFMRAF), ongoing efforts to improve and refine the process, engagement in holistic project design, and assistance and training to implement this assistance modality.

- ***Strengthened local civil-society and private-sector capacity*** by supporting training and peer learning around strategic approaches to capacity development and direct engagement with local partners as a component of a holistic project design.

- ***Increasing competition and broadening USAID's partner base*** by increasing the share of prime contract dollars obligated to U.S. small businesses. Beginning with FY 2014, USAID created a new, worldwide small-business indicator of 6.5 percent. This indicator, considered reasonable and attainable, will increase incrementally in successive years. USAID is currently at 5.46 percent, below the worldwide target. The Agency is working to allow overseas missions to partner directly with U.S. small businesses.

- ***Integrated Local Solutions concepts and priorities throughout acquisition and assistance workforce training*** to increase USAID's capacity to use, strengthen, and monitor the performance of local partnerships through strategic use of acquisition and assistance mechanisms.

- ***Used U.S. Government resources more efficiently and effectively*** by enhancing resources and dialogue with and within the field on project design and G2G assistance, including rolling out new and updated training. USAID also developed acquisition and assistance toolkits and templates and revised internal procedures to reduce the length of time from planning to awards.

Science and Technology

USAID's Global Development Lab continues to provide both national and local partners and beneficiaries in developing countries with the tools, technical support, and resources necessary to solve their own challenges, develop their next generation of science and technology leaders, and build strong relationships and markets for the United States.

Science and Technology Results

- *The Partnerships for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER) Science and PEER Health programs* leverage the expertise of U.S. Government Federal science agencies to support scientists and engineers in developing countries to solve major global development challenges related to health, agriculture, food security, water scarcity, and environmental remediation through expert collaboration with U.S. Government-funded researchers. To date, USAID's PEER Science program has awarded 114 grants in 41 countries for one- to three-year research

projects. USAID's $13 million investment in these programs leveraged $122.6 million in National Science Foundation-funded research and $48 million through National Institute of Health-funded research.

- *The Geospacial Center (GeoCenter)* applies geographic analysis to improve development programming (strategic planning, project design, monitoring, evaluation, and communications). To date, it has provided technical assistance to 12 Washington bureaus and 50 missions. Specifically, it has trained more than 275 USAID staff to better target development activities using geospatial techniques, leveraged $17.5 million in high-resolution imagery for use by USAID projects, and supports an active network of 40 geographic information systems specialists across the Agency.

- *Grand Challenges for Development (GCD)* focus on removing critical barriers to development, engaging global public-private partners, and better defining development problems to catalyze and accelerate innovative global solutions. In the past year, Securing Water for Food has joined four existing GCDs: Saving Lives at Birth, All Children Reading, Making all Voices Count, and Powering Agriculture. GCDs commitments of $82.6 million have leveraged $121 million in funds committed from 12 partners.

Innovation

Through the Global Development Lab, USAID focuses on institutionalizing innovation and partnerships in development programs. The Agency continues to issue grants for cost-effective and scalable evidenced-based solutions, build high-impact partnerships, and leverage the power and reach of mobile technology to accelerate USAID development.

Innovation Results

- *Development Innovation Ventures* provided funding to a local company in India to install its first commercial microgrids. The company improved the cost-effectiveness of its microgrid design and reduced construction time and costs. By the end of the award period, the company far exceeded its initial targets, secured private-equity finance to support its continued scale-up, and demonstrated that providing power to the base of the pyramid can generate both profits and social impact.

- *Mobile Solutions* is empowering women through mobile phones. With women 21 percent less likely than men to own phones in low- and middle-income countries, this equates to a mobile-phone gender gap of roughly 300 million women. The Agency's partnership with AusAID, GSMA, and Visa, the GSMA mWomen Program, is working to change this by building the business case for mobile-network operators to invest in mobile products for women. In 2011, the program's research sparked Iraqi mobile operator, Asiacell, to design a new product for women, who comprised only 20 percent of Asiacell's subscriber base at the time. In less than two years, more than 1.8 million women signed up for the new product, doubling the proportion of Asiacell's female customers to 40 percent.

- *Mobile Solutions* is scaling mobile-data and mobile-money platforms. In 2013, USAID worked with the Ministry of Education in Afghanistan to survey teachers about mobile money using their mobile phones. In less than six months, the initiative registered more than 6,000 teachers in five provinces and learned that more than half are interested in being paid via mobile money. This

remote data collection allows both USAID and the Ministry to quickly and safely monitor ongoing activities and receive feedback from citizens in hard-to-reach areas. This lesson learned has informed the Agency's work and design of a $200-million remote monitoring project in Afghanistan.

Overseas Operations

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request[1/]
Field Missions	399,946	544,862	548,077
USDH Salaries & Benefits	189,306	281,191	279,124
Total Overseas Operations	**589,252**	**826,053**	**827,201**

1/ The FY 2015 request includes $65 million for Overseas Contingency Operations.

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, including responses to disaster; 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, and Social Security, health, and life insurance, for all Foreign Service Officers 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 such assignments.

Washington Operations

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	66,325	77,551	85,011
Office of Security	17,645	18,270	18,270
USDH Salaries & Benefits	255,594	304,031	321,239
Total	**339,564**	**399,852**	**424,520**

Washington Bureaus/Offices

The request will support the following:

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

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 will fund additional physical security for missions not collocated with embassies, including building renovations, security enhancements, and increased local security-guard services. The budget is allocated among four major categories as detailed below.

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Physical Security	14,600	14,350	13,400
Personnel Security	2,670	2,920	3,865
Counterintelligence and Information Security	200	500	500
Counterterrorism	175	500	505
Total	**17,645**	**18,270**	**18,270**

Physical Security
Funding will allow USAID to complete physical security enhancement projects at 17 overseas missions and maintain security counter-measures at Washington facilities. These funds also will be used to install and maintain emergency communications systems at 12 missions and procure armored vehicles for 15 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. The request 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. These funds will allow the Agency to continue to 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 the techniques used by FIS, and security vulnerabilities of information technology (IT) 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

This budget item includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, and Social Security, health, and life insurance for all Civil Service and Foreign Service employees. The increase reflects the 1% pay raise and hiring to attrition.

Central Support

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Information Technology	97,132	93,188	93,188
Rent & General Support	90,510	98,067	98,067
Staff Training	10,017	20,075	20,075
Personnel Support	17,357	20,650	20,650
Other Agency Costs	18,061	16,227	16,227
Total	**233,077**	**248,207**	**248,207**

Information Technology (IT)

The USAID Information Technology budget supports IT systems, infrastructure, and architecture critical in helping USAID staff fulfill the Agency's mission.

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
IT Systems	31,190	36,490	36,490
IT Infrastructure	55,893	47,975	47,975
IT Architecture	10,049	8,723	8,723
Total	**97,132**	**93,188**	**93,188**

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

IT Infrastructure
The request covers worldwide telecommunications network; Washington telephone services; computer maintenance and management; e-mail and data archiving and storage; help-desk assistance; information-systems security support and anti-virus software worldwide; maintenance of classified devices in Washington; and support for the Agency's web services, such as Internet 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 2015, payments for office rent, utilities, and basic/building security services for the Ronald Reagan Building (RRB), International Trade Center, warehouse, and other space in the metropolitan area are estimated at $86.3 million, approximately 88 percent of the budget.

The remainder of the request, $11.7 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 headquarters staff.

Staff Training

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

USAID has renewed its emphasis on core competencies and training on diversity, private-sector alliances, management, and technical skills for all staff. The request will strengthen the core management and technical skills of the Agency's workforce essential to meet development goals. USAID will establish itself as a center of excellence and continue close collaboration with the Department of State to build a more flexible workforce and increase its capacity to respond to ever-increasing demands.

Personnel Support

Funding will cover mandatory Agency-wide personnel deployment and workforce planning 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 to improve its human capital and talent management capacity. This includes development of an improved Overseas Personnel System, an automated performance management system, and a business intelligence tool that will improve workforce reporting capabilities. Funding will enable USAID to expand the diversity of its applicant pool through targeted outreach and recruitment programs (diversity, disabled, and veterans) as mandated by Executive Orders. As required by OPM, funding will support the Agency's Staff Care Program, operations for which provide a necessary service that affords critical professional support and clinical interventions for employees in high-stress and life-threatening circumstances.

Funding will also support retirement and separation travel and transportation costs for Foreign Service Officers, as well as travel to assist the field in ensuring that staffing, training, mentoring, and personal development plans are adequate to meet the demands of the USAID workforce and ensure sound management of critical talent management programs.

Other Agency Costs

Funding 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 relating to job-related injury or death. This category includes travel and related costs associated with the Foreign Service panels and funding for medical, property, and tort claims.

Resources

USAID's operating expenses are financed from several sources, including new obligation authority, local-currency trust funds, reimbursements for services provided to others, recoveries of prior-year obligations, and unobligated balances carried forward from prior-year availabilities. The table below provides a breakdown of these resources.

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Appropriated Funds			
Enacted Level/NOA	1,037,068	1,059,229	1,318,816
Overseas Contingency Operations	242,183	81,000	65,000
Subtotal	**1,279,251**	**1,140,229**	**1,383,816**
Unobligated Balance – NOA	-194,692	-	-

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Obligations – NOA	**1,084,559**	**1,140,229**	**1,383,816**
Other Sources			
Local Currency Trust Funds	15,329	18,202	19,787
Reimbursements	6,422	10,002	6,325
PEPFAR Reimbursements	14,454	15,000	15,000
Space Cost Reimbursements	11,542	10,000	10,000
IT Cost Reimbursements	24,132	20,000	20,000
Unobligated Balances	281,145	263,626	22,500
Prior-year Recoveries	69,991	102,221	22,500
Obligations - Other Sources	**423,668**	**439,051**	**116,112**
Total Obligations	**1,508,227**	**1,579,280**	**1,499,928**

USAID Capital Investment Fund

Category ($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual[1/]	FY 2014 Estimate[2/]	FY 2015 Request
Information Technology	20,316	46,330	27,400
Overseas Facilities Construction	68,836	82,840	95,815
Real Property Maintenance Fund	-	7,700	7,600
Total	**89,152**	**136,870**	**130,815**

1/ These amounts reflect the actual obligations of available resources, including carryover and new obligation authority.
2/ These amounts reflect the estimated available resources, including carryover and new obligation authority.

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. F or FY 2015, the request for the CIF account will support IT investments, facility construction, and real property maintenance.

Information Technology (IT)

Category ($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
IT Systems			
Administrative	514		77
eGov	1,406	1,900	2,081
GLAAS	839	2,292	2,639
Phoenix	3,312		2,705
Portfolio and Program Management	145		2,087
Data Management	309		
Business Intelligence/ Information Analytics	3,759	4,000	3,750
Enterprise Applications	544	4,180	
Enterprise Document Management	521	2,343	
Enterprise Search (Internal)		2,000	
Mobile Application Development		500	
Mobile Application Deployment		2,000	
Device Lifecycle Upgrade			169
Software Development Infrastructure	123		
Subtotal	**11,472**	**19,215**	**13,508**

Category ($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
IT Infrastructure			
Intranet & Internet	2,314	405	
Unified Communications	551	2,000	1,200
Data Center	913	9,083	774
Infrastructure Maintenance and Support			203
Enterprise Business Collaboration		500	
Enterprise Services		1,000	
Migration of IT Services		4,000	
Networks	1,611	1,720	
Network and Business Service Upgrades		1,965	6,868
Remote Access			211
State/USAID IT Transformation	813		
Authentication	1,986	1,630	952
Security Software Upgrade		812	450
Threat Management	567	2,000	
Security Training	36		
Website Security Toolset			1,016
Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS)			1,818
Risk-Response Technical Upgrades			401
Subtotal	**8,791**	**25,115**	**13,892**
IT Architecture			
IT Transition	53		
Mobile Enterprise Application Platform		2,000	
Subtotal	**53**	**2,000**	
Total	**20,316**	**46,330**	**27,400**

In FY 2015, USAID will support the following IT systems, infrastructure, and architecture initiatives:

IT Systems

Administrative: This investment will support the expansion of single sign-on technology to support implementation of HSPD-12 required logical access.

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

GLAAS: This investment will fund a technology upgrade that introduces a new framework to the Global Acquisition and Assistance System (GLAAS), the worldwide, web-based system that manages awards throughout USAID's acquisition and assistance lifecycle, including reporting and administration.

GLAAS provides information about procurement vehicles, including contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, and supports Agency acquisition activities.

Phoenix: This investment will fund upgrades to the Cash Reconciliation & Fund Balance with Treasury Management function of Phoenix, the commercial off-the-shelf, web-based financial management system configured for USAID. Phoenix provides critical business functions, such as general ledger, accounts payable, accounts receivable, cost accounting, budgeting, program operations and reporting, and is used to record accounting transactions and make payments for goods or services.

Portfolio and Program Management: This investment will fund the development of FACTS Info Next Gen, which rebuilds the system for reporting foreign assistance budget requests and performance. FACTS Info is the central U.S. Government data system that combines all government planning and tracking of foreign assistance funds over which the Department of State Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance (F) has authority into one central repository. FACTS Info includes information for each country or headquarters office that manages foreign assistance funding on foreign policy objectives, program areas and elements, and the mechanisms and funding attributed to each level. FACTS Info allows both the Department of State and USAID to quickly get data for all F-managed foreign assistance funding in various ways to make decisions, prepare required OMB and Congressional reports, and respond to questions from stakeholders.

Business Intelligence/Information Analytics: This investment will fund mission-specific tools to streamline reporting and introduce efficiencies to project portfolio management. It will support mission-level project and activity management and monitoring, including real-time status of project indicators, beneficiaries, and other frameworks. In addition, the investment will enable the mapping of projects and activity data to user-specific locations via a geographic "point and click" interface.

Device Upgrade: This investment will ensure that USAID personnel worldwide have up-to-date communication devices, providing means for effective collaboration regardless of location. Without this funding, 66 percent of user equipment will be at end-of-life, which will result in increased maintenance costs as well as substantial losses to productivity due to malfunctioning equipment.

IT Infrastructure

Unified Communications: Develop a unified communications architecture and technical design that meets the Agency's requirements. This effort also includes identifying services that provide redundant functionality and significantly enhancing communication and collaboration across the Agency.

Data Center: This investment will fund the development of USAID's disaster recovery operations.

Infrastructure Maintenance and Support: This investment will fund Microsoft software licenses, other hardware/software licenses, and maintenance of the IT Service Management tool.

Network and Business Service Upgrades: This investment is required to update and enhance existing IT infrastructure that provides critical business services to USAID staff and partners. These upgrades include replacing end-of-life and/or end-of-support critical network components and making USAID business applications compliant with FISMA and other government-wide IT mandates and help enable staff to be more efficient by working anywhere, anytime, and with any device.

Remote Access: This investment will upgrade hardware and software to improve the connectivity and speed of data transfer to provide USAID employees with the ability to access their networks from any location worldwide.

Authentication: This investment will allow only authorized individuals access to facilities and networks.

Security Software Upgrade: This investment will fund software that centralizes and streamlines the management of endpoint, network, content security, and compliance solutions for USAID. It will decrease the risk of security breaches, data loss, and service outages.

Website Security Toolset: This investment will support USAID's continued effort to secure its networks by detecting malicious website activity before damage can occur.

Network Intrusion Detection System: This investment will support the Network Intrusion Detection System, a Federally-mandated system that will protect USAID's networks by detecting malicious activity before adverse effects can take hold.

Risk-Response Technical Upgrades: This investment will fund network enhancements designed to bolster the security of the environment in response to newly-discovered threats.

Overseas Facilities Construction

Category ($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Overseas Facilities Construction	68,836	82,840	95,815

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 2015 request of $95.8 million, augmented by projected carryover of $35.7 million, will support USAID's full participation in the 10th year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program. The increase over the FY 2014 request recognizes the need to accelerate facility construction due to security threats around the world, inflationary pressures, and incorporation of a phased-in maintenance component to keep new and old embassy construction in good operating condition.

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. The target amount had been $1.4 billion since the inception of the program through 2014. The new amount, from which USAID's fair share per position contribution is now derived, is $2.5 billion for the U.S. Government. The U.S. dollar levels are divided by the total number of billable positions overseas and results in the per capita charges for each category (e.g. classified and

unclassified, desk and non-desk). 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 recognized.

In FY 2015, the following new embassy compounds in countries with USAID presence are scheduled to have a contract awarded: Mexico City, Mexico; Asuncion, Paraguay; Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC); and Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Real Property Maintenance

Category ($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Real Property Maintenance	-	7,700	7,600

The request will allow USAID to continue funding maintenance for real property the Agency owns through the establishment of a centralized budget authority. The authority is 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, e.g., cutting training or deferring purchase of equipment. This is an inefficient and ineffective method of protecting investments in U.S. Government property.

The request will protect the U.S. Government's investment in the 167 properties that USAID owns, including office buildings, warehouse facilities, and residential units (stand-alone and single-occupancy units). 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. The acquisition cost of the 167 properties totaled $199 million; the current market value is $305 million.

The current market value excludes six permanent office buildings that USAID constructed on NECs before the CSCS Program started. These fully-secure structures were constructed from 2002 – 2006 at a cost of $135 million. As USAID-owned assets, they are excluded from the recently approved Department of State's Maintenance Cost Sharing Program. Given the increasing age of these buildings alone, USAID needs appropriate funding to support an aggressive maintenance program to include energy-efficient upgrades of systems, where feasible. Such funding would enable USAID to greatly enhance the security environment of the properties while improving the fire/life safety features as well.

In addition to the six annexes, USAID owns 25 stand-alone facilities that include offices and warehouses and 66 stand-alone residences, representing over one million square feet of space that directly support the missions. The Facility Condition Index (FCI) for these properties is calculated annually using a formula from the Department of State's Office of Building Operations. The FCI is a ratio of repair needs to replacement value, with a "good" score being 95-100, a "fair" score being 90-95, and a "poor" score being anything below 90. The 2011 report listed the FCI of USAID stand-alone properties at 82 of 100. Based on FCI scores, maintenance requirements are $20.5 million to address the estimated repair needs.

A properly-maintained property will retain a large portion of its market value, relative to the original acquisition cost. On the contrary, a poorly-maintained property will be worth substantially less than the current market value, possibly even less than the original acquisition price. In cases where little to no maintenance funds are available, the property can become unusable and an alternative must be found, such as demolish and rebuild or lease new space at a higher cost. The overall costs of neglect and disrepair are much higher than proper maintenance over time. This "run to failure" approach often results in a negative return on investment.

Deferring needed maintenance will ultimately result in significantly higher costs. For example, the steel cladding on a warehouse needs to be painted at scheduled intervals. If the painting, a relatively minor cost, is deferred continually, the cladding will eventually rust and deteriorate, necessitating significant repairs or replacement, at many times the cost of having painted it on schedule. Some industry estimates have placed the additional costs as high as five dollars for repair maintenance for every one dollar spent on preventive maintenance. In addition, deferred maintenance increases the probability of life-safety events that threaten the health and security of employees and visitors at USAID facilities. This can create hazardous work and living environments in contradiction to USAID's mission.

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 defer 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 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Budget	FY 2015 Request	Increase/ Decrease
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	48,421	55,038	54,285	-753
Other Sources*	27,802	26,525	18,298	-8,227
Total Sources	**76,223**	**81,563**	**72,583**	**-8,980**

* Other Sources include supplemental appropriations, prior-year balances and recoveries, transfers, and collections.

Overview

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

The FY 2015 request of $54.285 million will enable OIG to continue to oversee a broad range of foreign assistance activities and initiatives, fulfill new oversight requirements, and respond to emerging challenges. Under USAID's local solutions initiative, a larger share of foreign assistance funds are expected to be allocated to host governments and to local private sector and nonprofit organizations. Implementing more development programs through host-country systems exposes assistance funds to increased risks. OIG will respond to these risks by intensifying audit coverage of these funds, engaging in outreach efforts to implementing partners and beneficiaries, and expanding its work with local law enforcement, prosecutors, and host-country audit entities. In addition, OIG will address FY 2015 priority program areas including foreign assistance to fragile and conflict-affected areas, global health programs (including programs and activities to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis), and food and agricultural assistance efforts.

Funding in FY 2015 will also allow OIG to respond to other developments that increase oversight requirements. The extension of whistleblower protections to contractors and grantees is expected to increase the number of complaints of fraud, waste, and abuse OIG receives. New mandatory OIG reporting requirements associated with these whistleblower protections, protections extended to whistleblower federal employees related to their eligibility to access classified information, and trafficking-in-persons-related activities will also affect OIG's workload. In addition, increased agency efforts to detect insider threats are expected to produce more allegations of employee misconduct. OIG activities in FY 2015 will also address new requirements for oversight of agency charge card programs and related reporting.

OIG is working to ensure that it is appropriately structured to fully meet oversight requirements in the face of evolving operating conditions around the world. In response to Department of State guidance on staffing in Egypt, OIG is in the process of restructuring its footprint in the Middle East. The anticipated shift in personnel from Cairo to another regional hub is expected to increase OIG operating expenses, but

provide stable footing for oversight of foreign assistance programs in the Middle East, Europe, and Eurasia. The FY 2015 funding request will support this required shift.

With requested levels of funding, OIG will also be able to provide requisite support to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

Budget Priorities by Strategic Goal

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 mandatory work, such as conducting financial statement and Federal Information Security Management Act audits, and also meet new oversight requirements for agency charge card programs.

OIG will also focus on oversight of the highest risk foreign assistance programs and operations. OIG will devote resources to existing high-priority oversight programs in frontline states and respond to emerging needs. Priorities in FY 2015 also include reviews and audits of assistance channeled through host country systems, programs and activities in other fragile and conflict-affected areas, global health programs (including programs and activities to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis), and food and agricultural assistance efforts.

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 maintain current investigative operations emphasizing work on high-impact cases while responding to new requirements related to whistleblower protection and human trafficking reporting. OIG will realign investigative staffing to improve coverage of fraud-related concerns in Asia and Eastern Europe and manage an expected uptick in employee integrity investigations resulting from increased agency monitoring for insider threats.

OIG will continue to dedicate needed resources to respond to program integrity allegations. Given USAID's ongoing effort to increase its use of host-country systems in implementing development programs, OIG will also dedicate resources to work with local law enforcement and prosecutorial authorities overseas with the aim of advancing investigations, obtaining recoveries of misused funds, and reinforcing program accountability in high-risk settings.

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

OIG will provide timely and accurate responses to requests from external parties on its audit and investigative work, OIG authorities and operations, budget and staffing matters, and other topics that arise. In addition, OIG will continue to regularly notify executive and legislative branch personnel of newly released reports and informational materials and provide alerts regarding investigative developments. OIG will also continue to provide briefings and congressional testimony upon request. In addition, OIG will remain abreast of administration and congressional priorities and foreign assistance developments to help position the organization to provide relevant and timely information to stakeholders.

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

OIG will continue to look for ways to eliminate unnecessary spending, promote automation to increase efficiency, and gather ideas and information from employees to improve operations.

OIG will hold future management meetings via teleconference or in Government-owned space to the extent possible. In addition, OIG is limiting the printing of its Semiannual Report to the Congress and publishes other recurring reports electronically on its public Web site.

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.

OIG will continue to provide formal training for incoming personnel, meet recurrent specialized training requirements, and increase opportunities for employee leadership development. OIG will also develop policies and programs to improve work-life balance, better engage OIG staff, and raise employee satisfaction. OIG will also continue to identify ways to better promote and support mobile workforce planning within OIG and expand telework opportunities where this contributes to increased organizational efficiency and effectiveness.

Legislative Proposals

OIG is requesting consideration of two legislative proposals: (1) reauthorization of reemployed annuitant compensation authority, and (2) authority to access funding for oversight of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis programs.

OIG authority to compensate reemployed annuitants on a continuing basis for carrying out assignments in frontline states expired at the end of FY 2012. In the past, this authority allowed OIG to facilitate assignments in frontline states by enabling it to supplement its investigative workforce on a temporary, flexible basis to meet emerging needs. Until the authority ended, OIG annuitants accounted for almost half of OIG investigative staff in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Haiti. OIG seeks renewal of this authority to enable it continue to provide robust oversight in frontline states while preserving oversight capabilities elsewhere around the world. Loss of this authority has hampered OIG investigative operations by reducing OIG staffing options, and forced OIG to divert personnel from other important posts to address resulting gaps.

Table 1. OIG Staffing (FTEs) by Personnel Type, U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) and Foreign Service National (FSN)

Location	FY 2013 Actual		FY 2014 Budget		FY 2015 Request	
	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN	USDH	FSN
Baghdad, Iraq	2	1	0	0	0	0
Cairo, Egypt	12	6	12	8	2	6
Frankfurt, Germany*	0	0	0	0	14	2
Dakar, Senegal	8	4	8	4	8	4
Islamabad, Pakistan	9	6	9	7	9	7
Kabul, Afghanistan	8	6	11	7	11	7
Manila, Philippines	7	6	8	6	8	6
Port-au-Prince, Haiti	3	4	3	4	3	4
Pretoria, South Africa	9	5	11	7	11	7
San Salvador, El Salvador	8	3	8	5	8	5
Tel Aviv, Israel	2	0	2	0	2	0
Overseas Total	**68**	**41**	**72**	**48**	**75**	**48**
Washington, DC	**109**	**0**	**113**	**0**	**120**	**0**
GRAND TOTAL	**177**	**41**	**185**	**48**	**196**	**48**

* Or other regional hub to serve as a base for Middle East, Europe, and Eurasia oversight activities.

Table 2. Budget Summary by Priority Program

	FY 2013 Actual					
	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs
High Priority Oversight Areas	**12,662**	**23**	**13,573**	**23**	**14,452**	**23**
Afghanistan programs	5,670	9	6,810	11	7,464	11
Iraq programs	1,070	2	0	0	0	0
Pakistan programs	4,242	9	4,773	9	5,071	9
Haiti Programs	1,680	3	1,990	3	1,917	3
Mandatory and Other Work	**45,180**	**154**	**49,692**	**162**	**54,329**	**173**
TOTAL	**57,842**	**177**	**63,265**	**185**	**68,781**	**196**

Table 3. Budget Summary by Object Class

Object Class ($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Budget	FY 2015 Request
Personnel compensation	24,286	25,880	28,304
Full-Time Permanent	*18,187*	*19,086*	*20,538*
Other Than Full-Time Permanent	*3,069*	*3,613*	*4,343*
Other Personnel Compensation	*3,030*	*3,181*	*3,423*
Personnel benefits	7,601	8,476	9,314
Travel	4,025	4,725	4,991
Transportation	1,278	1,142	825
Rent, communications, and utilities	5,059	5,371	6,413
Printing and reproduction	48	33	77
Contractual services	14,017	15,232	16,192
Advisory and Assistance Services	*3,061*	*3,248*	*3,212*
Other Services	*946*	*773*	*869*
*Purchases of Goods and Services from Government Accounts**	*9,557*	*10,863*	*11,714*
Facility Operation and Maintenance	*111*	*169*	*162*
Medical Care	*40*	--	*38*
Equipment Operation and Maintenance	*302*	*179*	*197*
Supplies and materials	105	139	173
Purchases of equipment	1,423	2,267	2,492
TOTAL	**57,842**	**63,265**	**68,781**

* Funding includes Washington, DC and overseas International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) charges and administrative support from USAID, including IT support, medical assistance, training, and mail services.

Global Health Programs

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual[1/]	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs	8,065,888	8,439,450	8,050,000	-389,450
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,626,059	2,769,450	2,680,000	-89,450
Global Health Programs - State	5,439,829	5,670,000	5,370,000	-300,000

1/ The FY 2013 Enduring Actual level reflects the transfer of $4.4 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 target the symptoms of and root causes of poverty and provide valuable assistance for U.S. government our partner countries to effectively deliver services, leading to the advancement of basic human rights and dignity. Moreover, these investments protect Americans at home and abroad, strengthen fragile states, promote social and economic progress, and support the rise of capable partners who can help to solve regional and global problems. U.S. government efforts in global health, including the United States' historic commitment to the treatment, care, and prevention of HIV/AIDS, are a signature of American leadership in the world.

The FY 2015 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 approach under the next phase of the Global Health Initiative (GHI). GHI will continue its drive for maximum impact and to expand its reach by building upon previous GHI 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. This approach will continue to save millions of lives while fostering sustainable health care delivery systems that can address the full range of developing country health needs. GHI's overall emphases are improving health outcomes through a focus on women, girls, and gender equity; increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration; strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations and global health partnerships; encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans; building sustainability through investments in health systems strengthening; improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation; and promoting research, development, and innovation. The Department and USAID remain steadfast in their commitment to enhancing the integration of quality interventions with the broader health and development programs of the U.S. government, country partners, multilateral organizations, and other donors. Responding to global health challenges is a shared responsibility that cannot be met by one nation alone. The United States will remain unremitting in its challenge to the global community that it continue to focus on building healthier, stronger, and more self-sufficient nations in the developing world.

For FY 2015, a total of $8,050 million is requested for Global Health Programs (GHP) under two subaccounts: $2,680 million GHP-USAID for USAID-administered programs and $5,370 million GHP-State for Department of State-administered programs. The programs will focus on three key areas: Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths; Creating an AIDS-free Generation; and Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases. For all programs, resources will be used to support interventions intended to achieve ambitious global health outcomes. They will be focused toward countries with the

highest need, demonstrable commitment to achieving sustainable health impacts, and the greatest potential to leverage U.S. government programs and platforms.

Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths

The 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 46 percent from 1990 to 2012, and maternal deaths decreased by 47 percent from 1990 to 2010. While these global mortality declines since 1990 are impressive, recent estimates indicate that each year more than 287,000 still women die from complications during pregnancy or childbirth and there are still 6.6 million deaths of children under five years of age – 43 percent of which are in the first month of life. Approximately three-quarters of these child and maternal deaths are preventable with currently available interventions.

The U.S. government continues to lead the charge in renewing the global effort to end preventable child and maternal deaths. Together with country partners, international organizations and non-governmental organizations from around the globe, the United States is working towards targets that will truly represent an end to preventable child deaths – with all countries having fewer than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births and fewer than 50 maternal deaths per 10,000 live births by 2035. Achieving these goals will save an additional 5 million children's lives each year and decrease by 75 percent the number of women who die from complications during pregnancy on an annual basis.

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

The FY 2015 request provides over $2 billion in pursuit of the aforementioned goals. In addition to this request, the Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, if enacted, will provide additional funding to expand programs supporting maternal and child survival to further catalyze the global momentum towards ending preventable maternal and child deaths.

Highlights:

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) ($695 million): Funding will support programs that work with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery systems to help ensure the long term sustainability of these programs. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries.

Funding will support a limited set of high-impact interventions that will accelerate the reduction of maternal and newborn mortality, including the introduction and scale-up of new child vaccines. For FY 2015, $200 million is requested within MCH for the GAVI Alliance to 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," the key causes of neonatal mortality, such as birth

asphyxia, will receive increased attention. Under the Saving Mothers, Giving Life initiative, 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 vital first 48 hours postpartum, when most deaths from childbirth occur – and 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 ($674 million): FY 2015 resources will continue to support the comprehensive strategy of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which brings to scale a combination of proven malaria prevention and treatment approaches and integrates, where possible, these interventions with other priority health interventions. According to the World Health Organization's World Malaria Report 2013, the estimated number of malaria deaths in the Africa region has decreased by 54 percent among children under five years of age from 2000 to 2012. The estimated number of malaria cases in all age groups in Africa has dropped from 174 million cases in 2000 to 165 million in 2012. Deaths from malaria in Africa have also decreased in all age groups, from 802,000 in 2000 to 562,000 in 2012. PMI has played a significant role in these reductions. In FY 2013 alone, PMI distributed more than 27 million rapid diagnostic tests and 52 million life-saving antimalarial treatments and protected 45 million people against malaria with insecticide-treated nets or indoor residual spraying.

In PMI-supported countries, there is evidence of positive impacts on malaria-related illness and death. In all 15 of the original PMI countries (Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, 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 are influencing these mortality declines, malaria prevention and control efforts are playing a major role in these reductions. Ninety percent of all malaria deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa, and the vast majority of these deaths are among children under five. USAID, through PMI, 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 and pilot new proven malaria control strategies as they become available. Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, antimalarial drugs, new insecticides, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($538 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 2012 and 2013, 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 ($101 million): More than 200 million children under age five and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition. Undernutrition contributes to 45 percent of child deaths and leads to irreversible losses to children's cognitive development, resulting in lower educational attainment and lower wages. Since 2008, 53 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 ($14.5 million): Funding for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) supports projects that strengthen the economic capacity of vulnerable families to protect and provide for the needs of their children, strengthen national child protection systems, and facilitate family reunification and social reintegration of children separated during armed conflict, including child soldiers, street children and institutionalized children. In addition to DCOF, funding is requested to implement the Action Plan for Children on Adversity, which is the first-ever whole-of-government strategic guidance on international assistance for children in adversity. Children in adversity include those affected by HIV/AIDS, in disasters, or who are orphans, trafficked, exploited for child labor, recruited as soldiers, neglected, or in other vulnerable conditions. This effort builds on the success of the Child Survival Call to Action, enhancing it by integrating models of assistance and measuring results to help ensure that children ages 0-18 not only survive, but also thrive.

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. Under this Administration, unprecedented progress has been made in the fight against AIDS.

By September 30, 2013, PEPFAR exceeded President Obama's 2011 World AIDS Day goal of putting 6 million people on treatment by directly supporting lifesaving treatment for 6.7 million men, women, and children worldwide. This is an almost four-fold increase since the start of this Administration, and an increase from 1.7 million persons on treatment in 2008. In FY 2013, PEPFAR provided care and support for a total of 17 million people, including more than 5 million orphans and vulnerable children (OVC). HIV testing and counseling is the starting point for strong HIV care and treatment programs as well as

prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programs. In 2013, PEPFAR supported HIV counseling and testing for more than 57.7 million people, of whom more than12.8 million were pregnant women, contributing to 95 percent of these babies being born HIV-free (including 240,000 that would otherwise have been infected). In just the last two years, over 1.5 million HIV-positive pregnant women received antiretroviral (ARV) interventions to prevent mother-to-child transmission meeting another of the President's 2011 World AIDS Day goals. In addition to these strong FY 2013 results, PEPFAR programs performed a cumulative number of more than 4.2 million voluntary medical male circumcisions (VMMC) procedures since it began supporting VMMC programs in 2007, with 2.2 million performed in FY 2013 alone representing the largest annual result to date.

Scientific advances and their successful program implementation have brought the world to a point where it is possible to envision HIV epidemic control. S trong U.S. leadership along with a heightened commitment by other partners, landmark scientific advances, and success in implementing effective programs has put us on a path to an AIDS-free generation. In sub-Saharan Africa, where the epidemic has hit the hardest, new HIV infections are down by nearly 40 percent since 2001, and AIDS-related mortality has declined by nearly one-third since 2005. This progress is due, in large part, to the unique efforts of and partnership between PEPFAR, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the "Global Fund"), and host country governments. 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.

PEPFAR continues to focus efforts on the long-term goals of saving lives, making smart investments, fostering shared responsibility, and driving results with science. PEPFAR's strategy comprises a core set of interventions that, particularly when pursued in concert and with partners, provide the potential to end the epidemic: expanding PMTCT programs; 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, addressing co-infection of HIV and tuberculosis 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 $5,700 million ($5,370 million GHP-State and $330 million GHP-USAID) for country-based HIV/AIDS activities; technical support, strategic information, and evaluation support for international partners; and oversight and management. PEPFAR implementation is a broad interagency effort that involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor as well as local and international non-governmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

Highlights:

Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment and Other Health Systems Programs ($3,996 million, including $3,760 million in GHP-State and $236 million in GHP-USAID):

- $3,760 million requested in GHP-State will support ongoing implementation of current HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment and other health systems programs in high burden countries and among key populations together with prioritization of combination activities based on sound scientific evidence that can have the maximum impact on reducing the rate of new infections and save more lives. Antiretroviral treatment (ART) as prevention, voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC),

condom distribution, and PMTCT – including the option of continuous ART for HIV-positive pregnant women regardless of the degree of disease progression – will continue to be instrumental in further turning the trajectory of the global AIDS epidemic. These efforts and other complementary interventions, such as HIV testing and counseling, 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 2015 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 and poorly functioning supply chain systems. PEPFAR's investments made in HSS are intended to develop the infrastructure, systems, and country capacity needed to achieve an AIDS-free generation, as well as to benefit the health of the population for years to come. Investments in HSS also form the basis of a strong heath care delivery system – the backbone of sustainability and an investment in country ownership.

PEPFAR continues to move beyond an emergency response, expanding efforts in ways that are sustainable and focused on integrated health delivery programs. This approach promotes deeper strategic engagement with host governments to strengthen country-owned systems and workforces that are structured to support long term HIV/AIDS programs. In FY 2015, this country ownership framework focused on sustainability will continue to be an important part of country plans and the strategies for engaging with host governments and civil society, encouraging them to bring complementary resources to the table.

- $236 million requested 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. Funding supports centrally driven initiatives that catalyze new interventions at the field level, translate research findings into programs, and stimulate scale-up of proven interventions. GHP-USAID field resources leverage larger contributions from multilateral, international, private, and partner country sources by providing essential technical assistance for health systems strengthening, sustainability, capacity building, and country ownership. In addition to country programs, USAID also will continue to support the development of advanced product leads 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 ($1,489 million, including $1,395 million in GHP-State and $94 million in GHP-USAID):

- PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs. A total of $1,395 million is requested in GHP-State to support a $45 million contribution to UNAIDS and a $1,350 million contribution to the Global Fund, supporting President Obama's pledge to provide $1 for every $2 pledged by other donors to the Global Fund.

- In addition to this request for the Global Fund, the Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, if enacted, will provide $300 million to encourage even more ambitious pledges from other donors.

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

Oversight and Management ($135 million in GHP-State): FY 2015 resources will support costs incurred by multiple U.S. government agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

Technical Support, Strategic Information, and Evaluation ($80 million in GHP-State): Funding will support 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 Infectious Diseases

While the GHI emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. government can make a marked difference – ending preventable child and maternal deaths and creating an AIDS-free generation – U.S. government efforts also will continue to combat other infectious diseases that threaten the lives of millions of people each year including tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and pandemic influenza. The FY 2015 request includes $328 million GHP-USAID for programs to fight these other infectious diseases.

Highlights:

Tuberculosis (TB) ($191 million): Funding will support programs that address a disease which is the leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.3 million people die annually from TB, and there are 8.6 million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are approximately 630,000 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-TB and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures. USAID collaborates with PEPFAR, other U.S. government agencies, and the Global Fund to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) ($86.5 million): More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases (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 helminths. USAID programs will use an agency-tested and 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. Through USAID partnerships with pharmaceutical companies, the vast majority of drugs are donated, valued at close to one billion dollars 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) ($50 million): Funding will support 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.

HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund

($ in millions)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Estimate
Budgetary Resouces and Obligations			
Unobligated balance brought forward, October 1	414	235	200
Spending authority from offsetting collections	403	415	415
Total budgetary resources available	**817**	**650**	**615**
Obligations incurred	582	450	450
Unobligated balance end of year	235	200	165
Obligated Balances and Disbursements			
Undisbursed obligations brought forward (net), October 1	246	350	267
Obligations incurred	582	450	450
Total obligated balance	**828**	**800**	**717**
Disbursements	-478	-533	-525
Obligated balance end of year	350	267	192

The HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund (WCF) was established in 2006 to assist in providing a safe, reliable, and sustainable supply chain of pharmaceuticals and other products needed to provide care and treatment for person with HIV/AIDS and related diseases. Beginning in FY 2014, Congress expanded the authorization to include pharmaceuticals and other products for child survival, malaria, and tuberculosis.

The WCF does not receive direct appropriations. Funding is deposited in the WCF by the Department of State, USAID, other U.S. government agencies, donors and host governments, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) for commodity procurement. The WCF also receives repayments of funds advanced to host country governments and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) to avert stock-outs of life-saving HIV/AIDS commodities. To date, donors and host governments have deposited $24 million, including $11 million during FY 2013.

Currently the funds are obligated into the PEPFAR procurement agent (Supply Chain Management System) for the purchase of life-saving HIV/AIDS commodities. The WCF, which is managed by USAID, does not incur travel or other administrative expenses nor does it generate a profit.

Development Assistance

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	2,717,671	2,507,001	2,619,984	112,983

The FY 2015 Development Assistance (DA) request of $2,620 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. DA contributes to ending extreme poverty and promoting the development of resilient, democratic societies that are able to realize their potential. Ending extreme poverty requires enabling inclusive, sustainable growth; promoting free, peaceful, and self-reliant societies with effective, legitimate governments; and building human capital and creating social safety nets that reach the poorest and most vulnerable.

The FY 2015 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 requested from this account supports the Presidential Initiatives for Global Climate Change and Feed the Future. The U.S. government's programs funded by DA 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-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 2015, 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 FY 2015, the DA request will also fund programs in the areas of 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. Funding in these areas respond to entrenched challenges to human and economic security and support 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 strategic rebalance to Asia, which will intensify and expand USAID's environment, food security, governance, economic growth, 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 and other international agencies. As mutually reinforcing foreign assistance activities, these programs advance and sustain overall U.S. development goals in targeted countries. Programs funded through this account contribute 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.

Highlights:

The Administration's principal priorities for DA funding in FY 2015 include:

- **Feed the Future (FTF) ($924 million):** Nearly 842 million people around the world 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 nine 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, FTF supports countries in developing their own agriculture sectors to produce more and more nutritious food and generate opportunities for economic growth and trade, helping to 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 their livelihoods rely directly on agriculture. FTF is also focused on helping to prevent food crises by building the resilience of vulnerable populations. The FY 2015 request for FTF will fund the sixth year of this Presidential initiative.

  The FY 2015 FTF request allocates resources to countries based on clear criteria that measure need and opportunity. 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. F unding 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, especially in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

  The FY 2015 FTF request will also support programs that promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture. This includes promoting dietary diversity and quality by increasing access to nutritious foods across the value chain through both commercial and home-based efforts as well as enabling small- to medium-scale producers to access markets for nutritious foods. FTF nutrition activities will improve nutrient quality and food supply safety across value chain programs, including by reducing mold and improving post-harvest processing and storage. Activities aim to improve nutrition outcomes for all, but will especially target vulnerable populations during the 1,000 day window of opportunity between a woman's pregnancy and her child's second birthday. Additionally, FTF nutrition funding will foster global leadership, including supporting greater learning and exchange of evidence on nutrition, and support development and implementation of country-owned nutrition plans.

  This request continues to support the U.S. commitments to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, which joins donors to 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 to support effective finance, mitigate risk, and improve nutrition. Specifically, funding supports the adoption and scale up of key technologies, such as improved seeds, and encourages principals for responsible land use, labor practices, and agricultural investment.

In addition to this request for the FTF initiative, the Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, if enacted, would provide additional funding for bilateral food security in order to deepen and intensify the impact of the initiative as well as additional funding for multilateral food security funding.

- **Global Climate Change (GCC) ($316.9 million):** Global climate change threatens the livelihoods of millions in developing countries, and, if not addressed, will stall or even reverse the gains 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.

  The GCC Initiative invests in climate change adaptation as well as clean sustainable economic development. Globally, projected climate change impacts will reduce agricultural productivity, threaten vital infrastructure, 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 build more resilient and sustainable economies by helping vulnerable populations adapt to the impacts of climate change, and spurring economic growth while reducing net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

  GCC Initiative funding will support programs in three pillar areas: clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation.

  Clean energy programs will reduce long-term emissions trends while supporting: sustainable economic growth and helping economies to leap frog emissions-intensive energy technologies with support for renewable energy and energy efficiency; emissions inventories; modernization of policy, planning and regulatory systems; improved grids; access to finance; and actions to reduce emissions in energy, industry, transportation, and buildings. Clean energy programs will focus on major emerging economies and potentially large emitters through Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) programs in selected countries, including major emitters in Asia and countries participating in the Power Africa initiative.

  Sustainable landscapes programs, focused primarily in countries with globally important forests, will reduce GHG emissions while promoting economic opportunity by helping countries to address the drivers of deforestation and degraded lands. Sustainable landscapes programming will launch public-private partnerships to reduce tropical deforestation associated with key value chains through the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020. Sustainable landscapes programs will also develop and implement actions 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. Programs in this pillar area will also promote policies and incentives that reward sustainable land use practices, build forest management capacity, and enhance property rights of local communities to help ensure better stewardship and management.

  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 activities will support public-private partnerships, and also focus on least-developed countries, glacier-dependent nations, countries prone to climate related disasters, and small-island developing nations.

- **Education:** 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 57 million children of primary school age are still out of school 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. Recent reports estimate that nearly 250 million primary school age children are not learning basic skills such as reading --whether they have been to school or not. If these children do not learn to read, they will have fewer opportunities and struggle with learning for the rest of their lives.

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. Around 40 percent of the world's unemployed are youth, with young people out of work at up to four times the rate of adults. This brings major costs to both young people and society at large. 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 2015 resources support the implementation of education programs under the current Education Strategy. 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 critical time to support strong pushes to take effective interventions to greater scale.

- **Economic Growth:** Economic growth is essential to ending extreme poverty, promoting the development of resilient, democratic societies, and enabling governments to effectively provide basic public services. 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 capacity, and access to credit.

- **Governing Justly and Democratically:** 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.

- **New Model of Development: Global Development Lab ($146.3 million):** USAID is accelerating development and using science, technology, innovation and partnerships to advance our goals through The U.S. Global Development Lab. The Lab scales major development breakthroughs and supports a 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). The Lab will tap the expertise of Cornerstone partners from corporations, universities, foundations, and NGOs to jointly sponsor initiatives on innovation, science and technology, and evaluation. For example, the Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) program borrows from the private venture-capital model to invest resources in innovative development projects. DIV has proven a highly attractive model to attract resources from other development agencies and developing countries of the world to produce development breakthroughs. To leverage the power of research and development as envisioned in the PPD-6, the Lab 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.

  In addition to this request, the Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, if enacted, would include additional funding for science, technology, innovation, and partnerships to scale up innovative solutions and fund new programs focused on achieving transformational development results and accelerating progress toward development goals.

- **Gender:** To optimize outcomes for U.S. foreign policy objectives, including stability, peace, and development, the FY 2015 foreign assistance budget request supports U.S. promotion of gender equality and advancement of the political, economic, social, and cultural status of women and girls. USAID, through its 2012 Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Policy, and the Department of State are systematically addressing gender inequality in all foreign assistance programming and

implementing commitments under the 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 and empowerment, prevent and respond to GBV, and pursue specific objectives related to WPS and women's inclusion in peace-building. Funding will also be used to aid operating units in integrating gender equality into their strategies, project design, and monitoring and evaluation activities.

International Disaster Assistance

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Disaster Assistance	1,550,395	1,801,000	1,300,000	-501,000
Enduring	799,468	876,828	665,000	-211,828
Overseas Contingency Operations	750,927	924,172	635,000	-289,172

The FY 2015 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) enduring request of $665 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 activities that transition to development assistance programs and disaster preparedness/risk reduction activities. This amount includes $166 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) Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance will administer $499 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 the most vulnerable populations affected by natural disasters and complex emergencies, including internally displaced persons. These programs alleviate suffering, save lives, and reduce the impact of disasters. This funding level will allow the United States to maintain a reasonable level of resources to address continuing complex emergencies and invest in disaster risk reduction, while also maintaining sufficient resources to respond to new disasters.

USAID's Office of Food for Peace will administer $166 million for emergency food response. The IDA request ensures that the U.S. government can respond effectively and efficiently by using the right tool at the right time to respond to emergency situations and food insecurity with a range of interventions, including local and regional purchase of agricultural commodities, food vouchers, cash transfers, and cash for work programs. This funding level will allow the United States to continue providing life-saving food assistance in countries where in-kind food aid is not feasible while responding to new food crises.

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

Details of the FY 2015 OCO Request for IDA are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and Office of Food for Peace - Major Disaster Responses by Country

International Disaster Assistance (IDA) *

Obligations ($ in Thousands)

Country	FY 2012 - OFDA	FY 2012 - FFP	Disaster Type	FY 2013 - OFDA	FY 2013 - FFP	Disaster Type
Afghanistan	32,505	8,903	Complex Emergency	21,504		Complex Emergency
Angola				3,952	1,998	Food Security
Bangladesh					1,500	Drought
Burkina Faso				3,384	1,309	Food Security
Burma	1,733	3,000	Complex Emergency	6,050	8,000	Complex Emergency
Cambodia	1,522	2,000	Flood			
Cameroon	1,000		Food Security			
Central African Republic	3,002		Complex Emergency	7,726		Complex Emergency
Chad	10,671	17,271	Complex Emergency	10,016		Complex Emergency
Cote d'Ivoire	3,978		Complex Emergency			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	34,694	5,000	Complex Emergency	48,352	2,604	Complex Emergency
Ecuador					1,495	Refugees
Egypt					5,279	Complex Emergency
Ethiopia	34,568		Complex Emergency	24,262		Complex Emergency
Gambia	1,077		Food Security			
Haiti	1,365	5,910	Epidemic/Health Emergency	1,721	16,353	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Iraq					9,836	Complex Emergency
Jordan					57,874	Complex Emergency
Kenya	24,133	36,285	Food Security	9,904	13,400	Food Security
Lebanon					72,207	Complex Emergency
Lesotho				999	2,500	Food Security
Liberia	1,524		Complex Emergency			
Madagascar	487		Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	3,050		Infestation
Malawi	50		Flood	2,744	16,045	Food Security
Mali	14,684	9,065	Complex Emergency	12,826	18,000	Complex Emergency
Marshall Islands				3,105		Drought
Mauritania	4,758	8,872	Complex Emergency	3,700		Complex Emergency
Mozambique	2,102		Flood	1,050	1,700	Flood
Namibia				1,095		Drought
Niger	16,997	48,497	Food Security	11,080	10,000	Complex Emergency
Pakistan	7,787	3,640	Complex Emergency	7,690	7,930	Complex Emergency
Pakistan	19,027	23,880	Flood	12,325	3,000	Flood
Philippines	2,249		Storm	4,488	4,000	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Rwanda	50	4,698	Refugees			
Senegal	2,024	2,433	Food Security			
Somalia	57,233	82,003	Complex Emergency	45,262	12,030	Complex Emergency
South Sudan	60,834	30,000	Complex Emergency	59,827	4,000	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka	3,728		Complex Emergency	2,059		Complex Emergency
Sudan	80,542	10,499	Complex Emergency	75,868	44,080	Complex Emergency
Syria	19,696	47,000	Complex Emergency	252,290	195,404	Complex Emergency
Thailand	1,130		Flood			
Turkey	300		Earthquake		19,304	Complex Emergency
Yemen	29,574	15,513	Complex Emergency	36,937	24,832	Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe		10,000	Drought		18,000	Drought
Other Disaster Responses						
Africa Region	13,051			678		
Asia Region	1,897			1,995		
Europe / Middle East Region	432			88		
Latin America / Caribbean Region	1,783			700		
Preparedness / Mitigation / Planning	150,828			145,776		
Operations / Program Support	73,746			60,289		
	OFDA	**FFP**	**Total IDA FY 12**	**OFDA**	**FFP**	**Total IDA FY 13**
Grand Total	**716,762**	**374,469**	**1,091,231**	**882,791**	**572,680**	**1,455,471**

* Figures above include USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and Office of Food for Peace (FFP) obligations of regular International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds and IDA Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds.

Transition Initiatives

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual[1/]	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Transition Initiatives	68,828	57,600	67,600	10,000
Enduring	47,604	48,177	67,600	19,423
Overseas Contingency Operations	21,224	9,423	-	-9,423

1/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $15 million from the Foreign Military Financing account to the Transition Initiatives account.

The FY 2015 request of $67.6 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) enduring 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.

The request for TI also includes $20 million to address emerging needs and opportunities in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Since 2011, the Department of State and USAID have used contingency funds to support shorter-term, high-impact programs that help countries transition toward sustainable development and democracy. These programs focus on strategic priorities such as strengthening government institutions, building civil society, promoting conflict resolution, developing strong, independent media, improving service delivery, and expanding economic growth. The MENA-related amounts requested in TI for FY 2015 will ensure transition-related funding for the region is prioritized and that there are sufficient funds remaining for other global needs. TI-funded programs will meet policy objectives and be coordinated with existing assistance programs.

Transition Initiatives – FY 2013 (U.S. Dollars)				
Country	**Description**	**Dates**	**Est. Budget ($000)**	
			TI	**Non-TI**
AFRICA				
Côte d'Ivoire	Support the 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: 1,390**	0
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: 4/2014	**TI: 3,743**	2,540 ESF 1,642 DA 625 DF/EPP 2,035 UK/DFID
Mali	Increase citizen confidence in the democratic process and Malian government, and promote reconciliation and social cohesion to deter conflict.	Start: 5/2013 Exit: 8/2016	**TI: 1,941** **TI-OCO: 5,000**	3,000 CCF 5,300 DA
ASIA				
Afghanistan	Increase resilience in areas vulnerable to insurgent control by (1) strengthening ties between local actors, customary governance structures, and the Government of Afghanistan and (2) increasing cohesion among and between communities.	Start: 7/2009 Exit: 2/2015	**TI: 424**	18,004 ESF
Burma	Ensure the trajectory and durability of Burma's transition to democracy by working with civil society, the Government of Burma and other stakeholders to foster more participatory and inclusive reform and peace processes.	Start: 9/2012 Exit: 8/2016	**TI: 1,054**	7,000 ESF 2,050 DA 2,357 ESF
Kyrgyzstan	Mitigate short-term threats to inclusive accountability and transparency in governance that could roll-back democratic gains since 2010.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: 1/2014	**TI: 1,164**	0
Pakistan	Support conditions for stability and development in conflict-prone and priority areas in the FATA and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region. Counter violent extremism in targeted neighborhoods of Karachi, and select districts of Southern Punjab.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 9/2015	**TI: 125**	70,834 ESF
Sri Lanka	Advance 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: 1/2014	**TI: 760**	0
LATIN AMERICA / CARIBBEAN				
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: 1,062**	5,000 ESF
Honduras	Bring security to high-violence communities and increase citizen confidence in government institutions.	Start: 7/2012 Exit: 7/2015	**TI: 3,660**	500 ESF
MIDDLE EAST				
Lebanon	Provide youth with civic engagement opportunities and mitigate tensions in conflict-prone areas.	Start: 10/2007 Exit: 1/2015	**TI: 5,248**	7,000 ESF
Libya	Support local efforts to build an inclusive and accountable democratic government that is responsive to community needs.	Start: 7/2011 Exit: 12/2014	**TI: 3,601** **TI-OCO: 1,224**	6,000 ESF
Syria	Support Syrian efforts to enable an inclusive, peaceful, and participatory political transition.	Start: 1/2013 Exit: 1/2016	**TI: 4,990** **TI-OCO: 45,000**	5,119 IDA
Tunisia	Support Tunisians in their pursuit of a democratic society and more equitable, responsive, and legitimate governance.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: 7/2014	**TI: 3,296**	2,300 ESF
Yemen	Support 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: 10/2014	**TI: 5,763**	14,198 ESF
MULTI-COUNTRY PROGRAM SUPPORT (*Costs not attributed to a single country program)*			**TI: 5,880**	
Washington, DC Program Support for Worldwide Programs			**TI: 8,049**	
TI No-Year funds adjustment*			**(4,546)**	
TOTAL FUNDS: FY13 TI: 47,604 FY13 TI-OCO: 6,224 FY12 TI-OCO: 45,000 *Non-TI: 155,504*				
*This adjustment includes: 1) funds from prior fiscal year, 2) funds used in next fiscal year; and 3) collections, recoveries, and reimbursements.				
FY2013: TI allocation based on $56.7 million appropriation less 5% sequestration cuts and rescission. Non-TI FY2013 funding totaling $156 million.				

Complex Crises Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual[1/]	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Complex Crises Fund	52,994	40,000	30,000	-10,000
Enduring	9,496	20,000	30,000	10,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	43,498	20,000	-	-20,000

1/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $15 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Complex Crises Fund account.

The FY 2015 enduring request of $30 million for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) will support the ability of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State to rapidly respond during critical windows of opportunity by providing resources to address unforeseen political, social, or economic challenges that threaten stability, and support sustainable programs to foster long-term development. The overarching goal is to seize opportunities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen complex challenges and crises overseas, such as advancing peaceful transitions, democratic governance, and development progress. The funds often target countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict or instability, but also can support 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, but they can also work to support atrocity prevention and conflict mitigation so that development gains are not hindered due to conflict.

The request for CCF also includes $10 million designated to address emerging opportunities in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Since 2011, the Department of State and USAID have used contingency funds to support shorter-term, high-impact programs that focus on strategic priorities in this region by supporting democratic transitions, strengthening civil society, improving service delivery, and expanding economic growth. The MENA-related amounts requested in CCF for FY 2015 will ensure that funding for the region is prioritized and that there are sufficient funds remaining for other global needs. C CF-funded programs will meet policy objectives and be coordinated with existing assistance programs.

Development Credit Authority

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy	[40,000]	[40,000]	[40,000]	[0]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	7,880	8,041	8,200	159

The FY 2015 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.

In a little more than a decade, DCA has been used to mobilize in excess of $3.1 billion in local private financing at a budget cost of $129 million. DCA transfer authority has enabled 72 USAID missions to enter into over 300 guarantee agreements in virtually every development sector. USAID has incurred only $10.9 million in default claims to-date for all of the guarantees made under DCA, which represents an overall default rate of 1.75 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 FY 2013, working directly with our partners and USAID missions, DCA completed 26 transactions in 19 countries that will leverage up to $495 million in private capital for critical investments in agriculture, health, education, municipal infrastructure, water, energy and other sectors. In FY 2013, DCA implemented several innovative guarantees: in Tanzania, it was used to implement the first-ever guarantee in support of Power Africa; in India, it was used to support $100 million in investment in small- and medium-scale clean energy power projects; in Mexico, it was used in collaboration with Credit Suisse and other private institutions to support $60 million in small- and medium-enterprise financing. In support of USAID Forward and other agency-wide priorities, the DCA portfolio in sub-Saharan Africa continues to grow. In FY 2014, the Africa portfolio will represent at least 50% of the value of all DCA transactions.

In FY 2015, 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 test new applications of credit guarantees and develop new partnerships with diaspora groups, leasing companies, pension funds, and other guarantors, both public and private. Lastly, DCA guarantees will be used to increase investments in climate change activities including sustainable forestry, adaptation, and mitigation.

In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, 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 credit portfolios, which amount to more than $17 billion.

Economic Support Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual[1/]	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	5,867,473	4,589,182	5,077,094	487,912
Enduring	2,573,587	2,932,967	3,398,694	465,727
Overseas Contingency Operations	3,293,886	1,656,215	1,678,400	22,185

1/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the following transfers: $223.667 million from the Foreign Military Financing account; $35.5 million from the Migration and Refugee Assistance account; and $25.78 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund account.

The FY 2015 Economic Support Fund (ESF) enduring request of $3,398.7 million advances U.S. interests by helping countries meet short- and long-term political, economic, and security needs. These needs are addressed through a range of activities, including countering terrorism and extremist ideology; increasing the role of the private sector in the economy; assisting in the development of effective, accessible, independent legal systems; supporting transparent and accountable governance; and empowering citizens. Programs funded through this account are critical to U.S. national security because they help to prevent wars and contain conflicts, and foster economic prosperity at home by opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition to developed economies.

Highlights:

Sub-Saharan Africa ($521.1 million): The FY 2015 request includes funding for programs that strengthen democratic institutions and support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, basic education, and economic growth in key African countries, including:

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo ($71.4 million):** The FY 2015 request will support conflict mitigation to avert violence and human rights violations, the prevention and treatment of victims of sexual and gender-based violence, basic education, agriculture, and capacity building for the legislature, justice, and media sectors. Funds will also be used for rule of law programs to support the development of democratic institutions that provide basic needs and services for citizens.

- **Liberia ($82.6 million):** The FY 2015 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.

- **Somalia ($79.2 million):** The FY 2015 request will continue to support the formation of legitimate, durable governing institutions that 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.

- **South Sudan ($225.4 million):** Although South Sudan has been experiencing internal violence, this continued robust funding request enables the United States to support an inclusive peace process and

be poised to respond to opportunities in this new nation as conditions permit. South Sudan will continue to need significant multi-donor assistance in developing governmental and civil society capacity and economic infrastructure to advance towards a lasting peace and democratic future. U.S. assistance will be positioned to support progress in governance, rule of law, conflict mitigation, civil society building, agriculture, infrastructure, health, and basic education.

- **Sudan ($9.5 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.

- **Zimbabwe ($19 million):** The FY 2015 request will expand efforts to improve governance in Zimbabwe by placing greater emphasis on strengthening Parliament, local governments, and executive branch structures and supporting civil society efforts to give voice to the people and hold government accountable. Efforts will also focus on improving food security.

- **State Africa Regional ($26.1 million)**: These funds will support cross-cutting programs that prevent, mitigate, and resolve armed conflict and address regional transnational threats; strengthen democratic institutions; support social services for vulnerable populations; and foster economic growth (Africa Regional Democracy, Ambassadors' Special Self Help, Anti-Piracy Incentive, Conflict Minerals, Kimberley Process, Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism, Safe Skies for Africa, Trafficking in Persons, Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership, and Africa-Women, Peace and Security).

East Asia and the Pacific ($99.2 million): The FY 2015 request funds the Administration's strategic rebalance to the Asia-Pacific to strengthen regional economic integration and trade that advance democratic and economic development in the region, while supporting economic growth in the United States. Highlights include:

- **Burma ($58.7 million):** The FY 2015 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 2015 request supports Asia's remarkable economic growth while advancing trade and investment opportunities for the United States. The Department of State leverages partnerships with key regional multilateral fora such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), and the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) 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, pursue broad improvements in good governance, 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 ($5 million):** The FY 2015 request builds the capacity of LMI countries to sustainably manage their natural resources, including management of increasingly variable shared water resources. These efforts will increase the capacity of environmental civil society organizations to advocate for sound natural resource management, advance regional multi-stakeholder dialogues, and increase access to information on the environmental and social risks of large-scale infrastructure investments.

Europe and Eurasia ($316.1 million): The FY 2015 ESF request for Europe and Eurasia is focused on supporting U.S. efforts to stabilize and transition Southeastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union towards becoming more secure, pluralistic, and prosperous countries. Highlights include:

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina ($23.3 million):** Funding will help Bosnia and Herzegovina regain momentum toward Euro-Atlantic integration and improve its uneven progress on reform. U.S. assistance will also support the development of state-level institutions; strengthen the rule of law; foster a sound financial and regulatory environment to promote investment; increase the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises in targeted sectors; improve governance at the sub-state level; build the capacity of local government and civil society; and address ethnic tensions.

- **Georgia ($38.3 million):** The funding requested in FY 2015 will support Georgia's democratization, development of its economy, and Euro-Atlantic integration. 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 and clean energy investment; promote reforms necessary to foster economic development and attract foreign investment; and reinforce the use of science, technology, and innovation.

- **Kosovo ($35.5 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; as well as mitigate conflict by building tolerance among Kosovo's diverse communities.

- **Moldova ($15.1 million):** Funding will support reforms necessary for Moldova's Euro-Atlantic integration by improving governance; increasing transparency and accountability; strengthening the rule of law; addressing corruption; supporting civil society and civic activism; improving the investment climate; and strengthening the productivity and competitiveness of entrepreneurs.

- **Ukraine ($57 million):** U.S. assistance will promote democratic and economic reforms to support Ukraine and the aspirations of its people for Euro-Atlantic integration. Funding will also help to strengthen democratic institutions and processes; enhance government accountability; support civil society, independent media, judicial reform, and anti-corruption efforts; improve conditions for investment, economic growth and competiveness; improve energy security and clean energy investment; and help bring the damaged Chornobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition and properly store its nuclear waste. Since the situation in Ukraine is currently in flux, the longer-term specifics of the program will be reviewed in light of changing circumstances.

- **Europe and Eurasia Regional ($61.8 million):** Resources will support initiatives to advance economic and democratic transition in the region by promoting cross-border energy linkages; advancing economic integration across the western Balkans; supporting lower emissions development pathways for the region; promoting civil society development and networks; sharing best practices related to democratic political processes; fostering professional investigative journalism; and leveraging transition experience and resources from emerging donors.

Near East ($1,492.8 million): The FY 2015 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.

- **MENA Initiative Reforms ($225 million):** These funds are requested for targeted programs that will advance the transitions under way across the region. Programs will focus on jobs, democratic governance, rule of law, and human rights. They will specifically target reformers at all levels of society and across national lines — entrepreneurs, community leaders, media influencers, and reform-minded ministers/ministries. They will also target women and young people, who are the principal drivers of reforms. The programs will also seek to empower citizens to work with governments on transition challenges and will support those governments undertaking reforms. Supporting locally-led change and emerging reformists will help form a new relationship between the United States and the people of the region. Funds are requested against several specific program areas that are critical to sustainable democratic transition and economic growth and where we have a comparative advantage. Key program areas may include: private sector financing and technical assistance, water, science and technology exchange, education, trade, and transitional justice. Funding will also support programs that promote minority and women's rights and support vulnerable populations.

- **Egypt ($200 million):** The FY 2015 request will encourage broad-based private-sector growth and job creation through a focus on micro, small and medium enterprises (including continued funding for the Egyptian American Enterprise Fund), trade promotion, and the development of the high-employing tourism and agricultural sectors; to promote a sustainable, inclusive, and nonviolent transition to democracy that includes protecting the rights of all Egyptians; support improvements in education, including through scholarships to underserved communities; and help improve the quality of health services and health outcomes.

- **Iraq ($22.5 million):** The requested funds continue the enduring programs of our reduced U.S. government footprint in Iraq. Programs focus on U.S. priorities such as programs for vulnerable populations, democracy and governance, and commercial development, especially in the energy sector.

- **Jordan ($360 million):** The FY 2015 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. A ssistance 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.

- **Lebanon ($58 million):** The FY 2015 request supports Lebanese institutions that advance internal and regional stability, combat the influence of extremists, and promote transparency and economic

growth. Stability and good governance in Lebanon contribute to a peaceful Middle East and a direct enhancement of U.S. national security. The request includes assistance to promote Lebanon's sovereignty and stability by strengthening credible and capable public institutions, improving the quality of life for ordinary Lebanese, and promoting economic prosperity across sectarian lines. The United States monitors developments in Lebanon, in particular the Government of Lebanon's adherence to international obligations and the rule of law, and uses its assistance programs to advance those objectives. The program continues to emphasize the funding of non-governmental organizations.

- **Tunisia ($30 million):** U.S. support for Tunisia's democratic and economic evolution directly 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 2015 request funds activities that bolster governance and civic engagement; develop Tunisia's information and communications technology sector; expand access to capital for Tunisian small and medium enterprises; and provide technical assistance on financial regulation reform activities. The FY 2015 request also includes $20 million in support of the Tunisian-American Enterprise Fund.

- **West Bank and Gaza ($370 million):** 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 creating an environment supportive of a peace agreement and contributing to the overall stability and security of the region. The FY 2015 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. FY 2015 ESF will be used to provide direct budget support to the PA to leverage additional financial support from other donors and to help the PA meet recurrent commitments. It will also provide much needed humanitarian relief to Palestinians living in Gaza by providing assistance through the UN and non-governmental organizations as a counterweight to Hamas.

- **Yemen ($64.5 million):** The FY 2015 request will support Yemen's ongoing political transition and reform efforts, with a focus on cementing gains already made in the transition, advancing U.S. interests by promoting good governance, democratic reform, and regional stability, and ensuring that women and young people retain a voice in the country's future. The request will also continue to support Yemen's critical humanitarian and economic development needs, including through community livelihood programs, particularly for at-risk populations; funding for key agriculture programs in a sector that historically accounts for roughly one half of Yemen's employment; as well as training and supporting youth entrepreneurs and equipping them with the tools they need to launch viable businesses that create jobs.

- **Near East Regional Democracy ($30 million):** The FY 2015 request will continue to support programmatic initiatives that strengthen democratic organizations and institutions, increase respect for human rights, as well as further integrate people in the region with the global community. 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.

South and Central Asia ($317.2 million): The FY 2015 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 the region.

- **Afghanistan ($117.6 million):** In FY 2015, Afghanistan will be entering into a new era with the complete transition of security responsibility, U.S. military operations shifting to a train and assist mission, and the election of a new Afghan president. FY 2015 funds will ensure critical support for the government that will be elected in 2014. Supporting the incoming government and assisting with the transition are key foreign policy priorities as the government will be tested in 2015 and 2016 by economic and governance challenges as well as threats to stability posed by violent extremism. These resources, in concert with OCO funding, will sustain the gains made over the past decade, particularly in health and education, and will prioritize economic self-sufficiency, good governance, rule of law, and women's rights as laid out in the Strategic Partnership Agreement. Investments will promote a more sustainable and resilient economy with a revenue structure built upon private sector-led investment and growth, and stronger regional market linkages. To foster sustained growth, FY 2015 funds will also support investments in high-growth potential sectors such as agriculture and extractive industries. 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.

- **Kyrgyz Republic ($33.1 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, and address key social issues such as education.

- **Nepal ($12.5 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 Government of Nepal with its democratic transition and economic reform efforts. Disaster risk reduction will be integrated across foreign assistance activities.

- **Pakistan ($100 million):** Pakistan will remain a key player in U.S. counterterrorism and nuclear nonproliferation efforts in FY 2015, as well as in our long-term objectives of economic development and stability in the region. Developing an enduring and collaborative relationship with an increasingly stable and prosperous Pakistan that plays a constructive role in the region will therefore continue to be a priority for the United States. FY 2015 base funds will support the new Government of Pakistan in its reform, economic growth, and long-term stabilization efforts and demonstrate that the U.S. will remain engaged in the region following the transition in Afghanistan. These funds will continue our long-term engagement policy that is designed to strengthen Pakistan's civilian government and enhance its ability to respond to the economic, social, and security needs of its people. These resources will sustain the five-pillar strategy that includes supporting the government's efforts to build a commercially viable energy sector, including both reforms and expanding power generation; fostering economic growth and employment; increasing long-term stability in volatile areas threatened by extremism, particularly those along the border with Afghanistan; and improving Pakistan's ability to provide education and health care to its population, long-term.

- **Tajikistan ($15.9 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 ($16.9 million):** In FY 2015, 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 ($392.9 million): The FY 2015 ESF request for the Western Hemisphere 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 regions are critical to deterring the reach of transnational criminal organizations and violence throughout the region. Funding will be targeted strategically at development needs that help support regional security. Social prevention programs will strengthen the resiliency of at-risk communities against criminal activity.

- **Colombia ($132.9 million):** The requested ESF will strengthen Colombia's capacity to implement a sustainable and inclusive peace, including improved presence of democratic institutions and processes in targeted areas; reconciliation among victims, ex-combatants, and other citizens; increased rural economic growth; and strengthened environmental resiliency. Programs will build on the security gains achieved, support alternative development, strengthen the criminal justice system, support internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations, and expand economic opportunity. U.S. assistance will continue to target areas with a high concentration of vulnerable populations most affected by conflict, with particular focus on Afro-Colombians, indigenous groups, and former child soldiers, as well as strategic geographic zones in which violence, illicit crop cultivation, and drug trafficking converge. U.S. assistance will need to remain flexible as a peace agreement may have implications for the scale and focus of assistance.

- **Cuba ($20 million):** The FY 2015 request will support fundamental freedoms and respect for human rights. Programs will support humanitarian assistance to victims of political repression and their families, strengthen independent Cuban civil society, and freedom of expression.

- **Haiti ($110 million):** Funding in the FY 2015 request will continue supporting the U.S. commitment to help build a stable and more prosperous Haiti by engaging in partnership with the Government of Haiti, and other donors, local organizations, and private sector partners. The request supports long-term development in the four strategic pillars of the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Haiti Strategy and will focus on these key sectors: 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.

- **Mexico ($35 million):** The FY 2015 request will support the United States' continued 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 building 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 U.S. national security, enhance economic growth potential, and protect U.S. citizens along our shared border.

- **Venezuela ($5 million):** The FY 2015 request will help defend and strengthen democratic practices, institutions and values that support human rights and Venezuelan civic engagement. FY 2015 activities will help civil society to promote institutional transparency, engage diverse constituencies in the democratic process, and defend human rights.

- **Western Hemisphere Regional ($90 million):** The FY 2015 request will support critical and multi-account efforts under the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) ($60.0 million) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) ($28.0 million), as well as smaller investments in Western Hemisphere economic growth and Summit of the Americas-related initiatives ($2.0 million). CARSI and CBSI focus on reinforcing and creating accountable, democratic rule of law institutions, and address the underlying causes of violence tied to illicit trafficking, transnational crime, and organized gangs. Violence from Central America and the Caribbean directly impacts U.S. security. U.S. assistance addresses these threats and supports the U.S. national interest.

  CARSI funding prioritizes the Northern Tier countries of Honduras, El Salvador, Belize, and Guatemala by strengthening 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, supports anti-corruption, and provides vocational training to at-risk youth and other vulnerable populations to increase their licit employment opportunities.

  In addition to CARSI and CBSI, funding will support trade capacity, as well as support other outcomes established through the 2015 Summit of the Americas process.

Global Programs ($259.4 million): The FY 2015 ESF request also funds programs that are implemented worldwide. Highlights include:

- **Democracy, Human Rights and Labor ($60 million):** Through the implementation of innovative programs and use of new technologies, the FY 2015 request for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund will address human rights abuses globally, wherever fundamental rights are threatened; open political space in struggling or nascent democracies and authoritarian regimes; support civil society activists worldwide; and protect populations that are at risk, including women, religious and ethnic minorities, indigenous populations, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender peoples. Governments that protect human rights and fundamental freedoms are ultimately more stable, successful, and secure than those that do not. The United States finds more willing, reliable, and lasting partners in those governments that reflect and act in the broad interests of their own people, rather than the narrow interests of the few. Additionally, American workers are better off when their counterparts abroad can stand up for their basic rights

- **Energy Resources ($11.8 million):** The FY 2015 request will promote improved energy sector governance and transparency, foster technical engagement to build the capacity of governmental partners to address the challenges involved in developing unconventional resources, and encourage 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 the Administration's energy initiatives, including Power Africa, Connecting the Americas 2022, and the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership.

- **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) ($149 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, and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, all of which were established as a result of U.S. diplomacy. Adaptation funds will provide for U.S. contributions to the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund as well as other programs that assist least developed and vulnerable countries in adapting to climate change. Funding for sustainable landscapes will support programs such as the Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes, a multi-donor public-private initiative to implement strategies for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) in developing countries, which protects forests and landscapes while improving the enabling environments for sustainable commodity production. OES funding will also fulfill U.S. obligations under the South Pacific Tuna Treaty, which promotes American jobs and economic development in the Pacific region. In addition, OES Partnerships funds will strengthen regional cooperation and build global capacity in science technology and innovation as well as for sound stewardship of environmental and natural resources in concert with global economic growth and social development.

Details of the FY 2015 OCO Request for ESF are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual [1/]	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	2,668,665	3,059,000	2,047,374	-1,011,626
Enduring	1,590,146	1,774,645	1,582,374	-192,271
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)	1,078,519	1,284,355	465,000	-819,355

1/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $35.5 million from the Migration and Refugee Assistance account to the Economic Support Fund account.

The international humanitarian programs of the U.S. government 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 2015 MRA request of approximately $1.6 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 non-governmental 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.

The FY 2015 request for MRA also includes $465.0 million under the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) heading for humanitarian needs related to the Syria crisis. Details of the MRA OCO request are discussed in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Initiative section under Foreign Assistance Priorities as well as in the OCO chapter of the Congressional Budget Justification.

Highlights:

- **Overseas Assistance ($1.2 billion):** 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 ($360.0 million):** 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 ($10.0 million):** This funding will maintain U.S. government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.

- **Administrative Expenses ($35.0 million):** The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through MRA enduring and OCO appropriations as well as funding drawn from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) for implementation by PRM. Funds requested for FY 2015 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 – Overview:

The majority of the FY 2015 MRA and ERMA funding requests will provide U.S. government contributions to the calendar year 2015 requirements of four international organizations: 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 United States 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 38 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, health care, 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 United States 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 United Nations 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. U.S. 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 UNRWA closely to ensure that it takes all possible measures to keep terrorists from benefitting from U.S. government 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 U.S. government support for IOM assistance programs and diplomatic engagement with the organization is critical.

MRA and ERMA funds may also be provided to other international organizations and NGOs to meet specific program needs and objectives. Other international organizations receiving MRA funds in the past include the World Food Program (WFP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the UN Development Program (UNDP), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The 10 largest of the 65 NGO recipients receiving MRA/ERMA funds for overseas assistance in FY 2013 were: the International Rescue Committee, International Medical Corps, Catholic Relief Services, International Relief and Development, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Save the Children Federation, Danish Refugee Council, Refugee Education Trust, American Refugee Committee, and Premiere Urgence-Aide Medicale Internationale. Funding for NGO programs is typically provided for a 12-month period, but multi-year funding is also now welcomed to facilitate planning in situations of protracted displacement

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 2013 Actual [1/]	FY 2014 Actual [2/]	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	414,675	408,648	418,000	9,352

[1] In addition, a portion of the FY 2013 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and conflict victims in Africa.
[2] In addition, a portion of the FY 2014 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and conflict victims in Africa.

The FY 2015 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 2015 as emergency needs

resulting from conflicts in South Sudan, Sudan, the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Somalia are expected to continue and as return and reintegration operations in Côte d'Ivoire and elsewhere continue. Estimated numbers of refugees in Africa now total some 3.4 million. UNHCR is also addressing needs among many of the 8.8 million IDPs across the continent. 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 Mali and the Sahel, while responding to growing protection and assistance needs in the CAR, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya. Maintaining first asylum and providing life-saving assistance are top priorities. At the same time, keeping refugee camps secure and neutral and combating gender-based violence will continue to be key components of this critical humanitarian programming. FY 2015 MRA funds will continue to support stabilization objectives by providing funding for refugee and displaced return/reintegration operations, including in 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 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	65,650	69,332	54,600	-14,732

The FY 2015 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 (DPRK) – 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 615,000 Burmese refugees, asylum seekers, and other persons of concern in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, and China as well as over 800,000 stateless Rohingya in Burma and some 490,000 IDPs in Burma. Although the reformist Burmese government has taken encouraging steps – including allowing some UN access to conflict-affected areas in Kachin State, Burma since December 2011 to provide assistance to IDPs – access by international humanitarian organizations remains tenuous and conflict continues in Burma. The FY 2015 MRA request will help UNHCR and ICRC 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 these refugees for voluntary return when conditions are safe in Burma.

Assistance Programs in Europe

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	44,700	48,651	31,000	-17,651

The FY 2015 request will address ongoing humanitarian needs of displaced and vulnerable populations in protracted situations in the Balkans and the Caucasus. It also addresses the needs of non-Syrian refugee populations in Turkey. Overseas assistance programs in Europe will support efforts to strengthen asylum regimes and reduce statelessness in these areas and in Central Asia where funding 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 2015 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 support confidence building measures to create a context for their return. Programs will also seek to prevent statelessness, shift to development-oriented solutions, and address the humanitarian needs of significant populations of Iraqi, Afghan, and Caucasian refugees and others elsewhere in the region.

Approximately 440,000 refugees and IDPs remain displaced throughout the Balkans. In 2012, the U.S. government worked with UNHCR and the European Union to bring the international community together with Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia to form the Regional Housing Program (RHP) aimed at resolving outstanding issues of the protracted refugee situation in the Balkans. In FY 2015, PRM will continue to support that effort while also providing needed support to returnee populations in Kosovo and BiH and 210,000 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, its 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 2013 Actual [1/]	FY 2014 Estimate [2/]	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	351,407	480,909	362,400	-118,509
Migration and Refugee Assistance – Overseas Contingency Operations	-	-	465,000	465,000

[1] In addition, a portion of the FY 2013 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in the Near East.
[2] In addition, a portion of the FY 2014 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in the Near East.

The FY 2015 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. While MRA-funded programs for Iraqis in the region will continue to support conditions for return to and local integration within Iraq, the security environment within Iraq will also require that it address the humanitarian needs of large numbers of newly displaced Iraqis. At the same time, this FY 2015 request will continue support for critical humanitarian programs of international organization and NGO partners to meet basic needs for Iraqi refugees in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.

The FY 2015 request also includes support to UNRWA, the sole UN agency providing education, health care, and other assistance to five million Palestinian refugees in Gaza, the West Bank, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan. This funding to UNRWA allows it to remain an indispensable counterweight to extremism in the region, fulfilling critical needs for humanitarian services and assistance that likely would otherwise be met by extremist groups. The FY 2015 request includes support for UNRWA's General Fund, emergency activities in Syria, the West Bank and Gaza, and modest support for relief needs in Lebanon.

The FY 2015 request also includes support for Yemeni IDPs and conflict victims affected by the violence in northern Yemen, including military operations against al-Qaida 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.

The conflict in Syria continues, with more than 136,000 dead, more than 9.3 million affected inside Syria, and nearly 2.5 million refugees in the region. The FY 2015 request anticipates that violence will continue in Syria. Significant humanitarian needs, including large populations of refugees in neighboring states and in North Africa and Central Europe, millions of IDPs and conflict victims lacking regular access to food, health care, clean water, sanitation, and adequate shelter will persist. The FY 2015 budget will maintain robust support to the humanitarian response related to the conflict in Syria primarily through the OCO request. Funding will also be prioritized to provide support to UNHCR, UNRWA, and ICRC to reinforce their critical response roles inside Syria and the region, as well as support for other UN agencies and NGOs assisting refugees and conflict-affected individuals in neighboring countries.

Assistance Programs in South Asia

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual [1/]	FY 2014 Estimate [2/]	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	55,355	66,875	105,800	38,925

[1] In addition, a portion of the FY 2013 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds was used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced, and conflict victims in South Asia.
[2] In addition, a portion of the FY 2014 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be 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 2015 request will continue support for Afghan refugees, and returnees displaced throughout the region and Pakistanis internally displaced by continued conflict. Over 38,000 Afghans voluntarily repatriated in 2013 for a total of more than 5.8 million returnees since 2002. Pakistan and Iran continue to host one of the world's largest refugee communities, with a combined total of some 2.5 million refugees, while Afghanistan has an estimated population of more than 600,000 IDPs. The FY 2015 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 to work with the Afghan government so that more of those programs can be transitioned to the Government of Afghanistan. The U.S. and Afghan governments, along with international partners, are taking steps to ensure successful transition, while understanding the potential for large-scale population movements and the need for contingency planning. 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 2015.

The security situation in Pakistan is also expected to remain uncertain in FY 2015. As of late 2013, more than one million people remained displaced due to military operations in the northwest and 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. 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.

In addition to Afghans and Pakistanis, assistance programs in South Asia will also support the humanitarian needs of Tibetan and Bhutanese refugees in Nepal, Sri Lankan and Tibetan refugees in India, the remaining IDPs and returning refugees in Sri Lanka, and urban refugees and asylum seekers in all three countries. 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 2015 UNHCR operations in Sri Lanka will continue to focus on urban refugees and asylum seekers.

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	53,237	61,100	45,374	-15,726

Decades of ongoing violence in Colombia have displaced an estimated 5.4 million people, approximately 10 percent of its population. The request supports protection and assistance for the 150,000 Colombians estimated to be newly displaced in Colombia in FY 2015 as well as for over 400,000 Colombian asylum seekers and refugees in neighboring countries (Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, and Costa Rica). At the same time, the FY 2015 request recognizes significant resources the Government of Colombia is devoting to the reintegration of IDPs as the country implements its 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 focus on supporting Colombian refugees in neighboring countries and providing replicable model programs for IDPs in Colombia. The FY 2015 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 2015, and ICRC will continue to provide health care 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 gender-based violence. With the implementation of the September 2013 Constitutional Tribunal ruling in the Dominican Republic, UNHCR and IOM are expected to play a greater role in

documentation and migration issues in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The FY 2015 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 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 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	220,252	215,450	140,200	-75,250

[1] In addition, a portion of the FY 2013 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds was used to respond to emergency needs.
[2] In addition, a portion of the FY 2014 MRA Overseas Contingency Operations funds will be used to respond to emergency needs.

The FY 2015 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 U.S. government's broader UN reform agenda. By providing strategic support to headquarters operations of UNHCR and ICRC, MRA funding ensures that these 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 U.S. government's response to humanitarian emergencies worldwide. This request supports global humanitarian and U.S. government priorities, such as: protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee and displaced women and children, as well as lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) refugees; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence; identifying and addressing needs of increasing numbers of refugees in urban and non-camp 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 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	21,550	27,500	20,000	-7,500

The FY 2015 request supports U.S. government 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 2015 request also provides modest but essential funding for assistance to some of the most vulnerable migrants, primarily through IOM. These efforts include programs to protect, assist, and reintegrate victims of xenophobic attacks, human trafficking, and other

human rights abuses. The FY 2015 request also includes funds for the U.S. government's assessed contribution to IOM.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	19,320	10,680	10,000	-680

Since 1973, the U.S. government has helped 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 2015 request maintains support for the relocation and integration of those migrants to Israel through the United Israel Appeal. This provides funding to support a package of services that includes pre-departure assistance, transportation to Israel, transitional shelter, and vocational training.

Refugee Admissions

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	310,000	351,000	360,000	9,000

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third-country resettlement is a critical component of the Department of State's work. The FY 2015 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 reception and placement (R&P) services to all arriving refugees, including housing, furnishings, clothing, food, medicine, employment, and social service referrals. The FY 2015 request includes a modest increase in the R&P grant on par with inflation to maintain a basic support level for refugee families during their initial weeks in the United States.

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 resettled in the United States.

The number of refugees to be admitted in FY 2015 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.

Administrative Expenses

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance	34,000	34,500	35,000	500

The FY 2015 request includes resources to cover the administrative expenses of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (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 any ERMA appropriations provided to the Department of State, as well as conduct the diplomacy that is essential in advancing U.S. government humanitarian objectives. This request reflects a modest increase, as additional administrative support is needed in FY 2015 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 2015, including in Syria, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, and elsewhere. Effective emergency response is contingent upon adequate administrative support to carry out needs assessments and oversee operations. When emergencies develop, PRM staff are often deployed to affected U.S. Embassies 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, 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 2015 request provides continued investment in an active monitoring and evaluation training program for staff so they may better assess the impact of U.S. government programs. With this request, the bureau's administrative costs remain low, at less than two percent of the overall MRA request of $2.0 billion.

Details of the FY 2015 OCO Request for MRA are addressed in the OCO chapter.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	25,823	50,000	50,000	-

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. The FY 2015 request of $50.0 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern.

Over the past five fiscal years, an average of $44.3 million was drawn from ERMA annually to address unexpected refugee and migration needs.

In FY 2013, $15.0 million was drawn from the Fund:

- $15.0 million to provide shelter, health care, education, and protection to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Syria and Syrian refugees in neighboring countries.

In FY 2012, $36.0 million was drawn from the Fund:

- $10.0 million provided shelter, protection, and health and nutrition assistance to IDPs in Mali and Malian refugees throughout the region.

- $26.0 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.

- $15.0 million supported humanitarian needs resulting from unrest in Libya, including emergency evacuation of third country nationals.

- $15.0 million provided assistance and protection to those affected by conflict in Côte d'Ivoire and Libya.

- $10.0 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:

- $33.0 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 the Kyrgyz Republic.

- $33.0 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.

- $6.0 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.

- $8.0 million provided shelter to IDPs and health care to the wounded due to the crisis in Pakistan.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund

($ in thousands)

	FY 2013 Actual[1, 2]	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
MRA Account Total	2,668,665	3,059,000	2,047,374
MRA - Enduring Total	1,590,146	1,774,645	1,582,374
PRM - Population, Refugee, and Migration	1,590,146	1,774,645	1,582,374
Africa	414,675	408,648	418,000
East Asia	65,650	69,332	54,600
Europe	44,700	48,651	31,000
Migration	21,550	27,500	20,000
Near East	351,407	480,909	362,400
Protection Priorities	220,252	215,450	140,200
South Asia	55,355	66,875	105,800
Western Hemisphere	53,237	61,100	45,374
Administrative Expenses	34,000	34,500	35,000
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	19,320	10,680	10,000
Refugee Admissions	310,000	351,000	360,000
MRA[1] – Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Total	1,078,519	1,284,355	465,000
Other Funding	326,825	-	-
To Be Programmed	326,825	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	751,694	1,284,355	465,000
ERMA Account Total	25,823	50,000	50,000

1/ The FY 2013 Actual Enduring reflects the full-year Continuing Resolution, reduced by the 0.032 percent rescission and sequestration. The FY 2013 Actual OCO reflects the full year Continuing Resolution reduced by sequestration.

2/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $35.5 million from the MRA account to the Economic Support Fund account.

Peace Corps

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peace Corps	356,015	379,000	380,000	1,000

The FY 2015 budget request for the Peace Corps of $380 million, of which $5 million is for the Office of Inspector General, will allow the Peace Corps to continue to meet its core goals: to help countries meet their development needs by spearheading progress in those countries and to promote a better understanding of the American people by building bridges between American Volunteers and the peoples of the countries in which they live and work. This 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. Volunteers' activities are designed to build capacity at the community level so that communities are empowered to solve their development challenges long after the Volunteers have returned home. Peace Corps Volunteers help promote a better understanding of the United States and its values by serving as grassroots ambassadors around the world. By building person-to-person connections, they help to provide a positive image of the United States in areas of the world that may have little direct exposure to Americans. The Peace Corps' FY 2015 request will fund approximately 7,140 Peace Corps Volunteers in approximately 65 countries, ranging from the Caribbean to Central Asia; and from Africa to the Pacific islands.

In FY 2015, the Peace Corps will continue recent reforms to improve the Volunteer experience and impact. The health, safety, and security of Volunteers remain the agency's highest priorities. The Peace Corps launched the final stages of the Sexual Assault Risk Reduction and Response Program (SARRR), a comprehensive strategy for reducing risks and strengthening the response to Volunteers who have been the victims of sexual assault and other violent crimes. This program reflects the agency's steadfast commitment to the physical and emotional well-being of every single Volunteer. Another reform includes 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. Moreover, the Peace Corps is partnering with host governments, universities, nongovernmental organizations, and donors to ensure that Volunteers focus on projects that are, first and foremost, wanted by their communities and are evidence-proven to be most effective at achieving development results.

The Peace Corps works as a force multiplier by partnering with other government agencies to dramatically increase the impact and sustainability of U.S. international development programs. With its unique ability to bring about lasting change in hard-to-reach communities, the Peace Corps is an important partner in a number of whole-of-government and interagency development initiatives, including the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President's Malaria Initiative, and Feed the Future. In FY 2015, the Peace Corps will continue, as well as expand, these partnerships, while seeking further strategic partnerships to leverage the Peace Corps' training and programmatic resources without compromising the agency's independence or mission.

This year, the Peace Corps will undertake a revitalization of its recruitment efforts with a focus on building a high-quality Volunteer force that represents the excellence and rich diversity that is the American people.

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

Millennium Challenge Corporation

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Millennium Challenge Corporation	852,728	898,200	1,000,000	101,800

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is requesting $1,000 million for FY 2015. The increase in funding is based on the opportunity to advance U.S. global development priorities in a limited number of countries that are already demonstrating their commitment to good governance and democratic values, increasing the potential for economic growth and poverty reduction. MCC contributes to country-led and results-focused development through five-year compact assistance programs. MCC also supports smaller two-to-three year threshold programs that help countries to become compact eligible.

Highlights:

Of the FY 2015 request, MCC plans to use $766.0 million for compact assistance. The requested funding will enable MCC to enter into new compacts with Liberia, Morocco, Niger, and Tanzania, once the countries have successfully developed compact proposals and upon approval by MCC's Board of Directors. These countries, home to nearly 100 million people combined, are among the world's poorest, but each has taken significant steps to improve governance and achieve eligibility for MCC compact assistance. The increase in funding will support significant compact investments in these countries to unlock key constraints to economic growth, incentivize policy and institutional reforms necessary for private investment, and improve the well-being of some of the world's poorest people.

When MCC was established in 2004, it was understood that the agency would require enough annual funding to incentivize reform, promote economic growth, and fight poverty. Achieving those goals will be difficult if the recent trend toward smaller compacts continues. MCC will require the requested funding increase to achieve a more strategic and lasting impact on the economic development and public policies of countries the United States will look to as the emerging economic, political, and security partners of the 21st century.

Through these investments, MCC will advance U.S. global development priorities in coordination with broader U.S. Government initiatives. For example, through the President's Power Africa Initiative, MCC will play a key role in expanding access to electrical power in sub-Saharan Africa. Through institutional and regulatory reforms in partner countries, MCC will create an enabling environment for private sector investment in the energy sector. MCC will also make substantial infrastructure investments itself and has identified lack of access to affordable and reliable power as a binding constraint to growth in three African countries with compacts in development: Ghana, Liberia, and Tanzania.

In addition, MCC employs an evidence-based decision making process and has made efforts to publish its data in a manner that achieved a first place ranking in the 2013 Aid Transparency Index. The number one ranking reflects MCC's commitment to and investment in making data and information across its portfolio—on country selection, investment decisions, program monitoring, and independent evaluations—publicly available, so that the U.S. Congress and other stakeholders can hold the agency accountable and learn from its investments. The requested funding will continue that commitment and investment.

MCC also plans to explore creative financing mechanisms in new MCC compacts to link payments more directly to development results. Such mechanisms could include pay-for- performance, cash-on-delivery or other outcome-based payment approaches that fit within MCC's operational model.

Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative:

In addition to the base request of $1.0 billion, the Administration is proposing $350.0 million in resources for MCC as part of the $56 billion Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative included in the President's FY 2015 Budget. The initiative includes additional resources for MCC because of the agency's strong commitment to evidence and evaluation and impact-based budgeting. These supplemental funds will focus on bolstering MCC's key role in establishing enabling environments overseas where US and other businesses can compete and win. MCC works with partner countries to reform laws, policies, and institutions so as to create a pro-business climate, while investing in projects such as transportation infrastructure and vocational training to enhance workforce skills that will have the greatest impact on economic development and poverty reduction. In addition, MCC's compact procurements are fair and open, without geographic preferences, thus ensuring a level playing field for U.S. companies seeking a foothold in fast-growing markets overseas.

The resources in the initiative will enable MCC to increase support for the President's Power Africa Initiative through additional compact investment opportunities in Ghana, Liberia, and Tanzania. The Liberia Compact may focus on two critical constraints to growth, including inadequate power. The Ghana Compact is anticipated to focus solely on reform of and catalytic investment in the power sector, identified as one of the key constraints to private-sector-led growth. And in Tanzania, the country has identified the lack of reliable, inexpensive electric power as one of the most critical constraints to long-term economic growth.

MCC's Data-Led Country Selection Process:

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 on the 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 encouraging 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 27 compacts and 24 threshold program agreements, committing nearly $10.0 billion to worldwide poverty reduction through results-driven programs built on measurable and transparent objectives.

Inter-American Foundation

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Inter-American Foundation	21,361	22,500	18,100	-4,400

The FY 2015 request of $18.1 million for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) will enable targeted investments in citizen-led development initiatives in marginalized communities throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. In FY 2015, the IAF will serve U.S. interests by creating economic opportunities, strengthening the practice of democracy, furthering social inclusion and fostering secure communities.

The IAF will provide grants to support projects that create jobs, increase incomes, improve nutrition, encourage civic engagement, advance education and training, conserve the environment, and improve access to basic needs and services in communities that are the foundation for democratic U.S. allies. The IAF has developed the specialized expertise to identify and invest in poor and marginalized groups with the capacity to advance their own communities.

The IAF has 40 years of experience of leveraging resources from others. It requires that grantee partners contribute and mobilize their own resources toward their projects. Over the last five years, each dollar invested by the IAF leveraged another $1.30 from grantee partners and others.

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

Due to budgetary constraints, the FY 2015 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.

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

U.S. African Development Foundation

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
U.S. African Development Foundation	28,481	30,000	24,000	-6,000

The FY 2015 request of $24 million for the U.S. African Development Foundation (USADF) programs will provide resources to establish new grants in 15 African countries and to support an active portfolio of 400 grants to producer groups engaged in community-based enterprises. USADF is a Federally-funded, public corporation promoting economic development among marginalized populations in Sub-Saharan Africa. USADF impacts 1,500,000 people each year in underserved communities across Africa. Its innovative small grants program (less than $250,000 per grant) supports sustainable African-originated business solutions that improve food security, generate jobs, and increase family incomes. In addition to economic impacts to rural populations, USADF programs are at the forefront of creating a network of in-country technical service providers with expertise critical to advancing Africa's long term development needs.

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

Department of Treasury

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Department of Treasury	37,026	23,500	23,500	-
International Affairs Technical Assistance	25,634	23,500	23,500	-
Technical Assistance - Enduring	24,160	23,500	23,500	-
Technical Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	1,474	-	-	-
Debt Restructuring - Enduring	11,392	-	-	-

Treasury Technical Assistance

The FY 2015 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 governments in fragile and developing countries to provide better services for their 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 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 2015, though the request includes transfer authority to allocate funding for bilateral debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative for Sudan, should they meet the requirements to qualify.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual[1/]	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,858,678	1,350,000	1,117,911	-232,089
Enduring	1,005,611	1,005,610	721,911	-283,699
Overseas Contingency Operations	853,067	344,390	396,000	51,610

1/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the following transfers: $15 million to the Complex Crises Fund account; $25.78 million to the Economic Support Fund account; and $38.62 million to the Peacekeeping Operations account.

The FY 2015 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) enduring request of $721.9 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 2015 INCLE funds are focused where civilian security institutions are weak and are used in tandem with host country government resources in order to maximize impact.

The INCLE request for FY 2015 recognizes that criminal networks disrupt U.S. trade, licit productivity, and economic opportunities, while creating security vulnerabilities for U.S. citizens around the world. The resources requested will continue to address national and personal security concerns in strategically important geographic regions such as the Western Hemisphere, South Central Asia, and the Near East. The request also focuses on emerging threats to stability and regional security in Central Asia and Africa.

Highlights:

Africa

- **Liberia ($11.5 million):** As the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) further draws down its military forces, INCLE 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 both drug demand and supply reduction efforts), the justice sector, and the judiciary.

- **South Sudan ($20 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.

- **State Africa Regional ($17 million):** The request includes funding for four programs that focus on countering terrorism and reducing transnational criminal threats: the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism (PREACT), the

West Africa Regional Initiative (WARSI), and Regional Wildlife Trafficking. 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. Within the Regional Wildlife Trafficking program, INCLE funding supports the Presidential Executive Order on combating wildlife crime– the poaching and illegal trade in wild animals and animal parts. Funds will assist rangers, police, customs officials, prosecutors, investigators, and judiciaries in addressing this growing threat. Resources will also seek to build institutional capacity in the justice and security sectors in the Sahel, in support of cross-regional programs to address emerging security challenges facing the Sahel region of sub-Saharan Africa and the Maghreb region of North Africa.

East Asia and the Pacific

- **Burma ($3 million):** Funding will be used to continue to assist the Government of Burma in its democratic transition by providing targeted and specialized programming in the areas of counternarcotics and law enforcement. Programs will address the continued rise of poppy cultivation and opium production, drug trafficking, and drug use within Burma. Funds will support the creative expansion of counternarcotics efforts in the areas of supply reduction, interdiction, and demand reduction. In addition, funding will support expanded training opportunities to build the capacities of Burmese law enforcement institutions to address and combat crime within and across its borders.

- **Indonesia ($10 million):** Assistance programs in Indonesia will strengthen and professionalize criminal justice sector institutions, including police, prosecutors, and judges. 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 ($9 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 transition of law enforcement functions from the military to civilian authorities in the south. Programs will support police specialization and training institutionalization at police academies. In the justice sector, funds will support leadership development in the judiciary and prosecutors' offices and add a greater focus on anti-corruption assistance. Further, funds will be used to support training and assist Philippine law enforcement to combat transnational criminal networks.

Europe and Eurasia

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina ($3.8 million):** Funding for Bosnia and Herzegovina will support programs designed to strengthen and professionalize the law enforcement and justice sector institutions. Specifically, funds will support efforts to increase the use of advanced investigative skills for police and prosecutors, improve the trial advocacy capacity of state and sub-state level prosecutors, and strengthen the judge's role as a neutral arbiter. Funding will also support victim/witness support offices at the sub-state level, and enhance police-prosecutor cooperation, with special emphasis on organized crime, corruption, and war crimes cases.

- **Kosovo ($6.8 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.

Near East

- **Iraq ($11 million):** Programs in FY 2015 will continue to build on progress in combating corruption, promoting civilian security, and strengthening the Iraqi government's capacity to investigate, prosecute, and resolve criminal activity in a fair and transparent manner.

- **Lebanon ($10 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 UNSCRs 1559 and 1701. FY 2015 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 the capacity of prison and judicial authorities to effectively manage and operate a prison and detention system.

- **Tunisia ($7 million):** INCLE funding support will sustain and build on security sector reforms accomplished during Tunisia's transition period. Programming will continue to support the transition of Tunisia's civilian law enforcement institutions to be more accountable and transparent to the public; enhance the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary; enhance the capacity of the Tunisian correctional system to manage prisons and detention centers in a safe, secure, humane, and transparent fashion; and enhance the capabilities of law enforcement officials to engage with U.S. law enforcement and respond to terrorism and other types of international organized crimes.

- **West Bank and Gaza ($70 million):** Assistance will continue to focus on reforming the Palestinian Authority (PA) security sector, and sustaining and maintaining the capabilities that the security forces have developed. Security in the West Bank remains a key component of the Middle East peace negotiations. Greater emphasis on technical assistance, including the continuation of infrastructure support and initial, basic, refresher and specialized training to the security forces, will encourage PA 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 PA 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.

South and Central Asia

- **Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI) ($4 million):** This initiative focuses on improving 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. CACI provides specialized training and mentoring through the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and equipment to enhance the counternarcotics

capacities of law enforcement agencies in the region. Promotion of regional cooperation between Afghan counternarcotics units and their Central Asian counterparts is an important goal of this initiative, in line with the U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy for Afghanistan.

- **Tajikistan ($4 million):** Assistance to Tajikistan focuses on promoting security sector reform and the development of democratic institutions through police reform, counternarcotics, border security, and justice reform programming. These resources will build the capacity of Tajikistan's law enforcement agencies to address transnational threats including from Afghanistan.

Western Hemisphere

- **Colombia ($117 million):** Funding will continue U.S. government support for Colombian-led consolidation efforts to expand security, reduce drug trafficking and the cultivation of illicit crops, promote economic development, and increase access to government services through a comprehensive, whole-of-government approach in conflict zones and priority rural areas. INCLE resources will build the capacity of the Colombian National Police (CNP) to assume additional security responsibilities – especially in rural areas – as well as to combat illegally-armed groups and criminal organizations. Funds will also build the capacity of the Colombian government to export its security-expertise and training to third countries, primarily in Central America and the Caribbean. Resources in FY 2015 will support the aerial and manual eradication of illicit crops, primarily coca, as well as environmental monitoring and outreach programs. Support for interdiction efforts with the CNP and Colombian Navy and Coast Guard will continue to prevent the trafficking of multiple metric tons of drugs to the United States and weaken drug trafficking organizations. FY 2015 resources will also support Colombia's judicial institutions, enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate complex criminal cases.

- **Mexico ($80 million):** With the FY 2015 INCLE request, the U.S. and Mexican governments will continue to focus on institutionalizing the rule of law, disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations, creating a 21st century border, and building strong and resilient communities through the Merida Initiative. IN CLE-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.

- **Peru ($37 million):** The FY 2015 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. Coordinating closely with a supportive Government of Peru, FY 2015 INCLE funds will support drug interdiction and coca eradication operations as well as precursor chemical seizures, improved controls at ports and airports, judicial reform, police academies, training on community policing, and capacity building for rule of law actors.

- **State Western Hemisphere Regional ($92 million):** INCLE funding will support the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) ($70 million) and the Caribbean Basin Regional Security Initiative (CBSI) ($22 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 security institutions.

Global Programs

These programs support transnational crime and counternarcotics efforts as well as policing in peacekeeping and crisis response operations worldwide. Key components include:

- **Inter-regional Aviation Support ($38.5 million):** Funding will provide centralized core services for counternarcotics and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.

- **Program Development and Support ($30 million):** Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, travel, equipment, communications and utilities, and other support services to design, implement, monitor, evaluate, and oversee INCLE programs.

- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) ($24 million):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and Regional Training Centers (RTC) in Accra and 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 of this programming will be on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training at the West Africa RTC in Accra that addresses high-profile crimes and a wide array of existing threats to U.S. national security posed by terrorist and criminal organizations.

- **Demand Reduction ($12.5 million):** Funding will address pressing regional and global drug-related threats posed by methamphetamine, opiates such as heroin and opium, crack cocaine, and high-risk drug-using behavior that promote HIV/AIDS. Funding supports an innovative training model to certify addiction counselors; sub-regional training centers that disseminate best-practice approaches; drug-free community coalitions that target illegal drugs; research and demonstration that improve women's treatment and minimize child addiction; and the development of scientific and technical methods to better detect, quantify, and understand drug use and its health-related consequences.

- **Anti-Crime Programs ($9.5 million):** Funding will support efforts to address corruption and kleptocracy, money laundering and financial crimes, border security and alien smuggling, intellectual property and cybercrime, and transnational and organized crime. Consistent with the President's Executive Order 13648 to combat wildlife trafficking, a portion of the transnational organized crime funding will support programs to reduce wildlife trafficking globally, including strengthening policies and legislative frameworks, enhancing investigative and law enforcement functions, supporting regional wildlife enforcement networks, and developing capacities to prosecute and adjudicate wildlife crimes and related corruption.

- **Critical Flight Safety Program ($7 million):** Funding will provide programmed depot-level maintenance and aircraft/aircrew safety of flight for the fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft fleet supporting countennarcotics and border security aviation programs worldwide.

- **Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership ($3 million):** Funding will support a center of excellence to improve the Department's criminal justice sector programs and engagements, enhance pre-deployment training of law enforcement, justice, and corrections advisors, increase women's

participation in criminal justice sector programs, improve the quality and consistency of curricula delivered in partner-country training, and expand domestic law enforcement, justice sector, and corrections partnerships for application in INCLE-funded programs globally.

- **International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support (IPPOS) Program ($2 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.

- **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons ($20.7 million):** INCLE funds will help stimulate governments to take action towards the eradication of trafficking in persons through criminal justice sector improvements including developing comprehensive legislation, strengthening anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies, training criminal justice officials on those laws and practices and how to implement them, supporting protection and assistance services to victims, developing victim-centered identification and assistance protocols and practices, and developing and implementing anti-trafficking public awareness campaigns. The resources requested will also enable the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons to lead the Department's efforts in carrying out the President's Executive Order on Strengthening Protections against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts, including through support for partnerships with civil society, private sector, and multilateral organizations.

Program Development and Support

INL's Program Development and Support (PD&S) funds ensure domestic and overseas administrative operations, oversight, and management associated with all of the Bureau of International Narcotics Affairs (INL) foreign assistance programs. The Department's FY 2015 Congressional Budget Justification includes $129.5 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 2015 OCO Request for INCLE are addressed in the OCO chapter.

State - International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
Program Development and Support by Post

$ in thousands	FY 2013 Actual	** FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL	144,148	123,290	129,480	5,256
Africa	6,880	6,565	6,954	389
Democratic Republic of the Congo	394	400	407	7
Kenya	219	41	41	-
Liberia	1,365	1,306	1,312	6
Mozambique	-	5	-	-5
Somalia	180	186	186	-
South Africa	300	236	236	-
South Sudan	1,901	1,856	1,876	20
Tanzania	-	5	-	-5
Uganda	357	468	-	-468
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,164	2,062	2,896	834
East Asia and Pacific	2,122	3,623	4,379	-144
Burma	-	-	900	900
China	48	41	50	9
Indonesia	569	878	878	-
Laos	450	473	475	2
Malaysia	10	33	-	-33
Philippines	125	800	800	-
Thailand	730	959	1,000	41
Timor-Leste	10	89	25	-64
Vietnam	30	17	31	14
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	150	333	220	-113
Europe and Eurasia	8,702	7,470	6,481	-1,023
Albania	187	165	165	-
Armenia	666	692	686	-6
Azerbaijan	61	46	46	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	317	250	250	-
Georgia	2,036	1,941	1,150	-791
Kosovo	1,393	1,179	1,156	-23
Macedonia	590	806	680	-126
Moldova	733	818	900	82
Montenegro	413	482	463	-19
Serbia	148	111	111	-
Ukraine	930	980	840	-140
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,228	-	34	34
Near East	20,037	16,858	17,898	1,040
Egypt	325	523	772	249
Iraq	5,850	5,141	5,156	15
Lebanon	1,906	1,691	1,042	-649
Libya	-	16	16	-
MENA Initiative	-	-	500	500
Morocco	450	993	998	5
Syria		-	585	585
Tunisia	762	1,061	1,235	174

State - International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
Program Development and Support by Post

$ in thousands	FY 2013 Actual	** FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase/ Decrease
West Bank and Gaza	9,514	6,453	6,494	41
Yemen	880	980	1,000	20
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	350	-	100	100
South and Central Asia	46,670	43,098	44,897	1,799
Afghanistan	36,000	33,115	35,000	1,885
Bangladesh	20	97	97	-
Kazakhstan	894	850	536	-314
Kyrgyz Republic	959	970	825	-145
Maldives	-	45	45	-
Nepal	20	123	123	-
Pakistan	6,000	5,821	6,000	179
Sri Lanka	15	27	-	-27
Tajikistan	1,685	1,597	1,540	-57
Turkmenistan	113	94	112	18
Uzbekistan	159	99	119	20
Central Asia Regional	805	260	500	240
Western Hemisphere	59,737	45,676	48,871	3,195
Bolivia	3,500	-	-	-
Brazil	1,565	-	-	-
Colombia	9,022	8,500	9,000	500
Ecuador	2,160	452	-	-452
Haiti	3,650	2,926	3,200	274
Mexico	19,000	15,076	14,000	-1,076
Paraguay	250	156	-	-156
Peru	5,800	5,561	5,561	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	14,790	13,005	17,110	4,105

** FY 2014 PD&S is an estimate.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual[1/]	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	674,862	700,000	605,400	-94,600
Enduring	560,270	630,000	605,400	-24,600
Overseas Contingency Operations	114,592	70,000	-	-70,000

The FY 2015 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request of $605.4 million will support a broad range of U.S. national interests through critical, security-related programs that reduce threats posed by international terrorist activities; landmines and stockpiles of excess conventional weapons and munitions; and nuclear, chemical, biological, and other destabilizing weapons, missiles, and their associated technologies. A portion of the funding requested within this account is for Syria, including in anticipation of a transition requiring assistance. Areas for this assistance could include supporting multilateral efforts to standup a transition government's ability to manage its borders and deal with weapons management and destruction.

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

- The voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency ($83.6 million) supports programs that promote nuclear safeguards, nuclear safety and security, nuclear energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear science technologies.

- The Global Threat Reduction (GTR) program ($65.1 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, engaging 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 priority countries include Yemen, Pakistan, and Iraq, where the combined risks of WMD proliferation and terrorism are greatest.

- The Export Control and Related Border Security program ($57 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 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization ($30.4 million) helps to fund the expansion, operation, and maintenance of the worldwide International Monitoring System as well as Preparatory Commission activities, including the development of the On-Site Inspection element of the Treaty's verification system. This contribution amount also includes funding for 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.

- The WMD Terrorism program ($4.8 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 in key countries of concern to deter, detect, and respond to nuclear smuggling.

Anti -Terrorism Activities

- The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program ($165.8 million) has long been the U.S. government's flagship program for counterterrorism law enforcement assistance to critical partner countries. ATA bilateral and regional programs provide training, mentoring, consultations, equipment, and infrastructure to help partner countries build or enhance a wide range of capabilities to detect, deter, and apprehend terrorists. This includes, but is not limited to 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 capacity building fosters increased respect for human rights and the rule of law. The requested funds will build upon productive, strategic, and crucial existing partnerships with countries including Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Pakistan, the Philippines, and a number of other partners. The funds are also intended to address emerging counterterrorism needs in countries like Syria. Additionally, ATA funding supports the Regional Strategic Initiative, a global program that provides targeted, field-driven antiterrorism training and equipment to partner countries, improving their ability to respond to emerging, geographically diffuse threats and actors. The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program ($1.9 million) works in high-priority countries to build the capacities of partner country law enforcement institutions to work with at-risk communities, civil society groups, other counter-radicalization efforts, and in prisons on the rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders. Focus countries in FY 2015 for CVE may include Indonesia, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Kenya, and Yemen.

- The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program ($25.1 million) provides state-of-the-art computerized screening systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The request provides funds for the deployment of PISCES installations, including biometric enhancements, to critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel. There are 21 current partner nations, with PISCES systems installed at 140 Ports of Entry. Partners include critical nations with long established programs like Afghanistan, Iraq, Kenya, and Yemen as well as nations with newer programs initiated since 2012 in response to evolving terrorist threats, including Burkina Faso, Chad, the Maldives, and Niger. The funding also supports research, development and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving United States and host nation requests for customized interfaces with local and international databases, as well as deployment of portable and mobile PISCES systems for remote locations lacking infrastructure, while ensuring that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.

- 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 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, assisting in the development of national risk assessments, establishing effective financial investigative units, improving the effectiveness of other rule of law efforts to combat terrorist financing, 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 activities in those countries most threatened by terrorist financing.

- The Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) program ($6 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 UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy and implementation of UN counterterrorism resolutions. This funding will also support activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum, a multilateral platform for senior counterterrorism policymakers and experts to engage on a sustained basis to build and mobilize the expertise and resources needed to identify and address critical civilian counterterrorism capacity-building challenges in key regions and countries around the globe. CTE funding will also go towards supporting the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law in Malta, with the primary mission of training 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.

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program ($127.6 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 and public safety 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, clearing landmines and ERW from affected areas, educating vulnerable populations, and assisting victims. CWD priorities for FY 2015 include preventing illicit small arms/light weapons (SA/LW) proliferation from Syria, clearing U.S.-origin ERW in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, denying SA/LW to destabilizing forces in North Africa and the Sahel, battle area clearance in South and Central Asia and Iraq, continued landmine and ERW clearance in Afghanistan, 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 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL NADR	674,862	700,000	605,400

Total - Enduring	560,270	630,000	605,400
Nonproliferation Programs	281,059	298,369	265,880
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	27,020	30,000	25,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	55,597	64,000	56,990
Global Threat Reduction	64,487	77,369	65,140
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	90,035	90,000	83,600
CTBT International Monitoring System	31,331	31,000	30,300
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	5,468	5,000	4,750
UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Trust Fund	-	-	-
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	7,121	1,000	100
Anti-terrorism Programs	138,887	152,631	211,925
Antiterrorism Assistance	75,275	102,540	165,834
Terrorist Interdiction Program	39,876	25,091	25,091
CT Engagement with Allies	7,595	10,000	6,000
Counterterrorism Financing	16,141	15,000	15,000
Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance	140,324	179,000	127,595
Conventional Weapons Destruction	140,324	179,000	127,595

Total - Overseas Contingency Operations	114,592	70,000	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	112,502	70,000	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	2,090	-	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL NADR	674,862	700,000	605,400
Africa	46,598	40,605	41,876
Angola	6,000	6,000	5,300
Conventional Weapons Destruction	6,000	6,000	5,300
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,000	500	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	500	500
Ghana	100	200	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	100	200	200
Kenya	6,467	6,500	6,250
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	4,750
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	5,360	5,000	-
Counterterrorism Financing	807	1,000	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	500	500
Mozambique	3,000	1,525	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,000	1,525	1,000
Nigeria	-	100	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	100	-
Senegal	-	1,000	400
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	400
Counterterrorism Financing	-	1,000	-
Somalia	4,800	-	4,300
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	2,500
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	2,000	-	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,800	-	1,800
South Africa	300	300	300
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	300	300
South Sudan	3,000	2,135	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,000	2,135	2,000
Tanzania	200	200	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	200	200	200
Uganda	-	200	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	200	-
Zimbabwe	500	-	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	500	-	1,000
State Africa Regional (AF)	21,231	21,945	20,426
Antiterrorism Assistance	17,074	18,000	16,981
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,565	1,000	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	270	500	500
Terrorist Interdiction Program	2,322	2,445	2,445
East Asia and Pacific	40,283	51,605	40,920
Burma	-	-	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	2,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Cambodia	5,700	4,090	5,690
Conventional Weapons Destruction	5,500	3,900	5,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	200	190	190
Indonesia	5,511	5,550	5,550
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,511	4,600	4,600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	950	950
Laos	9,000	12,000	9,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	9,000	12,000	9,000
Malaysia	1,460	1,270	1,270
Antiterrorism Assistance	760	800	800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	700	470	470
Mongolia	250	240	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	240	250
Philippines	8,945	9,100	6,100
Antiterrorism Assistance	8,320	8,510	5,510
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	625	590	590
Singapore	250	240	240
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	240	240
Thailand	1,152	1,320	1,320
Antiterrorism Assistance	617	650	650
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	535	670	670
Vietnam	5,100	4,070	5,070
Conventional Weapons Destruction	4,500	3,500	4,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	600	570	570
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	2,915	13,725	4,430
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,166	2,345	2,050
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	11,000	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	749	380	380
Europe and Eurasia	26,063	19,215	19,649
Albania	2,924	2,370	2,070
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,324	1,800	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	600	570	570
Armenia	1,464	740	1,040
Conventional Weapons Destruction	700	-	300
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	764	740	740
Azerbaijan	775	755	735
Conventional Weapons Destruction	325	325	305
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	450	430	430
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,595	4,220	4,220
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	-	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	4,445	3,600	3,600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	650	620	620
Bulgaria	250	250	250

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Conventional Weapons Destruction	250	250	250
Croatia	1,399	900	850
Conventional Weapons Destruction	999	900	850
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	400	-	-
Georgia	2,800	1,250	1,500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,501	-	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,299	1,250	1,000
Kosovo	850	720	720
Conventional Weapons Destruction	100	-	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	750	720	720
Macedonia	470	490	490
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	470	490	490
Moldova	400	380	380
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	400	380	380
Montenegro	500	490	490
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	490	490
Serbia	2,650	2,410	2,110
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	1,800	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	650	610	610
Turkey	850	820	1,534
Counterterrorism Financing	-	-	784
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	850	820	750
Ukraine	3,000	2,410	2,410
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	1,440	1,440
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	970	970
Europe and Eurasia Regional	2,136	1,010	850
Antiterrorism Assistance	807	-	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	30	-	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,299	1,010	850
Near East	66,335	54,550	78,550
Algeria	1,250	1,300	1,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	950	800	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	500	500
Bahrain	427	450	450
Antiterrorism Assistance	427	450	450
Egypt	3,449	2,920	3,600
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,469	2,100	2,600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	980	820	1,000
Iraq	31,111	25,610	23,860
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	5,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	6,411	4,750	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	21,660	20,000	18,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction - OCO	2,090	-	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	950	860	860
Jordan	8,000	6,700	7,200
Antiterrorism Assistance	5,000	5,000	5,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,200	-	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,800	1,700	1,700
Lebanon	5,295	4,760	4,960
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,995	2,000	2,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,500	1,800	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	800	960	960
Libya	1,437	2,940	3,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,187	1,000	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	1,000	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	940	1,000
Morocco	1,684	1,470	1,250
Antiterrorism Assistance	684	500	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	970	1,000
Oman	1,475	1,500	1,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	475	500	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	1,000	1,000
Syria	-	-	20,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	8,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	8,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	-	4,000
Tunisia	2,024	1,480	1,980
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,724	1,000	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	480	480
West Bank and Gaza	500	-	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	500	-	1,000
Yemen	6,098	3,920	5,250
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	2,250
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	3,199	2,250	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	900	2,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	899	770	1,000
Near East Regional	1,700	-	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,700	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,885	1,500	2,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,410	-	2,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	1,000	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	475	500	500
South and Central Asia	86,053	74,100	72,400
Afghanistan	52,629	44,650	43,450
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	19,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	20,912	19,000	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Conventional Weapons Destruction	30,000	22,450	22,700
Counterterrorism Financing	-	1,500	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,100	1,050	1,100
Terrorist Interdiction Program	617	650	650
Bangladesh	3,214	3,350	3,350
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,137	2,250	2,250
Counterterrorism Financing	803	840	840
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	274	260	260
India	4,847	5,000	3,950
Antiterrorism Assistance	3,847	4,050	3,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	950	950
Kazakhstan	1,507	1,430	1,430
Antiterrorism Assistance	427	350	350
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,080	1,080	1,080
Kyrgyz Republic	2,027	1,250	1,650
Antiterrorism Assistance	427	450	450
Conventional Weapons Destruction	800	-	400
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	800	800	800
Maldives	427	640	640
Antiterrorism Assistance	427	450	450
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	190	190
Nepal	798	845	845
Antiterrorism Assistance	513	575	575
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	285	270	270
Pakistan	10,597	11,070	10,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	9,200
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	9,497	9,200	-
Counterterrorism Financing	-	1,100	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,100	770	800
Sri Lanka	3,704	3,080	2,880
Conventional Weapons Destruction	3,300	2,700	2,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	404	380	380
Tajikistan	3,151	1,485	2,985
Antiterrorism Assistance	641	675	675
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,700	-	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	810	810	810
Turkmenistan	500	330	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	330	250
Uzbekistan	539	540	540
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	539	540	540
Central Asia Regional	1,200	-	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,200	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	913	430	430

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Antiterrorism Assistance	463	-	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	450	430	430
Western Hemisphere	14,992	14,485	12,563
Argentina	270	240	240
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	270	240	240
Brazil	270	240	240
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	270	240	240
Chile	270	290	290
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	270	290	290
Colombia	5,050	4,300	4,300
Antiterrorism Assistance	950	800	800
Conventional Weapons Destruction	4,100	3,500	3,500
Ecuador	200	-	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	200	-	-
Honduras	500	-	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	500	-	-
Mexico	3,811	3,910	2,910
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,612	2,750	1,750
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,199	1,160	1,160
Panama	135	190	1,495
Counterterrorism Financing	-	-	995
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	135	190	500
Peru	-	150	150
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	150	150
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	4,486	5,165	2,938
Antiterrorism Assistance	3,737	4,435	2,518
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	749	730	420
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	38,452	32,000	30,400
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	38,452	32,000	30,400
CTBT International Monitoring System	31,331	31,000	30,300
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	7,121	1,000	100
CT - Counterterrorism	128,586	107,356	94,302
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	18,578	18,500	17,575
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,849	-	17,575
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	12,727	18,500	-
Counterterrorism Financing	1,501	-	-
CT Engagement with Allies	1,501	-	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	110,008	88,856	76,727
Antiterrorism Assistance	6,169	37,500	36,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	48,253	10,300	-
Countering Violent Extremism	-	-	1,850
Counterterrorism Financing	13,030	9,560	11,381

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Summary: Operating Unit by Sub-Account

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
CT Engagement with Allies	6,094	10,000	6,000
Terrorist Interdiction Program	36,462	21,496	21,496
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	206,932	229,109	196,490
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	206,932	229,109	196,490
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	19,922	28,740	18,000
Global Threat Reduction	64,487	77,369	65,140
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	90,035	88,000	83,600
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	27,020	30,000	25,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	5,468	5,000	4,750
Other Funding	4,143	18,500	-
To Be Programmed	4,143	18,500	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	4,143	-	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	16,500	-
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	-	2,000	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	16,425	58,475	18,250
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	16,425	-	18,250
Conventional Weapons Destruction	16,425	-	18,250
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	-	58,475	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	58,475	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (NADR-EXBS)

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	55,597	64,000	56,990
Africa	1,170	2,000	1,700
Ghana	100	200	200
Kenya	300	500	500
Nigeria	-	100	-
South Africa	300	300	300
Tanzania	200	200	200
Uganda	-	200	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	270	500	500
East Asia and Pacific	4,909	4,300	4,310
Cambodia	200	190	190
Indonesia	1,000	950	950
Malaysia	700	470	470
Mongolia	250	240	250
Philippines	625	590	590
Singapore	250	240	240
Thailand	535	670	670
Vietnam	600	570	570
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	749	380	380
Europe and Eurasia	10,082	9,100	8,620
Albania	600	570	570
Armenia	764	740	740
Azerbaijan	450	430	430
Bosnia and Herzegovina	650	620	620
Croatia	400	-	-
Georgia	1,299	1,250	1,000
Kosovo	750	720	720
Macedonia	470	490	490
Moldova	400	380	380
Montenegro	500	490	490
Serbia	650	610	610
Turkey	850	820	750
Ukraine	1,000	970	970
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,299	1,010	850
Near East	8,279	9,000	13,500
Algeria	300	500	500
Egypt	980	820	1,000
Iraq	950	860	860
Jordan	1,800	1,700	1,700
Lebanon	800	960	960
Libya	250	940	1,000
Morocco	1,000	970	1,000
Oman	1,000	1,000	1,000

Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (NADR-EXBS)

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Syria	-	-	4,000
Tunisia	300	480	480
Yemen	899	770	1,000
South and Central Asia	8,342	7,860	7,860
Afghanistan	1,100	1,050	1,100
Bangladesh	274	260	260
India	1,000	950	950
Kazakhstan	1,080	1,080	1,080
Kyrgyz Republic	800	800	800
Maldives	-	190	190
Nepal	285	270	270
Pakistan	1,100	770	800
Sri Lanka	404	380	380
Tajikistan	810	810	810
Turkmenistan	500	330	250
Uzbekistan	539	540	540
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	450	430	430
Western Hemisphere	2,893	3,000	3,000
Argentina	270	240	240
Brazil	270	240	240
Chile	270	290	290
Mexico	1,199	1,160	1,160
Panama	135	190	500
Peru	-	150	150
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	749	730	420
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	19,922	28,740	18,000
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	19,922	28,740	18,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

IAEA Voluntary Contribution (NADR-IAEA)

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	90,035	90,000	83,600
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	90,035	88,000	83,600
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	90,035	88,000	83,600
Other Funding	-	2,000	-
To Be Programmed	-	2,000	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA)

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	187,777	172,540	165,834

Total - Enduring	75,275	102,540	165,834
Africa	17,074	18,000	24,231
Kenya	-	-	4,750
Somalia	-	-	2,500
State Africa Regional (AF)	17,074	18,000	16,981
East Asia and Pacific	15,374	16,905	13,610
Indonesia	4,511	4,600	4,600
Malaysia	760	800	800
Philippines	8,320	8,510	5,510
Thailand	617	650	650
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,166	2,345	2,050
Europe and Eurasia	1,307	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	500	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	807	-	-
Near East	16,321	13,350	31,550
Algeria	950	800	1,000
Bahrain	427	450	450
Egypt	2,469	2,100	2,600
Iraq	-	-	5,000
Jordan	5,000	5,000	5,000
Lebanon	1,995	2,000	2,000
Libya	1,187	1,000	1,000
Morocco	684	500	250
Oman	475	500	500
Syria	-	-	8,000
Tunisia	1,724	1,000	1,500
Yemen	-	-	2,250
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,410	-	2,000
South and Central Asia	8,882	8,800	35,950
Afghanistan	-	-	19,000
Bangladesh	2,137	2,250	2,250
India	3,847	4,050	3,000
Kazakhstan	427	350	350
Kyrgyz Republic	427	450	450
Maldives	427	450	450
Nepal	513	575	575
Pakistan	-	-	9,200
Tajikistan	641	675	675
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	463	-	-
Western Hemisphere	7,299	7,985	5,068
Colombia	950	800	800

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA)

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Mexico	2,612	2,750	1,750
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	3,737	4,435	2,518
CT - Counterterrorism	9,018	37,500	55,425
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	2,849	-	17,575
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	6,169	37,500	37,850

Total - Overseas Contingency Operations	112,502	70,000	-
Africa	7,360	5,000	-
Kenya	5,360	5,000	-
Somalia	2,000	-	-
Near East	9,610	8,000	-
Iraq	6,411	4,750	-
Yemen	3,199	2,250	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	1,000	-
South and Central Asia	30,409	28,200	-
Afghanistan	20,912	19,000	-
Pakistan	9,497	9,200	-
CT - Counterterrorism	60,980	28,800	-
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	12,727	18,500	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	48,253	10,300	-
Other Funding	4,143	-	-
To Be Programmed	4,143	-	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Counterterrorism Financing (NADR-CTF)

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	16,141	15,000	15,000
Africa	807	2,000	1,000
Kenya	807	1,000	1,000
Senegal	-	1,000	-
Europe and Eurasia	-	-	784
Turkey	-	-	784
South and Central Asia	803	3,440	840
Afghanistan	-	1,500	-
Bangladesh	803	840	840
Pakistan	-	1,100	-
Western Hemisphere	-	-	995
Panama	-	-	995
CT - Counterterrorism	14,531	9,560	11,381
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	1,501	-	-
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	13,030	9,560	11,381

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Terrorist Interdiction Program (NADR-TIP)

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	39,876	25,091	25,091
Africa	2,322	2,445	2,445
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,322	2,445	2,445
Near East	475	500	500
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	475	500	500
South and Central Asia	617	650	650
Afghanistan	617	650	650
CT - Counterterrorism	36,462	21,496	21,496
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	36,462	21,496	21,496

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD)

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
TOTAL	142,414	179,000	127,595

Total - Enduring	140,324	179,000	127,595
Africa	17,865	11,160	12,500
Angola	6,000	6,000	5,300
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,000	500	500
Mozambique	3,000	1,525	1,000
Senegal	-	-	400
Somalia	2,800	-	1,800
South Sudan	3,000	2,135	2,000
Zimbabwe	500	-	1,000
State Africa Regional (AF)	1,565	1,000	500
East Asia and Pacific	20,000	30,400	23,000
Burma	-	-	2,000
Cambodia	5,500	3,900	5,500
Laos	9,000	12,000	9,000
Vietnam	4,500	3,500	4,500
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,000	11,000	2,000
Europe and Eurasia	14,674	10,115	10,245
Albania	2,324	1,800	1,500
Armenia	700	-	300
Azerbaijan	325	325	305
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,445	3,600	3,600
Bulgaria	250	250	250
Croatia	999	900	850
Georgia	1,501	-	500
Kosovo	100	-	-
Serbia	2,000	1,800	1,500
Ukraine	2,000	1,440	1,440
Europe and Eurasia Regional	30	-	-
Near East	29,560	23,700	33,000
Iraq	21,660	20,000	18,000
Jordan	1,200	-	500
Lebanon	2,500	1,800	2,000
Libya	-	1,000	1,500
Syria	-	-	8,000
West Bank and Gaza	500	-	1,000
Yemen	2,000	900	2,000
Near East Regional	1,700	-	-
South and Central Asia	37,000	25,150	27,100
Afghanistan	30,000	22,450	22,700
Kyrgyz Republic	800	-	400
Sri Lanka	3,300	2,700	2,500

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

($ in thousands)

Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD)

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
Tajikistan	1,700	-	1,500
Central Asia Regional	1,200	-	-
Western Hemisphere	4,800	3,500	3,500
Colombia	4,100	3,500	3,500
Ecuador	200	-	-
Honduras	500	-	-
Other Funding	-	16,500	-
To Be Programmed	-	16,500	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	16,425	58,475	18,250
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	16,425	58,475	18,250

Total - Overseas Contingency Operations	2,090	-	-
Near East	2,090	-	-
Iraq	2,090	-	-

Peacekeeping Operations

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual[1/]	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	490,197	435,600	336,150	-99,450
Enduring	287,508	235,600	221,150	-14,450
Overseas Contingency Operations	202,689	200,000	115,000	-85,000

1/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual reflects the following transfers: $87.14 million from the Foreign Military Financing account and $38.62 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

The FY 2015 enduring request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) of $221.2 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 two ongoing regional peacekeeping missions: the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), which is detailed in the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) section, and the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai. 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, and Somalia (detailed in the OCO section); addresses regional conflict stabilization and border security issues in Africa; provides military professionalization institutional development; and provides regional maritime security training in Africa.

Highlights:

- **Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) ($71 million):** FY 2015 funds will continue to support U.S. contributions to international peacekeeping capacity building by providing training, equipment, and other support for peacekeeping troops, with a focus on strengthening partner country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units and achieve self-sufficiency. Funds will also support the deployment of troops to peace operations, enabling countries to respond to conflict-related crises worldwide. Finally, funds will continue an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals efficiently and effectively.

- **South Sudan ($36 million):** FY 2015 funds will be to support the rebuilding of a fractured military and support the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) continuing efforts to transform from an oversized disintegrated rebel force to an appropriately-sized professional military that respects human rights, represents its population, is accountable to elected leadership, protects the people of South Sudan, and encourages stability in the Horn of Africa. U.S. assistance is implemented through a "dual use" approach that builds the capacity of the SPLA in areas that will also directly benefit the citizens of South Sudan. In doing so, PKO-funded programs will provide technical training and non-lethal equipment to the military as well as expert advisors to assist both the military and the Ministry of Defense and Veteran's Affairs in the professionalization of the defense sector. If needed

(depending on the security situation), funds may also support efforts to resolve or enforce stability in South Sudan.

- **Multinational Force and Observers ($28 million):** The FY 2015 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 ($23.6 million):** FY 2015 funds will be used to support the following programs:

  - *Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism (PREACT) ($10 million):* Funds will continue support for PREACT, an interagency initiative to build the capacity of governments in East Africa to counter terrorism. Funds will be used to enhance the tactical, strategic, and institutional capacity of PREACT partner militaries to respond to current and emergent terrorist threats, with an emphasis on border security, command-and-control, communications, civil-military operations, logistics, military intelligence, and special forces. Funds will support advisory assistance; modest infrastructure improvements; and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the East Africa region.

  - *Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (ACSBS) ($8.6 million*): Funds will continue to support efforts to address and stabilize regional crises on the African continent. Specifically, 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 conflict in the Central African Republic. Funds will support monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment. Funds will also support civil society engagement in the security sector and the military component of broader security sector reform efforts in Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire through training, advisory services, limited infrastructure projects, and non-lethal equipment.

  - *Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) ($2 million):* The 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) ($3 million):* The FY 2015 request will support professionalization at the institutional level of select African partner nations. This program will complement, but not duplicate, the International Military Education Training program, which focuses primarily on direct training of African military and select civilian personnel primarily in the United States. AMEP funds will provide training, advisory support, and potentially equipment and supplies to African military training institutions to enhance their ability to professionalize their militaries, including an appreciation of civilian control of the military, respect for the rule of law, and human rights.

- **Mali ($20.4 million):** Funds will continue to support defense sector reform efforts with the Government of Mali. Funds will concentrate on institutional reform, with a heavy focus on the proper role of the military, civil-military relations, and respect for human rights. Support may include training, advisory support, equipment, and potential refurbishment of facilities.

- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) ($19.1 million):** The FY 2015 request continues support for the TSCTP, an interagency initiative designed to build the capacity and cooperation of governments across West and North Africa to counter terrorism. Funds will enhance the military capacity of TSCTP partners to respond to current and emerging threats, with an emphasis on border security, aerial mobility, military intelligence, logistics, institutional capacity, civil-military operations, military information support operations, and countering improvised explosive devices. Funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions. Funds will also have a new focus on institutional reform in the partner countries to ensure they can sustain and logistically support the new counterterrorism capabilities being developed.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo ($11 million):** FY 2015 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 the development of the military justice system and the Congolese military logistics system. Funds will support advisory assistance at the strategic and operational levels, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements that contribute to the professionalization of the Congolese military.

- **Central African Republic ($10 million):** Requested funds will continue to support the African Union-led International Support Mission in the Central African Republic (MISCA), which began in December 2013 to stabilize the Central African Republic (CAR). Funds will support non-lethal equipment for Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) and Police-Contributing Countries (PCCs), training of TCCs, possible advisory and logistics support, and strategic transport of personnel and equipment. Funds may also support security sector reform with the CAR military, including training, advisory support, and non-lethal equipment.

- **Liberia ($2 million):** The FY 2015 request continues to support the long-term effort to transform the Liberian military into a professional 2,100-member armed force that respects the rule of law and has the capacity to protect Liberia's borders and maintain adequate security in the country. Funds will primarily provide for operational support of existing infrastructure of the new military and some advisory and/or training support.

Details of the FY 2015 OCO Request for PKO are addressed in the OCO chapter

International Military Education and Training

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	100,432	105,573	107,474	1,901

The FY 2015 request for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is $107.5 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 ($13.3 million):** IMET programs for Africa focus on professionalizing defense forces in support of efforts to respond to regional crises and provide for long-term stability on the continent. Major IMET programs are focused on Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and South Sudan – states critical to long-term regional peace and stability.

- **East Asia and the Pacific ($12.5 million):** IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners, with a particular emphasis on building maritime security capability. Priority recipients include Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

- **Europe and Eurasia ($29.5 million):** IMET programs for this region enhance regional security and interoperability among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces. Importantly, these programs help to ensure that those nations that operate alongside the United States have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. The largest programs include key strategic partners, such as Turkey, Poland, Bulgaria, Georgia, and the Czech Republic.

- **Near East ($19.6 million):** IMET programs for the Near East 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 U.S. 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):** IMET programs in South and Central Asia focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners, with a particular emphasis on English language training and respect for the rule of law, human rights, and civilian control of the military. Major IMET programs in this region include Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, and Bangladesh.

- **Western Hemisphere ($13.8 million):** IMET programs in the Western Hemisphere focus on professionalizing defense forces, institutionalizing respect for human rights and the rule of law, and enhancing the leadership and technical ability of partner nations to protect national territory and maritime borders against transnational threats. Priority programs include Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Honduras.

Foreign Military Financing

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual[1/]	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	5,667,331	5,919,280	5,647,645	-271,635
Enduring	4,946,531	5,389,280	5,110,645	-278,635
Overseas Contingency Operations	720,800	530,000	537,000	7,000

1/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the following transfers: $15 million to the Transition Initiatives account; $223.667 million to the Economic Support Fund account; and $87.14 million to the Peacekeeping Operations account.

The FY 2015 enduring request of $5,110.6 million for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) furthers U.S. interests around the world by helping ensure that coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are capable of working towards common security goals and sharing burdens in joint missions. FMF promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and 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 interoperable with U.S., regional, and international military forces.

The FY 2015 FMF request is consistent with prior-year request levels for Israel, Egypt, and Jordan. The request continues funding for Pakistan and the planned reduction in funding for Iraq, both of which are 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 support the rebalance toward Asia. Increased funding for FMF administrative costs will support enhanced monitoring and evaluation efforts on military assistance programs.

Highlights:

- **Africa ($11.0 million):** In Africa, assistance will support defense reform, enhance counterterrorism and maritime security capabilities, promote interoperability, and expand recipient countries' capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations. FMF will support critical bilateral engagement in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and Uganda as well as engagement through regional programs.

- **East Asia and the Pacific ($67.4 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 enhancing maritime security and freedom of navigation; 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 respect for human rights.

- **Europe and Eurasia ($66.9 million):** In Europe and Eurasia, FMF assistance furthers defense reform, military modernization, and interoperability of recipient country armed forces with the United States and NATO. A key focus of the program is helping ensure our European allies and

partners, including Poland, Georgia, Romania, and Bulgaria, are ready and capable to undertake and sustain overseas deployments and peacekeeping missions, lessening the burden on U.S. forces.

- **Near East ($4,846.5 million):** The majority of FY 2015 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; for Jordan' force modernization, border surveillance, and counterterrorism efforts; and for programs that consolidate gains in the development of counterterrorism capabilities and professional militaries. This request continues assistance to Egypt to further our shared security interests. Funds will also help the Government of Lebanon uphold its international obligations and improve its national defense capability. Since the political situation in the Middle East and North Africa remains fluid, program details will be reviewed in response to changing circumstances.

- **South and Central Asia ($7.9 million):** In South Asia, assistance will build land and maritime border security and disaster response capabilities. In Central Asia, assistance will strengthen capabilities to combat transnational threats such as terrorism and illicit trafficking in the wake of the U.S. drawdown in Afghanistan. Throughout the region, assistance will promote the professionalization of the security forces, with a particular focus on fostering respect for democratic governance, accountability, and international norms of human rights among our partners.

- **Western Hemisphere ($47.1 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 its security gains are irreversible and support the transition of the bilateral relationship toward that of a strategic partnership. FMF will also support Mexico's efforts to control national territory and enhance cooperation with the United States. Additionally, FMF funding for Central America will support partner efforts to control national territory and maritime borders, denying safe havens and operating areas to transnational criminal organizations and others who drive violence that threatens the security of our partners. FMF support through the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative will continue to build maritime security and support efforts in the region to identify, track and address transnational threats, such as illicit narcotics trafficking.

Details of the FY 2015 OCO Request for FMF are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Special Defense Acquisition Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	100,000	100,000	100,000	-
Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund offset	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections	-100,000	-100,000	-100,000	-
Net Cost for Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-

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

The FY 2015 request reflects an additional $100 million in new SDAF obligation authority, to be funded by offsetting collections. In FY 2015, 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 2015 request will support advance purchases of high-demand equipment that have long procurement lead times. Long procurement lead times are often the main limiting factor in our ability to provide coalition partners with critical equipment to make them operationally effective in a timely manner. Improving the mechanism for supporting U.S. partners is a high priority for the Departments of State and Defense.

Multilateral Assistance

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Multilateral Assistance	2,875,203	3,010,749	2,873,943	-136,806
International Organizations and Programs[1]	326,651	344,020	303,439	-40,581
International Development Association	1,351,018	1,355,000	1,290,600	-64,400
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	180,993	186,957	192,921	5,964
Global Environment Facility	124,840	143,750	136,563	-7,187
African Development Fund	163,449	176,336	195,000	18,664
African Development Bank	30,717	32,418	34,119	1,701
Asian Development Fund	94,937	109,854	115,250	5,396
Asian Development Bank	101,190	106,586	112,194	5,608
Inter-American Development Bank	107,110	102,000	102,020	20
Enterprise of the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	14,995	6,298	-	-6,298
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program[2]	128,165	133,000	-	-133,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	28,481	30,000	30,000	-
Clean Technology Fund	175,283	184,630	201,253	16,623
Strategic Climate Fund	47,374	49,900	63,184	13,284
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds[3]	-	50,000	-	-50,000
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	78,900	78,900
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	13,500	13,500
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	-	-	5,000	5,000

1/ The FY 2013 Enduring Actual level reflects the transfer of $4.4 million from the International Organizations and Programs account to the Global Health Programs - USAID account.

2/ For GAFSP, fundraising efforts are ongoing, with the goal of securing total contributions of at least $1.4 billion, including $475 million from the United States under our commitment to a 1:2 level against other donor pledges. For FY 2015, an $80 million request is included for GAFSP in the Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative.

3/ FY 2014 Estimate levels include an anticipated transfer of $50 million from the Economic Support Fund account in accordance with sec. 7060(c)(8) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014. Allocations to individual multilateral trust funds will be determined after consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

The FY 2015 request of $303.4 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 that are attracting additional resources from other donors, leveraging other donors' contributions to advance U.S. strategic goals.

Highlights:

- **United Nations Children's Fund ($116.6 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 the U.S. government and international development agencies.

- **United Nations Development Program ($62.2 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 ($35.3 million):** The United States continues to support the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Contributions to UNFPA bolster its 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 Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the UN Forum on Forests, International Tropical Timber Organization, and the FAO National Forest Program Facility.

Multilateral Development Banks

The FY 2015 request for the multilateral development banks (MDBs) is comprised of existing, previously authorized annual commitments as well as renewed pledges. The request for existing commitments includes the ongoing 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 these 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.

In addition to requesting funding for the annual commitment for each respective capital increase, Treasury is also requesting funding to address shortfalls caused by sequestration that would jeopardize U.S. shareholding and leadership at the MDBs. Addressing these shortfalls is necessary to ensure that the United States does not forfeit its leadership position at any of these institutions—a position that has greatly benefited both the MDBs and U.S. taxpayers for more than 60 years.

The FY 2015 request also includes funding for the concessional windows at the MDBs that provide grants and low-cost financing to the world's poorest countries. MDB concessional facilities are an important source of financing for the development needs of fragile and post-conflict states. The projects they support combat extreme hunger and poverty while promoting global stability, prosperity, and private sector growth. To continue the longstanding history of U.S. support for the MDBs, the FY 2015 request includes funding and authorization requests for the first of three installments to the seventeenth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) and the thirteenth replenishment of the African Development Fund (AfDF). In addition, Treasury is requesting funding for the U.S. commitment to the tenth replenishment of the Asian Development Fund (AsDF) and to meet a portion of U.S. unmet commitments to the institution, which currently total over $346 million.

Food Security

In addition to our core request, we are seeking $80 million for a contribution to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) as a part of the President's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative. GAFSP continues to make major strides toward improving agricultural outcomes in countries seeking to reduce food insecurity. In 25 countries, more than ten million smallholder farmers and their families are expected to see significant increases in productivity on a per hectare basis with corresponding income gains. GAFSP is responsive to country needs and is aligned with each country's own homegrown strategies. It fosters cooperation among donors and allocates resources based on projected results.

The food security budget also includes $30 million for the third 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.

Environment and Clean Energy

Funding for multilateral environment programs helps to spur direct action and investment by developing countries to reduce their own pollution sources and advance ongoing global efforts. These global actions mitigate threats to our domestic environment that increasingly originate from beyond our own borders, enhancing our national security, and providing opportunities for U.S. businesses, especially in clean energy and other environmental technologies.

The FY 2015 request includes $264 million for 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). These programs finance investments in other countries in clean energy, energy efficiency, and forest conservation, and in improving resilience to climate change impacts, such as drought.

The FY 2015 request also includes up to $136.6 million for the first installment of the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The GEF replenishment negotiations are currently underway

and expected to be completed in March 2014. Treasury will consult with Congress before finalizing the U.S. pledge to the new replenishment.

Debt Relief

The FY 2015 request includes $92.4 million to meet a portion of the U.S. commitment to the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) at IDA and the AfDF. MDRI, together with associated debt relief efforts, reduced the debt burden for participating countries by about 90 percent as compared to their debt levels 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.

In addition, the Budget includes transfer authority to allocate funding for bilateral debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative for Sudan, should they meet the requirements to qualify.

Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund

The FY 2015 request includes $5 million for the Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund, a multi-donor trust fund administered by the World Bank and created under the U.S. chairmanship of the Group of 8 to assist countries that are members of the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition (currently Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, Morocco, Libya, and Yemen). The fund provides quick dispensation for small grants to help countries put in place economic policies and government reforms that will allow the countries to attract greater flows of capital as they address diverse economic challenges during their political transitions. A wide range of countries, including the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Canada, France, Japan, Russia, Kuwait, and Qatar, have already provided or committed to provide funding.

International Monetary Fund

Treasury is seeking appropriations and authorization language within the FY 2015 request for the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In 2010, G-20 Leaders and the IMF membership decided on a set of quota and governance reforms designed to strengthen the IMF's critical role within the international system. The 2010 reforms are an important step in modernizing IMF governance to better reflect countries' economic weights in the global economy, while preserving U.S. leadership and veto power.

The proposed appropriations and authorization language would reduce U.S. participation in the IMF's New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) by approximately $63 billion and increase the U.S. quota by an equal amount, for no net change in the overall U.S. financial commitment to the IMF. The proposal also authorizes the United States to accept an amendment to the IMF Articles of Agreement that will facilitate changes in the composition of the IMF Executive Board while preserving U.S. influence in the Board.

Completing the IMF reforms is a national security and economic policy priority for the United States. The Administration is putting forward a discretionary budget proposal, but we remain open to working with Congress on other approaches to get legislation passed as soon as possible, including mandatory spending approaches.

International Monetary Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Monetary Fund	-	-	16,000	16,000

International Monetary Fund

Treasury is seeking appropriations and authorization language within the FY 2015 request for the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In 2010, G-20 Leaders and the IMF membership decided on a set of quota and governance reforms designed to strengthen the IMF's critical role within the international system. The 2010 reforms are an important step in modernizing IMF governance to better reflect countries' economic weights in the global economy, while preserving U.S. leadership and veto power.

The proposed appropriations and authorization language would reduce U.S. participation in the IMF's New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) by approximately $63 billion and increase the U.S. quota by an equal amount, for no net change in the overall U.S. financial commitment to the IMF. The proposal also authorizes the United States to accept an amendment to the IMF Articles of Agreement that will facilitate changes in the composition of the IMF Executive Board while preserving U.S. influence in the Board.

Completing the IMF reforms is a national security and economic policy priority for the United States. The Administration is proposing a discretionary funding approach, but we are willing to work with Congress on other approaches to get legislation passed as soon as possible, including mandatory funding approaches.

Export-Import Bank of the United States

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Export-Import Bank of the United States	-1,453,137	-864,500	-1,021,200	-156,700
Operations	-1,053,137	-841,500	-1,021,200	-179,700
Rescission	-400,000	-23,000	-	23,000

The FY 2015 Budget estimates that the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) export credit support will total $37.6 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 $1,154.6 million in excess of estimated losses in FY 2015. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay $117.7 million for administrative expenses. The administrative expenses estimate includes funding for enhancing the Bank's comprehensive management framework and for upgrading the Bank's antiquated systems infrastructure. The Bank forecasts a net return of $1,021.2 million to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses or negative subsidy. The FY 2015 request for the Ex-Im Bank includes $5.8 million for the expenses of the Inspector General and $10.0 million in carryover authority.

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 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-331,103	-211,055	-203,100	7,955

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 to help address 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 2015 budget is fully self-funded and assumes continuation of OPIC's longstanding, thirty-six year consecutive track-record of positive contributions to the budget. From its FY 2015 estimated offsetting collections, OPIC is requesting to use $71.8 million for administrative expenses and $25 million for credit subsidy. OPIC expects these resources will support up to $4.2 billion in new direct loans, risk insurance and loan guarantees. The FY 2015 budget also includes $20 million in transfer authority and up to $10 million from OPIC's subsidy appropriation to implement OPIC's existing authority to execute a targeted equity financing program to fund limited partner interests in investment funds and to support limited investments in discrete and highly-developmental projects.

The requested resources are integral to OPIC's ability to continue to be a leading contributor to some of the Administration's most pressing foreign policy priorities. These resources build on OPIC's proven prudent business model which seeks to use limited public funds to mobilize private sector funds to address critical development challenges.

- **OPIC Delivers on U.S. Foreign Policy Priorities** – OPIC plays a critical role in fulfilling the President's commitments around the world, from Latin America to Africa, the Middle East and Asia. The Agency has supported economic reconstruction in Iraq, Afghanistan and Haiti, as well as economic development in the Middle East and North Africa following the Arab Spring. OPIC has also played a key role in supporting other initiatives such as the Power Africa Initiative, the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Partnership for Sustainable Energy, the Global Climate Change Initiative, Feed the Future, and the Partnership for Growth.

- **OPIC is Playing a Key Role in Power Africa initiative** – OPIC, which has a long history of supporting projects in Sub-Saharan Africa, is playing a key role in a new U.S. initiative to double access to electricity in Sub-Saharan Africa. The region has in recent years seen strong economic growth and an expanding consumer class, but limited power remains a major problem, with more than two-thirds of the population lacking regular access to electricity.

- **OPIC Supports Small Businesses –** Nearly 75 percent of OPIC projects last fiscal year were in partnership with U.S. small businesses, accounting for $300 million in expected U.S. exports.

By balancing risks, returns and resources, OPIC generates returns to the budget, maintains itself as a fully self-sustaining Federal Corporation and consistently contributes to deficit reduction.

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	47,469	55,073	67,700	12,627

The FY 2015 request for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) of $67.7 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 2013, USTDA identified nearly $3 billion in exports that were attributable to its activities. For the fifth year in a row, the Agency's measure of its return on investments increased, reaching $73 in U.S. exports for every dollar programmed. USTDA's success results, in part, from its rigorous, evidence-based decision-making processes. USTDA prioritizes funding for activities in markets and sectors that have strong opportunities for U.S. exports, where U.S. industry expertise can meet the development needs of its partner countries.

USTDA will continue to prioritize support for infrastructure development projects in the energy, transportation, and information and communications technology sectors, where the expertise of U.S. industry can best meet the development needs of USTDA's partner countries. USTDA's key markets will include Brazil, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, Romania, South Africa, Turkey and Vietnam.

The FY 2015 budget request represents an increase of $12.6 million over the FY 2014 enacted level. This increase will allow USTDA to support critical Administration priorities and to level the playing field for U.S. companies in emerging markets. The additional funds will enable USTDA to: (1) provide critical project preparation assistance to support clean energy development as part of the Power Africa initiative; (2) catalyze investment from the U.S. private sector—leading to more exports and, ultimately, supporting more U.S. jobs — in support of the Administration's rebalance to the Asia-Pacific region; (3) increase its investment in clean energy development projects worldwide, including renewable and smart grid solutions; (4) address funding gaps in the life-cycle of sustainable infrastructure projects that impede implementation and hinder economic growth in emerging markets; and (5) educate public procurement officials in emerging economies about the benefits of structuring sustainable procurements that integrate life-cycle cost analyses and best-value determinations.

P.L. 480 Title II

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
P.L. 480 Title II	1,359,358	1,466,000	1,400,000	-66,000

Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480), as amended, formerly the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954) authorizes the provision of U.S. food assistance to meet emergency food needs around the world, and funds development-oriented programs to help address the underlying causes of food insecurity. Funding for Title II, also known as P.L. 480 Title II, is appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

The FY 2015 Title II request of $1,400 million includes $270 million to be used for development programs. An additional $80 million is requested in the Development Assistance (DA) account under USAID's Community Development Fund, bringing the total funding for these types of programs to $350 million. Together, these resources support development food assistance programs' efforts to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises using a multi-sectoral approach to reduce poverty and build resilience.

The balance of the FY 2015 Title II request, $1,130 million, will be used to provide emergency food assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies. In an emergency, when people face the threat of imminent starvation, Title II emergency programs save lives, boost the resilience of disaster-affected communities, and support the transition from relief to recovery. This food, including specialized, processed commodities, provides life-saving assistance to millions of vulnerable people facing disasters overseas.

The request includes new authority to provide the flexibility to use up to 25 percent of these resources, valued at $350 million, for cash-based food assistance for emergencies. In these cases, interventions such as the local or regional procurement of agricultural commodities, use of food vouchers, or use of cash transfers, will allow USAID to make emergency food aid more timely and cost effective, improving program efficiencies and performance. It is estimated that this flexibility will allow USAID to assist approximately 2 million more emergency beneficiaries annually with the same level of resources.

This flexibility will help to mitigate the reduction in available resources for Title II programming due to the elimination of U.S. Maritime Administration (MARAD) reimbursements in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013. MARAD reimbursements, which helped USAID offset the increased cost of using U.S. flagged carriers versus foreign flagged carriers to deliver food aid around the world, contributed to USAID's annual operating budget and increased the reach of emergency food assistance.

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program	174,051	185,126	185,126	-

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program provides for the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated financial and technical assistance to carry out preschool and school feeding programs in foreign countries. Maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs also are authorized under the program. Its purpose is to reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition and improve literacy and primary education. These measures contribute to a healthy, literate workforce that can support a more prosperous, sustainable economy and ensure long-term food security. The FY 2015 Budget proposes $185.1 million for the McGovern-Dole program. With this funding, the program is expected to assist more than 4 million women and children in 2015.

FY 2015 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)

($000)

	FY 2013 OCO Actual[1]	FY 2014 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Request OCO	Increase / Decrease
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	**10,822,173**	**6,520,000**	**5,912,525**	**(607,475)**
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED AGENCIES - OCO (With Rescissions)	**3,495,040**	**1,390,407**	**2,021,125**	**630,718**
Administration of Foreign Affairs	**4,496,367**	**1,732,887**	**1,871,125**	**138,238**
State Programs	**3,178,992**	**1,391,109**	**1,553,425**	**162,316**
Diplomatic and Consular Programs[2, 3]	**3,178,992**	**1,391,109**	**1,553,425**	**162,316**
Ongoing Operations	2,269,613	490,835	563,719	72,884
Worldwide Security Protection	909,379	900,274	989,706	89,432
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	**1,237,536**	**275,000**	**260,800**	**(14,200)**
Ongoing Operations	1,237,536	275,000	10,800	(264,200)
Worldwide Security Upgrades	-	-	250,000	250,000
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	**79,839**	**66,778**	**56,900**	**(9,878)**
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	8,075	8,500	-	(8,500)
Office of the Inspector General[4]	56,944	49,650	56,900	7,250
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs[5]	14,820	8,628	-	(8,628)
International Organizations	**96,205**	**74,400**	**150,000**	**75,600**
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	96,205	74,400	-	(74,400)
Peacekeeping Response Mechanism	-	-	150,000	150,000
Broadcasting Board of Governors	**4,180**	**4,400**	**-**	**(4,400)**
International Broadcasting Operations	4,180	4,400	-	(4,400)
Other Programs	**7,988**	**6,016**	**-**	**(6,016)**
United States Institute of Peace	7,988	6,016	-	(6,016)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO	**7,327,133**	**5,129,593**	**3,891,400**	**(1,238,193)**
U.S Agency for International Development - OCO	**246,457**	**91,038**	**65,000**	**(26,038)**
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	242,183	81,000	65,000	(16,000)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	4,274	10,038	-	(10,038)
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	**5,188,054**	**3,894,165**	**2,778,400**	**(1,115,765)**
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	750,927	924,172	635,000	(289,172)
Transition Initiatives (TI)[6]	21,224	9,423	-	(9,423)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)[7]	43,498	20,000	-	(20,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF)[8, 9, 10]	3,293,886	1,656,215	1,678,400	22,185
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)[9]	1,078,519	1,284,355	465,000	(819,355)
Department of Treasury	**1,474**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Treasury Technical Assistance	1,474	-	-	-

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)

($000)

	FY 2013 OCO Actual[1]	FY 2014 Estimate OCO	FY 2015 Request OCO	Increase / Decrease
International Security Assistance - OCO	**1,891,148**	**1,144,390**	**1,048,000**	**(96,390)**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)[7, 10, 12]	853,067	344,390	396,000	51,610
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	114,592	70,000	-	(70,000)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)[11, 12]	202,689	200,000	115,000	(85,000)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)[6, 8, 11]	720,800	530,000	537,000	7,000
Rescissions				
Diplomatic & Consular Programs (D&CP)	**(1,109,700)**	**(427,296)**	**-**	**427,296**
Ongoing Operations Worldwide	(1,109,700)	(427,296)	-	427,296

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2013 Actual reflects the full-year continuing resolution, reduced by sequestration.

2/ The FY 2013 Actual reflects $22.6 million sequester reduction. The FY 2013 Actual includes $2.5 million transferred from Diplomatic and Consular Programs OCO to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.

3/ The FY 2014 Estimate excludes a rescission (ref P.L. 113-76) of $427.3 million in prior year balances.

4/ In FY 2013, funding was provided for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction to sunset operations. In FY 2014 and FY 2015, funding is provided for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR).

5/ The FY 2013 Actual includes $2.5 million transferred to Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs from Diplomatic and Consular Programs OCO.

6/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $15 million from the Foreign Military Financing account to the Transition Initiatives account.

7/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $15 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Complex Crises Fund account.

8/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $223.667 million from the Foreign Military Financing account to the Economic Support Fund account.

9/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $35.5 million from the Migration and Refugee Assistance account to the Economic Support Fund account.

10/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $25.78 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund account.

11/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $87.14 million from the Foreign Military Financing account to the Peacekeeping Operations account.

12/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $38.62 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Peacekeeping Operations account.

Overseas Contingency Operations Overview

The Administration's FY 2015 International Affairs request for foreign assistance includes $3.9 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). This funds the extraordinary costs of Department and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan. It also supports our response to ongoing challenges presented by the Syria crisis and fund peacekeeping missions in Africa and other areas of conflict, Syria's neighbors. This approach is consistent with the practice of the past three years and allows the Department to clearly identify these exceptional, but temporary, funding needs that are critical to our immediate national security objectives, as distinguished from funding required for our longer-term continuing efforts to sustain global order and tackle transnational challenges.

In FY 2015, OCO funds will continue to support a sovereign and self-reliant Iraq, promoting Iraq's security, stability, and growth. For Afghanistan, the OCO request sustains U.S. assistance programs during a time when a newly elected Afghan President will be taking over the lead on managing the country through security, economic, and political transitions. For Pakistan, OCO supports critical assistance programs to support the government and its people following Pakistan's first democratic transition. These funds will help facilitate increased stability and prosperity in this strategically important nation and will enable us to sustain a presence necessary to achieve essential strategic priorities of eliminating terrorism and enhancing stability in Pakistan and the region following the transition in Afghanistan. OCO resources will support critical U.S. activities such as sustaining close cooperation with Pakistan, ensuring the safety of Pakistani nuclear installations, and working with Pakistan to facilitate the peace process in Afghanistan.

For Syria, transition operations are underway along the country's northern border and the Department intends to counter sectarian strife and terrorism, and enable transition to peace and democracy. OCO funds will enable an ongoing U.S. response to the humanitarian crisis and provide support for the Syrian opposition.

Separately, the Diplomatic Engagement OCO request proposes a new Peacekeeping Response Mechanism that will address unanticipated peacekeeping requirements that emerge subsequent to transmittal of the President's Budget.

Additional information on the OCO funding request is contained in the DCHA, MRA, and MENA chapters.

USAID Operating Expenses - OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Operating Expenses	242,183	81,000	65,000	-16,000

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 2015, the request of $65 million in USAID OCO OE will support 110 U.S. Direct Hires (USDHs) and 20 U.S./Third Country National (TCN) personal services contractors projected for Afghanistan. For the 110 USDHs, OCO OE will cover that portion of support costs that exceed the average for USDHs in non-frontline states.

Economic Support Fund - OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual[1/]	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	3,293,886	1,656,215	1,678,400	22,185

1/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the following transfers: $223.667 million from the Foreign Military Financing account; $35.5 million from the Migration and Refugee Assistance account; and $25.78 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account to the Economic Support Fund account.

The Economic Support Fund Overseas Contingency Operations account includes the extraordinary costs of our involvement in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Syria.

South and Central Asia – Overseas Contingency Operations ($1,553.4 million): The FY 2015 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 ($1,107.4 million):** FY 2015 resources are necessary for the continued security and economic transitions, perhaps the most critical phase of solidifying the progress made over the last decade and helping establish Afghanistan as a stable, prosperous, secure nation in a stable, prosperous, secure region. OCO funding will prioritize those areas critical to sustaining transition gains and objectives while continuing to lay the foundation for sustained economic, political, and social sector development. FY 2015 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 support 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 2015 are essential to a successful ongoing security transition and to the continued stability of Afghanistan. They will be used 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 ($446 million):** FY 2015 funding for Pakistan is crucial to meeting key U.S. strategic priorities of combatting terrorism, strengthening security in both Pakistan and the region, and maintaining stability in Afghanistan post-transition. OCO funding will support stabilization, infrastructure, and regional trade, particularly in the tribal areas and border regions with Afghanistan. These resources will expand the reach of the government, increase economic opportunities in areas prone to instability, improve governance and strengthen the delivery of essential services, including

those of health and education. In addition to community development and the construction and rehabilitation of roads, bridges, and other infrastructure that will increase security and stability in key areas afflicted by extremism, FY 2015 assistance will support energy investments, a top priority for both the U.S. government and the Government of Pakistan. These projects will increase power generation and improve the efficiency and regulation of the energy sector, promoting stability and economic growth in Pakistan and the broader region.

Near East – Overseas Contingency Operations ($125 million): The FY 2015 ESF-OCO request includes extraordinary funding to continue opposition support efforts inside Syria.

- **Syria Response ($125 million):** The United States has already provided significant funding to Syrian opposition groups and Syria's neighbors to address critical needs resulting from the ongoing Syria crisis, and will continue this support in FY 2015. U.S. leadership will remain critical through FY 2015 and this request will help the United States support a political transition, counter violent extremism, support local communities in liberated areas to maintain basic services and help preserve U.S. national security interests in the region. Specifically, this request will continue ongoing efforts to support the opposition, including support to national and local-level opposition groups as they strive to achieve a negotiated political solution to this conflict; provide goods and services to their communities; and jumpstart local economies. As the Administration has stated, the only way to end this conflict is through a negotiated political solution that results in a transitional governing body. As negotiations progress, and should a transition occur, U.S. assistance will focus on helping consolidate the political transition, support the democratic process, and enable reconstruction and recovery efforts, in coordination with the other international donors.

International Disaster Assistance - OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Disaster Assistance	750,927	924,172	635,000	-289,172

With over 9.3 million conflict-affected people inside Syria and nearly 2.4 million Syrian refugees throughout the region, humanitarian needs related to the Syria crisis are expected to remain high in FY 2015. The FY 2015 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of $635 million will provide funds to save lives and reduce suffering through the provision of mainly food assistance, emergency medical care, and protection assistance to those most vulnerable inside Syria and to those who have fled to neighboring countries. This request includes $335 million to be administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance for disaster response and $300 million to be administered by USAID's Office of Food for Peace for emergency food assistance. The U.S. government has been the largest donor for Syrian humanitarian needs, providing more than $1.7 billion since the crisis began.

Migration and Refugee Assistance – OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual [1/]	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease from FY 2014
Migration and Refugee Assistance – Overseas Contingency Operations	1,078,519	1,284,355	465,000	-819,355

1/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the transfer of $35.5 million from the Migration and Refugee Assistance account to the Economic Support Fund account.

With over 9.3 million conflict-affected people affected inside Syria and more than 2.4 million Syrian refugees throughout the region, humanitarian needs related to the Syria crisis are expected to remain high in FY 2015. The FY 2015 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of $465.0 million will fund humanitarian assistance programs that meet basic needs to sustain life; support emergency medical care and provide protection and assistance to the most vulnerable, including assisting those affected by gender-based violence; and help ease the burden of host communities supporting refugees from Syria. These funds will support the humanitarian response efforts of several international organizations including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as non-governmental organization partners to address the immense humanitarian needs of individuals inside Syria and refugees throughout the region. The U.S. government is already providing more than $1.7 billion as part of the humanitarian response to the crisis.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual[1/]	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	853,067	344,390	396,000	51,610

1/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the following transfers: $15 million to the Complex Crises Fund account; $25.78 million to the Economic Support Fund account; and $38.62 million to the Peacekeeping Operations account.

The FY 2015 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request of $396 million includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for Afghanistan, Pakistan, Syria, and the Middle East North Africa Initiative. The request of $325 million for Afghanistan includes a full year of operations for the interdiction, justice, corrections, and various support programs in Afghanistan. The $41 million request for Pakistan will support efforts to increase the reach of Pakistani law enforcement into the unstable areas bordering Afghanistan. The $30 million request for Syria and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) will support security sector reform, judicial reform, and corrections reform across the region.

Near East

- **Syria ($10 million):** The OCO request will strengthen criminal justice institutions within Syria, either as part of a transitional government or as support to moderate local governments in liberated areas. This temporary and extraordinary assistance will focus on short-term, high-impact security sector, judicial, and corrections reform. The goal will be to prevent a security vacuum and support functioning rule of law systems in Syria where citizens would no longer fear state-run security services and have confidence in a transparent and independent judiciary and corrections system.

- **MENA Initiative Contingencies ($20 million):** Temporary and extraordinary funding is requested under the OCO heading to enable the United States to address needs resulting from the crisis in Syria and spillover effects in the region, including: transitional justice, short-term, high-impact judicial sector capacity building, security sector reform, combatting trafficking in persons, and anti-corruption. Programs would also help institute reforms that promote minority and women's rights, and increase access to justice for vulnerable populations.

South and Central Asia

- **Afghanistan ($325 million):** OCO funds in this request will continue projects supporting the capacity of the Afghan government to provide justice services and the capacity of civil society and other actors to advocate for and raise awareness of legal rights. These projects will be carried out with fewer international staff, more Afghan leadership, and in some cases will consist of Afghan government implementation with financial support from the U.S. government. Funding will be used to continue providing professional justice sector training, mentoring, capacity building, and access to justice programs on a nationwide basis with a heavy focus on creating sustainable Afghan solutions. In many cases, programs will be facilitated by organizations staffed with Afghan legal experts who have benefitted from both educational opportunities and previous work experience provided by U.S. implementers. Programming to combat narcotics, corruption, and national security crimes will continue, including through support for the Counternarcotics Justice Center as well as Department of

Justice mentors. By 2015, efforts will focus on corrections support through a core cadre of highly specialized international corrections advisors in Kabul and enduring sites. These advisors, working with Afghan professional staff, will mentor the Afghan corrections system leadership, provincial prison commanders and corrections personnel with targeted training and mentoring sessions. Funding will continue to support an embedded capacity building team at the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Centers (GDPDC) headquarters, which will work with GDPDC staff in developing prison industries and vocational programs, supporting vulnerable populations including juveniles and women, and managing security threats.

Additionally, FY 2015 OCO funds will support Afghan-led initiatives to reduce the supply of opiates originating in Afghanistan, including by enhancing Afghan-led eradication programs. Funds will continue to support the specialized units of the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan to disrupt insurgency revenue sources derived from the illicit narcotics trade. 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.

- **Pakistan ($41 million):** OCO funding for Pakistan will continue support for Government of Pakistan initiatives to enhance stability, security, and justice in Pakistan. Assistance will support law enforcement and border security efforts that strengthen the presence, reach, and operational capabilities of Pakistani law enforcement throughout Pakistan, especially in the challenging terrain bordering Afghanistan. Specifically, funding will support equipment and infrastructure for law enforcement entities 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 nationwide against traffickers, militants, and criminals, as well as counternarcotics activities and programs to strengthen Pakistan's justice and corrections sectors.

Peacekeeping Operations - OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual[1/]	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	202,689	200,000	115,000	-85,000

1/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual reflects the following transfers: $87.14 million from the Foreign Military Financing account and $38.62 million from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account.

The FY 2015 Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of $115 million will support programming related to Somalia. FY 2015 funds will be used to continue voluntary support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), including training and advisory services, equipment, and transportation of personnel/goods from current and new force-contributing countries not covered by the UN Support Office for the AMISOM (UNSOA). 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 also be used to professionalize, and provide logistical, operational, and facilities maintenance support to Somali military forces to ensure they have the capability to contribute to national peace and security in support of the international peace process efforts, and as part of a multi-sector approach to post-conflict security sector reform. Programming will emphasize human rights and civil-military relations. Funds to pay the United States' portion of the UN assessment for UNSOA are requested separately in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities account.

Foreign Military Financing - OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual[1/]	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	720,800	530,000	537,000	7,000

1/ The FY 2013 OCO Actual level reflects the following transfers: $15 million to the Transition Initiatives account; $223.667 million to the Economic Support Fund account; and $87.14 million to the Peacekeeping Operations account.

The FY 2015 Foreign Military Financing (FMF) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) request of $537 million is for Iraq and Pakistan.

- **Pakistan ($280 million):** Given the ongoing transition in Afghanistan and continued terrorist attacks against civilian and military targets throughout Pakistan, FMF is essential to Pakistan's efforts to increase stability in its western border region and ensure overall stability within its own borders. The $280 million Pakistan request will enhance the Pakistan Army, Frontier Corps, Air Force, and Navy's ability to conduct counterinsurgency (COIN) and counterterrorism (CT) operations against militants throughout its borders, especially in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, improve Pakistan's ability to deter threats emanating from those areas, and encourage continued U.S.-Pakistan military-to-military engagement. FMF will continue to focus on seven priority areas identified and agreed to with the Government of Pakistan, including precision strike; air mobility and combat search and rescue; counter-improvised explosive devise and battlefield survivability; battlefield communications; night operations; border security; and maritime security/counternarcotics in support of CT aims.

- **Iraq ($267 million):** The $257 million requested for Iraq in FY 2015 broadly focuses on helping the Iraqis improve the capability and professionalism of their military and builds upon the efforts made since 2003 by the U.S. military, coalition forces, and Iraqi military operations and initiatives. Of the Iraq request, $7 million will fund administrative costs associated with the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq, which also supports implementation of Iraq's own significant and ongoing purchases through the Foreign Military Sales program. FMF will help ensure that a strong U.S.-Iraq relationship is in place as Iraq continues to rely on its own fiscal resources to contribute to peace and security in the region. The program will focus on 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) is an important Presidential priority and an integral part of the Administration's nuclear nonproliferation and arms control strategy. In the interim period before the Treaty enters into force, 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. The Department of State's Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance (AVC) works with foreign governments and international organizations, like the Preparatory Commission (PrepCom) for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), to put into place the Treaty's verification regime in order to acquire monitoring data and information as a basis for U.S. compliance determinations and to encourage Parties' compliance with their legal obligations once the Treaty enters into force. The FY 2015 request maintains the U.S. government's annual contribution to the CTBTO, which along with additional contributions for in-kind activities, is critical to ensuring international global monitoring for nuclear explosions and demonstrates U.S. support for this important treaty.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**38,452**	**32,000**	**30,400**	**-1,600**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	38,452	32,000	30,400	-1,600

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

CTBT International Monitoring System (IMS): 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 CTBTO's PrepCom. Additionally, because U.S. nationals are employed by the PrepCom's Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS), it receives an assessment for reimbursement of U.S. income taxes paid by the organization on those employees salaries as per a tax reimbursement agreement. The PrepCom is charged with the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the IMS, a worldwide network of 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound, and radionuclide sensing stations 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. The FY 2015 request includes $30.3 million for the CTBT IMS.

Key Interventions:

- The CTBT on-site inspection (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 aid in the development of this regime, the PrepCom is in the planning and preparation stages for an Integrated Field Exercise (IFE) to be conducted in November/December 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 consistently with high quality. The PrepCom 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 International Data Centre's (IDC) current design is based on 1990's computer hardware technology and software. A major project of the PrepCom 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.
- By the end of 2014, approximately 10 percent of IMS stations will be able to digitally sign data, allowing the IDC to validate those signatures through the data integrity verification process. The PrepCom 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 PrepCom is also progressively implementing validation of the digital signatures for an increasing number of stations into operational data handling processes.

CTBT PrepCom: This funding expedites completion of all elements of the CTBT's verification regime and increases the capability of the regime to contribute to U.S. national capabilities for nuclear explosion monitoring. U.S. support provided by this additional 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, 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. The FY 2015 request includes $0.1 million to support such projects. Current and future projects fall into the following categories: improving the radionuclide component of the IMS; supporting the development of on-site inspection expertise, techniques, equipment, and procedures; supporting the planning and execution of the IFE planned for late 2014; enhancing IMS Waveform technology and maintenance support for the IDC; and assisting selected states to develop capable National Data Centers.

Key Interventions:

- One of the most confounding factors for the CTBT IMS radioxenon monitoring network is the release of xenon and iodine from facilities producing medical isotopes, in particular molybdenum-99 by fission. Funds 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 define how medical isotope data should be used when it is received by the IDC.
- The continued development of regional models for use with Regional Seismic Travel Time software provided to the PTS will give the IDC state-of-the-art capability to seamlessly merge regional seismic and teleseismic data together.
- The provision of two noble gas Smart Sampler systems to the PTS will help them 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

Key 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; the 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 OSI 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, the U.S. government does 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: The PrepCom budget is based on the consensus priorities set by the member States and reflected in an approved annual program of work, which in turn determines the amount of each State's annual assessment. 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 in-kind contributions is based on identifying areas where performance improvements can be made via such contributions.

Counterterrorism

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Al-Qa'ida (AQ) and its affiliates and adherents worldwide continue to present a serious threat to the United States, its allies and its interests. Leadership losses in Pakistan, coupled with instability in the Middle East and Northwest Africa, have accelerated the decentralization of the movement. This has also led to affiliates in the AQ network being more operationally autonomous from core AQ and being increasingly influenced by local and regional issues. The past several years have seen the emergence of a more aggressive set of AQ affiliates and like-minded groups, most notably in Yemen, Syria, Northwest Africa, and Somalia. In this context, it is critical for the United States to help countries provide for their own security and help allies who take the fight to terrorists. The Department of State's Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) leads the U.S. government's diplomatic efforts on CT and is committed to an approach that focuses on building the capacity of U.S. partners' civilian law enforcement institutions to address threats within their own borders; countering violent extremism; and seeking to build stronger relationships with partners around the world to engage in broader, more comprehensive counterterrorism efforts that treat the rule of law as a critical part of the counterterrorism enterprise.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**132,444**	**107,356**	**104,302**	**-3,054**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**64,838**	**28,800**	**-**	**-28,800**
Economic Support Fund	3,858	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	60,980	28,800	-	-28,800
Enduring/Core Programs	**67,606**	**78,556**	**104,302**	**25,746**
Economic Support Fund	-	-	10,000	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	67,606	78,556	94,302	15,746

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE): CT's CVE Program is a pillar of the Administration's strategic approach to counterterrorism that recognizes kinetic and tactical means are insufficient to counter terrorist threats in the long term. Counterterrorism efforts must also focus on denying terrorist groups their most precious resource – new recruits – by reducing sympathy and support for violent extremism.
ESF-funded CVE programming, which totals $10.0 million in FY 2015, seeks to accomplish this goal without a direct law enforcement nexus, and falls into three primary lines of effort: providing positive alternatives to communities at risk of recruitment and radicalization into violence; countering terrorist narratives and the violent extremist worldview; and building the capacity of partner nations and civil society to counter violent extremism.

Violent extremist ideologues and terrorist recruiters often take advantage of local grievances and localized disaffection with host country authorities to target vulnerable members of particular communities. To address drivers of violent extremism, a significant part of CT's mission is to create positive alternatives for populations found to be most at-risk of embracing the views of AQ, AQ affiliates, or adherents. E SF funds will be used to provide training to vulnerable youth in leadership and civic awareness skills, and in the creative use of media for CVE, as well as enabling local implementing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and key community influencers to sway youth from violence through inter- and intra-community dialogues.

To counter the terrorist narrative, CT will continue to support civil society and local communities as they work to amplify local voices that undercut AQ's legitimacy. These include victims and survivors of AQ's terrorism, along with former militants and women. Sharing the stories of these individuals offers a resonant counter-narrative that highlights the devastation of terrorist attacks. Women can act as gatekeepers to their communities, and can thus provide a first line of defense against radicalization and recruitment to violence in their families and communities.

To build partner capacity in priority countries, CVE programs will engage with partners to develop, support, manage, and evaluate counter-radicalization and recruitment plans. Multilaterally, training in CVE-related activities often takes place within the framework of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and the International Center of Excellence for CVE (also known as the Hedayah Center) in Abu Dhabi. These efforts are devoted to bringing together members of governments and civil society for dialogue, training, and collaboration on CVE.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $1.0 million in CVE funds will seek to marginalize the messaging of and offer competing narratives to those propagated by AQ, its affiliates, and other violent extremists in forums/locations where they appear to be growing in influence.
- Approximately $1.0 million will support Hedayah through specialized training to relevant government institutions and civil society groups, particularly with reference to the Horn of Africa.
- Approximately $1.0 million is requested to continue to deepen and expand support for women and women's organizations to prevent recruitment and radicalization to violence through community-based outreach, particularly in East, North, and West Africa. In select countries, women will be trained to recognize signs of radicalization, deploy prevention techniques, devise prevention strategies, and pilot activities.
- The request includes $2.0 million to continue support for the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), the first-ever public-private global fund announced to support local, grass-roots efforts to counter violent extremism. It is anticipated that the fund will raise more than $200.0 million over the next ten years to support local CVE causes in relevant countries.
- Under the auspices of the GCTF, CT will use approximately $1.0 million to expand its work in education by analyzing factors leading to radicalization to violence when youth do not learn or develop critical thinking, tolerance, and citizenship values and skills in school for use later in life.
- CT will also use up to $1.0 million to continue providing small grants, under the Local Grants Program (LGP) to build capacity of civil society groups for CVE in at-risk communities.
- Approximately $1.0 million will be used to support CVE program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation, including oversight for the local grants program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE): The CVE Program includes a NADR-funded component that complements the ESF-funded community engagement aspects of CVE programming by building the capacities of law enforcement entities to counter violent extremism. For example, NADR-funded

community oriented policing projects involve law enforcement in trust-building activities with youth through mentoring, leadership, athletics, and violence-prevention activities. Prisons are and continue to be a key node of radicalization and recruitment that requires NADR funds to support technical assistance with a direct law enforcement nexus for rehabilitation and reintegration of incarcerated violent extremists. Worldwide, governments have recognized the risk of radicalization to violence in prison settings and the danger of recidivism upon release. The FY 2015 request for NADR includes $1.9 million for the CVE Program.

Key Interventions:

- The request includes approximately $0.5 million to support new capacity-building training for law enforcement in under-governed or fragile states, including in East, North, and West Africa. Projects will train local law enforcement to engage communities vulnerable to recruitment and radicalization to violence through relationship and trust-building activities like direct outreach.
- Approximately $0.5 million in the request will continue support for training to prison and detention officials on how to recognize and mitigate signs of radicalization to violence 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.
- Building on recent lessons learned and further evaluation, approximately $0.6 million in funds requested will continue to support small grants designed to build capacity of law enforcement entities to interact more effectively with communities and civil society to counter violent extremism.
- Approximately $0.2 million will support CVE program development, program management, and monitoring, and evaluation, including oversight for the local grants program.

Antiterrorism 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, defend against threats to national and regional stability, and deter terrorist operations across borders. From prevention and response, to post-incident actions, ATA helps partner nations build this capacity across a wide spectrum of counterterrorism skills, offering courses, consultations, seminars, and equipment 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 meet evolving threats. The justification for country-specific ATA funding levels can be found in the regional perspectives section of the Congressional Budget Justification. This funding request, totaling $36 million in FY 2015, covers crucial program support and administration costs that allow the ATA program to remain dynamic and state-of-the-art in order to address the evolving terrorist threat.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $7.1 million in ATA funds requested will support new course development, including course revisions and rewrites, course evaluations, IT software for various visual specialist projects, and ongoing curriculum development/oversight-related travel. Of this amount, up to $4.5 million will be used for the final field testing (or "pilot testing") 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: the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda.
- ATA funds totaling approximately $27.7 million will be used for program administration and support, 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 contractor salaries, travel, and management of the ATA warehouse.

- Funds totaling approximately $0.9 million will go towards conducting capabilities assessments, program reviews, and program evaluation and monitoring activities that ensure programs are building the capacity of partner nations and that CT is meeting its stated goals and objectives.
- Approximately $0.2 million is requested for equipment such as cyber computer labs, replacement kits for critical training equipment, and other equipment grants.

Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE): The request includes $6.0 million for the CTE Program in FY 2015. CTE program funds are used to support the efforts of multilateral organizations to promote effective counterterrorism policies and programs, and build political will and capacities among foreign government officials and civil society. These programs are designed to leverage the comparative advantages of multilateral fora, working with and through these institutions, which can have multiple benefits: it increases the engagement of U.S. partners and allies, reduces the financial burden on the United States, and enhances the legitimacy of U.S. counterterrorism efforts. In FY 2015, CTE funding will support a spectrum of CT initiatives and training on matters to include: strengthening of criminal justice institutions, promoting the rule of law and human rights while countering terrorism, countering violent extremism, and supporting victims of terrorism and prison de-radicalization, border security, including travel document security, countering terrorist financing, including kidnapping for ransom,. global supply chain security, critical infrastructure protection and cyber security, and implementation of the UN Global CT Strategy and UN CT resolutions.

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 GCTF. Since its launch in 2011, the GCTF has become a largely apolitical, technical body, where civilian-focused CT policymakers and practitioners from different national departments and agencies can come together to set priorities, mobilize resources, and assist partners in becoming more capable. The Forum has identified essential priorities and developed good practices in a variety of CT disciplines for CT practitioners while identifying new capacity-building programs and opportunities and facilitating improved coordination among donors to allow for more coherent and strategic international engagement in key countries and regions. Perhaps the Forum's most significant, long-lasting impact will be the establishment of three international institutions: the Hedayah Center, the first-ever dedicated platform for CVE training, dialogue, and collaboration; the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJRL), anticipated to be operational in 2014; and the first-ever public-private global CVE fund to support the works of grass-roots organizations working to counter violent extremism.

Key Interventions:

- CTE funding will support the development of new GCTF good practices and promote the implementation of existing good practices.
- CTE funding will support programs at the IIJRL in Malta. 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 continue to be directed towards the following multilateral and regional fora: the UN's Office on Drugs and Crime Terrorist Prevention Branch , the UN's Counter-terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the UN's Counter-terrorism Implementation Task Force, 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.

- A portion of this funding will support CTE program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Countering Terrorism Financing (CTF): A total of $11.4 million is included in the FY 2015 request for the CTF Program. The primary objective of the CTF program is to cut off the flow of funding to terrorist groups by working with countries with political will to strengthen the counterterrorism finance regimes most vulnerable to money laundering and terrorist financing (ML/TF). CTF programs build the capacity of priority countries to detect, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist financing networks, which provide the financial resources to terrorist groups. Capacity building efforts will focus on establishing effective CTF legal frameworks and sound financial regulatory systems, ensuring financial investigative units can analyze financial data to uncover illicit transactions and share information with the United States and other partner nations, and further developing prosecutorial and judicial skills to prosecute and try ML/TF cases.

CTF will leverage the expertise of U.S. law enforcement agencies 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 supports the placement of advisors such as Department of Justice (DOJ) Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) mentors in key partner nations to provide mentoring and advising to host nation authorities. 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.

CTF will continue to offer interagency technical assistance in collaboration with the interagency Terrorist Finance Working Group (TFWG). The TFWG periodically assists in determining which priority countries will be focused on for capacity building based on threats to the host country's CTF regime and its ability and political will to achieve meaningful results. For the present time, CTF programing will be prioritized in for Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Mali, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Yemen.

Key Interventions:

- Approximately $4.0 million will fund the 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. Funds are 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 to continue to support interagency regional programming coordinated by regional and country-specific RLAs in priority countries with a focus on CT-threat environments in Africa, the wider Middle East, East Asia, and possibly Latin or South America.
- CTF developed a Comprehensive CTF Exchange Course that will be offered to a number of priority countries in FY 2015. The objective of the course is to bring together agencies within a country or region to acquire the skills and knowledge to learn how to cooperate in addressing the money laundering terrorist financing threat. 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.
- CTF has also developed more specialized courses such as Kidnapping for Ransom, Virtual Currencies, and a UN Security Council Resolutions 1267/1373 Designations Workshop that will respond to emerging and current threats.
- Other courses or activities implemented by the interagency include:

- Approximately $1.0 million will be directed for DOJ's Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section programs to strengthen law enforcement's ability to trace, confiscate, and dispose of assets from terrorism investigations in priority countries.
- Approximately $2.0 million will be directed for programs directed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for specialized financial trainings that involve assessments, training, mentoring, and ultimately, a train-the-trainer component to bolster and sustain a the capacity of priority countries to investigate terrorism and terrorist financing.
- Approximately $2.0 million will be directed for programs directed by to build the capacity of priority countries to counter terrorist finance and money laundering by providing specialized training, technical assistance, and promoting best practices to foreign law enforcement personnel, border control personnel, intelligence and regulatory agencies, and judicial authorities as it relates to cross-border financial crime.
- Approximately $1.5 million will support programs directed by the U.S. Treasury, including to the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network and the Internal Revenue Service's Criminal Investigations and to independent agencies such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to conduct trainings for financial intelligence units, fiscal regulators, and specialized law enforcement trainings for key regions and priority countries.
- Approximately $0.8 million will be used for grants and support to international and multilateral organizations for key regions and priority countries.

- A portion of this funding will support CTF program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP): The FY 2015 request includes $21.5 million for TIP, which 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 over 20 key CT priority countries to identify, disrupt, and deter terrorist travel. In FY 2013, approximately 300,000 passengers per day were processed through PISCES systems around the world (a record for the program), with a majority of Ports of Entry (POEs) using upgraded biometric PISCES systems to process travelers for the first time. The increased use of biometrics has enabled PISCES partner countries to exponentially improve their ability to detect terrorists traveling under assumed identities with sophisticated false documentation. These enhanced border security screening capabilities by PISCES partners have in turn reduced terrorist groups' abilities to plan and implement operations, and to 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. In FY 2013, TIP successfully field tested and began initial deployments of self-contained versions of the updated PISCES system, such as "PISCES Portable" (a fully functional, but moveable system) and "PISCES Mobile" (a simplified, but hand-held unit) in more POEs in select East and West African countries. These systems will help the United States respond in a timely and cost-effective manner to host nation needs for border screening in remote locations that do not have adequate facilities and infrastructure to support a traditional PISCES fixed system. The continued effectiveness of the PISCES system was underscored by the addition of three new countries in FY 2013 – Burkina Faso, Chad, and Maldives. TIP has seen an increasing number of requests by existing partner nations for additional POEs and for enhanced capabilities for PISCES to interface and network with host nation and international data bases. TIP is exploring host nation interest in establishing PISCES programs in other high CT priority countries, including Mali, Nigeria, Cameroon, Bangladesh, and Tunisia, as resources, security, and political conditions permit.

Key Interventions:

- TIP plans to deploy additional field-tested PISCES Mobile 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 Niger, Burkina Faso, Chad, Kenya, Ghana, Tanzania, and Djibouti. These systems could also be deployed to program candidate countries such as Nigeria and Mali.

- TIP will work closely with senior Afghan officials, and with our host nation sub-contractors to sustain current PISCES-enabled POEs, support temporary PISCES deployments to cover Hajj travel processing, and expand to up to six new POEs – if resources and security conditions permit.
- In Yemen, TIP will work closely with authorities and TIP's local sub-contractor to begin deployment of upgraded biometrics capabilities in up to 13 existing POEs and expand PISCES, as requested by the host nation, to a select number of POEs.
- In Iraq, TIP will undertake a major recap of legacy VSAT communication systems at several POEs and expand to at least three new POEs already requested by Iraqi authorities.
- In Kenya, TIP will provide a fully integrated electronic transfer among PISCES POEs and PISCES Portable and PISCES Mobile systems to enhance monitoring of the Somalia and Uganda borders.
- To ensure that the PISCES system remains fully competitive, TIP will continue to develop, pilot, and install technological upgrades and baseline software updates that are responsive to key host nation-requested enhancements. Key upgrades will include piloting an Advanced Passenger Information (API) capability and piloting second-generation improvements to the PISCES Portable and Mobile Systems.
- In general, the TIP program will work to ensure that all PISCES countries receive at least one technical visit per year. These technical teams install new software and adjustments to hardware as needed, provide essential training, check inventories, and provide general assessments as to how well the system is being used and what technical improvements might be most useful.
- TIP will endeavor to schedule an annual managerial trip to PISCES countries. These managerial visits will allow for closer monitoring, evaluation, and alignment of U.S. and host nation program goals.
- A portion of this funding will support TIP program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI): A total of $17.8 million is requested in FY 2015 for RSI, which seeks to increase the regionalization of counterterrorism programs among key partner nations in order to foster regional cooperation, deepen U.S. relationships with allies and partners, and help them to 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 heighten engagement of at-risk groups in activities that foster development and understanding rather than support terrorism. This will limit the ability of terrorists to conduct operational plotting or to recruit, train, and position operatives.

RSI funds are used for a variety of purposes, but all promote regional engagement on shared perceptions of terrorist threats. RSI funds improve regional law enforcement cooperation and effectiveness against transnational threats with programs in areas such as border security and forensic investigations. RSI 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. In addition, RSI programs focus on building political will among government officials, civil society, and local communities to reject terrorism and violent extremism.

The RSI program is driven by proposals from U.S. Embassies and Missions overseas. 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 2015 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 in areas 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 U.S. 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.
- RSI working groups are in place for Central Asia, East Africa, Eastern Mediterranean, Iraq and Neighbors, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Trans Sahara (North and West Africa), and the Western Hemisphere. RSI coordinators are located in the field for East Africa (Nairobi), Eastern Mediterranean (Athens), Iraq and Neighbors (Ankara), South Asia (New Delhi), Southeast Asia (Kuala Lumpur), and Trans Sahara (Algiers). The coordinators for Central Asia and the Western Hemisphere are both located at the CT Bureau in Washington.
- A portion of this funding will support RSI program development, program management, and monitoring and evaluation.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: CT is committed to improving the monitoring and evaluation of its activities in the years ahead and has made great strides to better manage for results. In FY 2013 the Bureau stood up an M&E team to expand our Results-Based Management approach to CT programs and offices. Among a number of products created by the M&E team is a newly created CT M&E Guide, which serves as a general reference tool and will be instrumental in supporting the development of monitoring CT projects. In addition, the Bureau conducted three external evaluations and one internal desk review that provide insights into past program performance and effectiveness that can be applied to future programming across all CT programs.

Highlighted below are specific examples of monitoring and evaluation activities conducted by CT programs over the last year:

Countering Violent Extremism: CVE programming can only claim to accomplish its goals if it is accompanied by a clear and reasonable approach to M&E. CVE is a nascent field, as are the related attempts at M&E. Overall, it is challenging to establish causal links between specific CVE programming and reduced sympathy and support for terrorism in a given context. Nevertheless, at the project level, CVE is working to develop an M&E approach that moves beyond measuring overly simple outputs, yet avoids the conundrum of attributing the absence of recruitment or radicalization to violence to particular programming. Extensive and ongoing monitoring – and initial evaluation – of CVE programs demonstrates early signs of positive impact outlined below.

- Broad CT/CVE M&E Efforts: In order to provide more support and guidance to U.S. Embassies, Missions, and implementing partners, CT/CVE drafted and provided standardized M&E resources, including a list of Illustrative Indicators, a Performance Monitoring Plan template, and a more specific quarterly and final project report guidelines to support project design and implementation.
- Diaspora Engagement: A Somali-American NGO is conducting outreach, engagement, and training tours, focused on a documentary film, among its sister diaspora communities in Western Europe and Canada. The NGO is raising awareness around the often taboo issue of recruitment and radicalization to violence by holding community engagement events and training the participants in civic engagement strategies, and to recognize the signs of radicalization in their communities. The M&E portion of the project includes: pre- and post- screening discussions/evaluations; a final

evaluation; follow up with participants 4-6 months after the screening to ascertain the impact of this project on their lives; and working closely with local officials, religious, and community leaders to assess the project's impact on individual participants and on the community overall. Since the start of activities in September 2013, CVE and other Department colleagues have conducted two site visits, with a third planned for the Canada leg of the project. In-person observation allows CT/CVE to: refine the M&E part of this project and aid the grantee in its M&E activities; design/prepare more effective M&E assessments for future programming with diaspora communities, and build the institutional knowledge in M&E.

- CVE Local Grants Program (LGP): CT/CVE provides small grants to support CVE proposals put forward by U.S. Embassies and Missions. Each proposal lists a specific desired outcome, expressed as an end-state, which can be credibly attributed to the project. Any project has at least one, but preferably two, measurable indicators that could support a claim of progress toward the desired outcome. One common way to measure an indicator is before-and-after surveys of participants' attitudes and/or behaviors. During FY 2013, CVE conducted a desk review of the CVE LGP, using four projects as test cases. Each project focused on improving communities' resilience to violent extremism via improved relationships with local law enforcement, in conjunction with supporting one or more of the three lines of effort CVE pursues to combat violent extremism. This review explored programmatic success in reaching broad CVE programmatic objectives, as well as the more targeted project objectives; examined whether results were achieved, both intended and unintended; elucidated lessons learned; examined the different approaches that each project undertook; and provided accountability. When the report is finalized, the analysis of projects that are similar in structure will allow CVE to reach broad conclusions about their effectiveness.

Antiterrorism Assistance: The ATA program's monitoring and evaluation activities include extensive site visits, assessments, evaluations, and course reviews outlined below.

- In FY 2013, an evaluation of the ATA program in Morocco was completed and an evaluation of the ATA program in Bangladesh was initiated and later finished in late 2013. These evaluations focused on overall program effectiveness, outcomes of previously provided assistance, and progress towards the achievement of our CT objectives. The externally-led evaluation provided useful information about the effectiveness of ATA training in Morocco and Bangladesh and also highlighted areas where the ATA program could be improved.
- ATA conducted 18 capabilities assessments/program reviews in FY 2013 that looked at the ATA program in a given country at all levels, from policy and strategy to implementation and operations, including partner nation political will and counterterrorism cooperation, and sustainability of the training provided.
- Course evaluations were also carried out for 16 courses in FY 2013.
- Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) staff conducts frequent site visits to each partner nation on a regular basis and each course implemented in the field is attended by someone from the local U.S. Embassy Regional Security Officer's office.
- Finally, CT and DS established a joint planning group in FY 2014 to review and improve existing planning and performance measurement processes. The group aims to develop new processes as necessary to ensure that the program substantially contributes to broader U.S. strategic goals and builds measurable, self-sustaining counterterrorism capacities of partner law enforcement entities.

Counterterrorism Engagement: 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.

- CTE monitors activities by measuring 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.

- Monitoring the host countries willingness to engage and their ability to effectively apply and achieve the intended outcomes set by trainings is an indicator under CT development.
- Organizations such as the OSCE, APEC, and OAS are raising the profile of the need to evaluate and measure the effectiveness of programs by conducting after action reports, disseminating and collecting questionnaires from participants, and providing quarterly reports that describe how funding is being spent and to what effect.

Countering Terrorism Financing: The CT Bureau has worked to aggressively improve reporting from interagency partners. From all implementers CTF requests after-action reports once the training or exercise takes place and quarterly and weekly reporting from RLAs from DOJ's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training. CTF maintains frequent contact with its implementers with regard to current and planned programs and exercises considerable input in the course materials being developed. In addition CTF staff have conducted several site visits and attended several trainings of CTF courses abroad. Examples of these include:

- A CTF staff member monitored a CT-funded Cross Border Financial Investigation Training (CBFIT) in Thailand. CBFIT is designed to train working level practitioners on the basic investigative techniques used in identifying and thwarting the movement of bulk currency across borders. This monitoring visit was a follow-up to the CBFIT training in UAE, in which CTF staff made specific recommendations to the implementer on how to improve the program to ensure these recommendations were incorporated into future trainings. In short, the CBFIT course in Thailand improved, overall, when compared to the same course that took place in the UAE.
- CTF has developed a budget and planning tool that has set a CTF baseline for evaluating countries, and it will be updated yearly to take into account actions taken by a host government to correct deficiencies. For any funding obligated outside of the interagency process, the CT Bureau will ensure that a rigorous monitoring program is in place.
- A cross-cutting evaluation was conducted of the training being delivered by the Resident and Intermittent Legal Advisor Program (RLA/ILA) that is largely funded using CTF funds, but which has also been funded using RSI and CTE funds depending on the focus and mission of the RLA/ILA. This externally-led, desktop evaluation (no field-work) looked at the effectiveness of RLA/ILAs, design and implementation of the program, and sought to identify lessons learned and best practices.

Terrorist Interdiction Program: TIP deploys several monitoring and evaluation activities outlined below.

- As noted above, TIP sends technical team to each PISCES country generally once a year; higher priority countries have more than one technical visit per year. Before each technical trip, management engages with the technical team members through to outline trip objectives, the schedule, and risks. These trips provide an opportunity for the technical team to assess how well the system is being used, check equipment inventories, and determine if there is a need to address training or equipment shortcomings that might need to be addressed by management. The team prepares an After Action Review where it is determined if the objectives were fully met and, if not fully met, the reasons why they were not met. When serious issues have been reported, program management has sent messages to the U.S. Embassy with follow-up requests.
- When a new feature is added to the system hardware, TIP sends an Independent Verification and Validation team to confirm that the host nation personnel can use the new features in a variety of scenario-based tests and also to confirm that the software and hardware are performing in the expected manner.
- In response to growing requests by current and potential partners for the capacity to monitor terrorists in remote areas where there is little or no infrastructure, TIP commissioned a competitiveness study done with an outside contractor. From the various options presented in the study, management chose to pilot three platforms to collect traveler data in remote locations. The three – PISCES Lite, PISCES Portable, and PISCES Mobile were subjected to rigorous lab and domestic field testing.

PISCES Lite, the largest and most complicated of the three options, ranked low on cost/benefit and reliability analysis and was dropped from further consideration. PISCES Portable and PISCES Mobile were successfully field tested in FY 2013 in Tanzania and Kenya. Evaluations from the field from host nation end users has led to proposals to further simplify the data transfer process on the PISCES Mobile system, and for further consolidation of the PISCES Portable system from two hardened cases to one.

Regional Strategic Initiative: RSI continuously monitors the efficacy of its programs via regular site visits by the field-based RSI Regional Coordinators and occasionally Washington-based staff. 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 CT staff. In line with the ongoing CT monitoring and evaluation effort, RSI selects several projects per fiscal year to be conducted by CT staff or contracted personnel.

- Examples of projects monitored included the RSI-funded border post at the Djibouti-Somalia border at Loyada, and the monitoring visit to the headquarters of Satgas. For the Djibouti project, CT staff, along with U.S. Embassy Djibouti personnel, traveled to the Loyada border post to assess the ongoing construction project. With regard to the Satgas site visit, CT staff met with Satgas personnel in Jakarta to discuss the progress the task force has made to date with regard to prosecuting terrorism and transnational crime cases. The monitoring team determined that Satgas is routinely utilizing the skills learned through the RSI assistance project and they appear to be institutionalizing the training modules for training among themselves.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: CT Bureau utilized the Project Activity Management System (PAMS), which continues to be both a repository of all CT programming information as well as an online vehicle to track a project's life cycle. PAMS was significantly upgraded and is being used by CT staff as an analytical tool to inform future programming decisions. The CT Bureau is currently working with implementers to institute changes recommended in evaluations conducted over the last year. CT will continue to use monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms to inform future programs in FY 2015. Below are examples of how CT programs used monitoring and evaluation materials to inform budget its programmatic choices.

Countering Violent Extremism: The CVE Program will strategically utilize the information gleaned from all monitoring and evaluation activities. Below are examples of how program choices are informed by M&E:

- Prison Rehabilitation and Reintegration: A local NGO in a key country of CT concern provided pro bono legal representation to petty offenders and pre-trial detainees, and offered post-release vocational training and job-placement guidance to ease prisoner and detainee reintegration. Over the course of the year, the NGO secured the release of and helped to reintegrate hundreds of non-extremist prisoners, including minors, removing them from potentially malign influences in the four prisons where the NGO operates. CVE monitors the project activities by collecting and evaluating progress data reported by the NGO on a quarterly basis. The in-country office of the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) monitors this award through an informal agreement with CT on a monthly basis.
- Diaspora Engagement: Since September 2013, an NGO partner has visited several countries and has trained over 3,000 people, of which nearly 1,500 were women and approximately 800 were youth participants. CVE site visits revealed that the implementing NGO is continuously adjusting and improving its M&E methods. The site visits also revealed an overwhelming positive response to the CVE trainings from the participating communities and the NGO's broad reach and appeal, as it was able to draw a broad spectrum of the diaspora society, including professionals, civil society leaders,

journalists, women, youth, community elders, and imams. As a result of the NGO's successful performance in five countries, CVE has decided to allocate additional funding for a follow-on project.

- CVE/LGP: The CVE/LGP desk review yielded the following recommendations: assess and monitor the underlying assumptions of projects; buy-in from high-level officials should be secured prior to project implementation; activities should seek to engage the same participants as much as possible because sustained engagement over a period of time improves trust, builds partnership and leads to accountability between target audiences; and that missions require monitoring support and guidance during project design and implementation. The conclusions yielded by the desk review provided valuable insights that will ensure new projects have an increased chance of achieving project objectives, which will contribute to reaching broader CVE programmatic objectives. The first three recommendations were included in the FY 2013 ESF Solicitation.

CT anticipates that ongoing and planned M&E efforts will inform FY 2015 CVE Program investments in several concrete ways. Generally, across all projects, CT will continue to mainstream practices such as keeping in contact and providing guidance to implementing partners; conducting site visits; providing standardized M&E training and materials to both project implementers and U.S. Embassies and Missions; conducting desk reviews to test project effectiveness; and outsourcing more projects to outside evaluators. More specifically, CT anticipates that the following ongoing and planed M&E efforts will tie into FY 2015 investments in the following ways:

- M&E built into the FY 2012- and FY 2013-funded Hausa language satellite channel project will inform the design of any FY 2015 counter messaging and competing narratives efforts;
- LGP findings, in particular, will influence FY 2015 support for GCERF by providing guidance to GCERF staff and management on its CVE grant making decisions; and
- FY 2013 and FY 2014 support for CVE and education, which will be evidence-based and emphasize internal M&E, will shape FY 2015 investment in this arena.

Antiterrorism Assistance: Information from evaluations, assessments, and course revisions has been used in the following ways:

- The Morocco and Bangladesh evaluations resulted in insights that will be used to improve the programs in these particular countries, as well as lessons learned that can be applied to many other ATA partner nation programs. For example, the evaluation report recommendations advocated tracking the students trained through ATA to enable improved monitoring and aid sustainable relationship building, which the ATA program is currently exploring cost-effective ways to do. The evaluations also sought to identify instances in which ATA training had been institutionalized and led to additional training delivered by previous host country ATA students to their law enforcement colleagues. The evaluators concluded that in Morocco this follow-on training was widespread.
- The 18 capabilities assessments/program reviews led to changes and refinements in strategic and programmatic direction for ATA programming in all partner nations assessed. In Afghanistan, for example, it was determined that, following conversations with U.S. and host country officials, as well as observations of progress made toward capacity building objectives, the ATA program could accelerate the planned transition from training one unit, which had nearly reached sustainment in the counterterrorism capabilities taught, to training another unit. These assessments also contributed key information that led to decisions to shift resources in relation to terrorism threats, needs, and expected returns on investment.
- The results of the 16 independently conducted evaluations of ATA courses will be used along with student and instructor feedback to update the curriculum, include pertinent modern day examples of terrorism investigations and responses, and generally modernize both the content and the delivery methodology in accordance with adult learning theory.

In FY 2015, each ATA 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, the ATA program will explore opportunities for trilateral technical assistance – instances where prior successful recipients join in delivering trainings – by helping partner nations with relatively advanced counterterrorism law enforcement capabilities to start training law enforcement in other ATA partner nations.
- To increase overall effectiveness in FY 2015, the ATA program will continue ongoing efforts to establish results-oriented metrics to more clearly measure the precise impact of U.S. contributions relative to increased counterterrorism capacities of partner law enforcement entities.
- The ATA program will: 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 ATA program will continue efforts initiated in FY 2013 to develop new curriculum related to community engagement, human rights, and appropriate use of force, and to more fully integrate these concepts into existing instructional materials.

Counterterrorism Engagement: CTE programming supports programs that are implemented by a number of multilateral institutions, each with unique ways of monitoring and evaluating their efforts.

- The UN Office on Drugs and Crime developed assessment toolkits (including training workshop evaluation questionnaires and outcome/output 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. These detailed reports have helped to gauge the success of programs conducted at CICTE. CTE will continue to provide funding and conduct visits to workshops as experts and evaluators.
- OSCE's Action against Terrorism Unit submits quarterly reports to donors on capacity building activities that allow CT to evaluate the effectiveness of OSCE programs. With CTE funding, OSCE developed the *Good Practices Guide on Non-Nuclear Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection (NNCEIP) from Terrorist Attacks Focusing on Threats Emanating from Cyberspace*. This guide explores key policy issues and challenges and promotes a cooperative, integrated, and risk-based approach, as well as greater national and international cooperation and information exchange between public agencies and private owners and operators of this essential infrastructure to help address the threat of cyber-related attacks.
- Through U.S. Agency for International Development (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 (ASEAN) Regional Forum training workshops to improve any future workshops and to help gauge interest in/need for follow-on programs. One specific workshop consisted of over forty policy and technical experts from fifteen APEC member economies that participated in a two-day Aviation Security Low Cost/No Cost Security and Checkpoint Optimization Capabilities Workshop. Participants built strategic working relationships and it is expected that the network of experts will maintain communication with their counterparts throughout the APEC economies. Evaluations were completed by participants and the results will be

used to help gauge interest in and need for additional follow-on activities including other aviation security topics of interest.

Throughout FY 2014, information gleaned from quarterly reports, questionnaires, and site visits will be used for FY 2015 CTE 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, CT 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.

Countering Terrorism Financing: The CTF office maintains involvement in programming at all stages including development, deployment, and after action. It will continue, modify, or discontinue programs based on the results of monitoring and in consultation with U.S. Embassies on the ground. CTF has used information from site visits to improve programming and is in the process of working with DOJ to implement changes based on recommendations from the evaluation of the RLA program.

- The monitoring of the CBFIT program in both the UAE and Thailand has and will lead to many improvements to the delivery of technical assistance in FY 2015. Despite vast improvements from UAE to Thailand there was still room for improvement in CBFIT delivery. CTF staff will continue to work with implementers to ensure country context is at the forefront of any training.
- CT, in partnership with DOJ, is currently identifying ways to improve the RLA program based on recommendations outlined in the evaluation report. This includes several recommendations focused on project design (creating goals with clear performance measures) and reporting (weekly and quarterly reports that are tied to goals and performance).

In FY 2015, the greatest monitoring and evaluation concern of the CTF program is in improving its ability to quickly identify situations where countries undergo rapid changes that can either increase or decrease host country counterpart access to CTF training. Being able to identify these situations and determine their impact on CTF activities will better enable CTF to analyze and measure past performance. In addition, the CT Bureau has conducted an in-depth analysis of the RLA program and will have completed an evaluation of the DHS CBFIT program by FY 2015. The results of the RLA evaluation have helped focus the Bureau's attention on key elements of the work plans. The Bureau expects the evaluation of the DHS Cross Border Financial Investigations Training program will have similar impacts on program work.

Terrorist Interdiction Program: Three examples of the use of monitoring are outlined below:

- In FY 2013, counterparts from one country failed to demonstrate to the visiting TIP team that they could properly use new software. The country was provided additional refresher training, but when it failed to take advantage of this opportunity, TIP decided not to expand to new POEs or respond to host nation requests for new software enhancements and connections to other databases.
- In the case of another country, a visiting technical team determined the country was not using biometric enhancements in a systematic way, and after a management visit failed to produce needed improvements, management has restricted programmatic support to sustainment mode unless improvements are seen.
- Countries that are making good use of the PISCES system and have a sound, aggressive, and systematic business process are rewarded with offers of enhanced capabilities, such as API and INTERPOL interfaces, as well as internet or VSAT connections from remote POEs to their central processing facility.

TIP has used past performance information to identify FY 2015 plans in the following ways:

- After a lengthy analysis and internal testing, program management decided to test a new data processing system known as Postgres against TIP's standard Oracle data processing system. Postgres was successfully tested in FY 2014 in Zambia and it was determined that in addition to being less expensive, the new system was shown to have a better response to hard shutdowns due to power loss – a frequent occurrence in many PISCES countries. In FY 2014, the TIP program is planning to shift an additional four or five countries to Postgres. In FY 2015, TIP plans to shift an additional 10 PISCES countries, resulting in annual cost savings of between $1-2 million depending on the size of the countries that are involved in the shift. It is likely that a few PISCES countries may continue utilizing Oracle on an indefinite basis due to the complexity associated with the conversion in these cases.
- Based on the positive past experience with the performance of local sub-contractors in a number of countries (e.g., Yemen and Thailand), TIP plans to empower local sub-contractors in Afghanistan so that they can handle almost all elements of operations and maintenance (O&M) work, and provide training to the Afghan Border Police. Their ability to rise to this challenge is a critical element to our sustainment strategy in FY 2015 and beyond as TIP program staff will not be able to provide this outside of Kabul due to the security situation. The TIP program will continue the effort to identify local sub-contractors to train for these purposes in other PISCES countries in FY 2015. In some countries, the host nation prefers to keep the O&M capacity for PISCES in the Immigration Service. This model too has worked with countries that keep competent host nation techs in place for a long term, as is the case in Kenya and Tanzania. A key element in the rapid response that the program was able to mount in the face of a devastating fire at Nairobi's international airport in August 2013 was the presence of long term host nation techs in Nairobi and Mombasa who knew what to do and could marshal in-country PISCES resources to begin to restore partial PISCES processing capabilities within two days of the fire, while TIP organized the TDY teams and shipped equipment needed to fully restore PISCES processing to pre-fire capabilities within two weeks after the fire.

<u>Regional Strategic Initiative</u>: RSI routinely utilizes performance information to inform budget and programmatic choices.

- The findings from a site visit to Djibouti in February 2014 will be used to the shape of a revised way forward on the construction of the border post, in keeping with the original goal of the project. The monitoring team that visited Indonesia determined, based on their findings, that CT may fund further assistance to the Indonesia Attorney General's Task Force on Terrorism and Transnational Crimes ("Satgas") in the future.
- The RSI-funded course for Kenya's Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU) and the Office of the Director for Public Prosecutions, implemented by the South African-based Institute for Security Studies (ISS), occurred immediately prior to the attack on the Westgate Mall in Nairobi. The ATPU was one of the first responders on the scene. Ongoing engagement between ATPU and the ISS course instructors in the aftermath of Westgate indicated that the ATPU was better prepared in terms of crime scene management as a result of the course. As an Africa-based institution, the ISS' credibility and level of access in the African context is far-reaching. Based on the positive results of the programming under year one in Kenya and elsewhere, CT determined to fund a second year of ISS programming in East, North and West Africa, which is going to take the grant into FY 2015.
- Additional monitoring indicated several implementers could not undertake the projects they had previously committed to, due to various programmatic and/or political considerations. This change in events led CT to work to pull back the funding from the implementers in question and to re-allocate it toward other implementers and projects that will hopefully prove more viable.

Building on the information gathered from monitoring activities, including site visits by CT staff, the field-based RSI Regional Coordinators, and reporting from project implementers, RSI will continue

funding strong regional counterterrorism programs, engagement, and diplomatic initiatives in FY 2015. RSI programming will continue to aim to identify key counterterrorism issues and concerns across the eight designated RSI regions, develop a common strategic approach to address counterterrorism issues, form a basis for 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 Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) has the policy lead within U.S. government for advancing human rights and democracy. In support of these goals, DRL conducts foreign assistance programs, primarily in support of 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. DRL will continue to focus its 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.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**66,004**	**70,500**	**60,000**	**-10,500**
Democracy Fund	64,558	70,500	-	-70,500
Economic Support Fund	1,446	-	60,000	60,000

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Internet Freedom: The FY 2015 request includes $15.0 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 Department's total FY 2015 request for Internet freedom programming is $22.0 million, of which $15.0 million is included in DRL's request and $7.0 million is included in the request for 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 2015 request will fund technologies that enable secure documentation of human rights violations and abuses via mobile phones.

- 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 $3.0 million in FY 2015 funds 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 $3.0 million in FY 2015 funds 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 invidious 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 invidious discrimination and hate crimes. Programs teach tolerance and acceptance, build skills to advocate for human rights, and provide direct assistance to victims of invidious 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 invidious 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), and individuals who are severely persecuted for their religious beliefs, sexual orientation, or gender/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 assistance more targeted 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 LGBT 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 Initiative (for survivors of the most egregious cases of gender-based violence).

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 U.S. strategic and economic interests 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 non-governmental, international, or indigenous organizations, generally through open competition, to attract innovative and effective proposals. A small portion of program funds will be used to facilitate grant administration, to ensure program accountability, and to monitor and evaluate grants worldwide.

In the FY 2015 budget, a total of $2.9 million is shifted from DRL's foreign assistance request to its diplomatic engagement request in order to cover full-time staffing requirements. 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. The result would be both cost savings and increased direct oversight of DRL's democracy promotion assistance programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2013, 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 and Iraq, the bureau uses foreign assistance to support program monitors based in Beijing, Baghdad, Basra, and Erbil to supervise program activities and monitor grantees.

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 plans. In FY 2013, grantees conducted 31 external evaluations (10 mid-term and 21 final).

Currently DRL has several external evaluations underway that are assessing niche DRL programs at the portfolio level. The evaluations include: providing technical assistance to grantees implementing programs in difficult operating environment to build their monitoring and evaluation skills; developing a comprehensive results framework and performance management plan on one of the bureau's rapid response mechanisms; and assessing the effectiveness of DRL's programs in high-priority countries. Most of these evaluations began at the end of FY 2013.

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 the relevant 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 findings and recommendations from the independent evaluations that DRL is commissioning will feed into programmatic decisions. However, many of these evaluations are still ongoing. The findings will influence budget and programmatic choices starting in the next fiscal year.

Energy Resources

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The 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 gas 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 ENR's global diplomatic engagement to strengthen U.S. energy security as well as specific Administration energy initiatives, including Connecting the Americas 2022, the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership, and Power Africa.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**9,620**	**11,800**	**11,800**	**-**
Economic Support Fund	9,620	11,800	11,800	-

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

The FY 2015 request includes a total of $11.8 million for ENR, of which $5.9 million is for two energy governance programs – the Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative (EGCI) and the Unconventional Gas Technical Engagement Program (UGTEP) – and $5.9 million for the Power Sector Program (PSP). The increase of nearly $2.2 million in the FY 2015 request will enable ENR to unite its programmatic efforts with increasing diplomatic priorities related to energy governance.

Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative (EGCI): EGCI is a Department of State-led effort that taps U.S. interagency- and contractor-based expertise 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 objective is to help countries establish the capacity to manage their oil and gas sector resources responsibly. 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. EGCI typically works in four areas of capacity-building: 1) technical – understanding the energy resource through the most appropriate technologies; 2) financial – responsibly managing revenues from the energy sector; 3) legal – embedding international best practices into laws and regulations; and 4) environmental – protecting people and the environment from sector impacts.

Benefiting countries may include: Burma, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guyana, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mozambique, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Suriname, Tanzania, and Uganda.

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; environmental management, land use planning, and leasing; and financial management issues associated with energy development, including revenue forecasting and collection issues and budgeting processes .
- 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): UGTEP is a 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 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 objective of UGTEP is to increase global energy security and meet environmental objectives through responsible and safe unconventional natural gas development.

UGTEP funds in support of bilateral and regional engagement may include the following countries: Angola, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Laos, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vietnam, and Zambia. UGTEP has also engaged on unconventional natural gas development with U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership partners under the auspices of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

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 2015 funds will support visits 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.

Power Sector Program (PSP): The PSP is a Department of State-led effort to alleviate energy poverty, bring solvency to power sectors, ensure strong sector governance, promote energy security, and help achieve climate change mitigation objectives. Assistance 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. Work will include direct contracting, the use of cooperative agreements, peer-to-peer exchanges, and the leveraging of U.S. government institutional capacity.

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. Benefitting countries may include the Caribbean countries of The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago, as well as Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Peru.

The PSP also supports the U.S.-Asia Pacific Comprehensive Energy Partnership, which aims to address energy poverty and energy access in the region, and the Lower Mekong Initiative. The program will provide legal, technical, economic, and regulatory assistance to enable the development of regional markets, investment in power and gas infrastructure, regional regulatory planning for sustainable development, integration of clean energy, and power trade between countries in South Asia. Benefitting countries may include Burma, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Tonga, Thailand, and Vietnam.

In Africa, the PSP will support optimizing the use of gas resources and increasing investment in power sector infrastructure in priority countries, including Ghana, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Tanzania. The PSP will also bolster the stability of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), which will contribute to the basis of a trans-continental electricity grid that will facilitate stable trade between countries, and support development and interconnection coordination and linkage with the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) and the West Africa Power Pool (WAPP). Benefitting countries may include certain SAPP countries (Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zambia), certain EAPP countries (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Tanzania), and certain WAPP countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo). ENR will also provide funds to regional organizations that include these countries as well as Egypt, Libya, and Sudan. However, U.S. government funds will not be obligated for the benefit of Egypt, Libya, or Sudan.

Key Interventions:

- U.S.-funded programs will provide technical assistance and advisor support to develop innovative financial mechanisms and regulatory frameworks to promote investment, optimize energy infrastructure development, and remove barriers to developing and deploying clean and alternative energy generation technology.
- 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. assistance will support legal, regulatory, and economic guidance for 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

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: ENR requires implementing partners to provide quarterly performance and financial reports, including 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 interagency agreements, grants, and contracts. 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 FY 2014 to inform future planning decisions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: EGCI monitoring identified the limited capacity of U.S. 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. EGCI also is undertaking a modest level of specialized contractor-based support to complement and reinforce U.S. interagency expertise and engagement.

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 encourage 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.

PSP is in its first year of implementation; therefore, the monitoring and evaluation process has only recently commenced.

Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The public database maintained at www.ForeignAssistance.gov is a key element of the U.S. Government's commitment to improve U.S. foreign assistance transparency. This data collection effort will make foreign assistance more effective and increase accountability. It also enables the U.S. Government to meet both domestic and international transparency commitments, such as the *U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants, Obligations and Loan Authorizations* Congressional report and International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) reporting. To accomplish these goals, this program collects detailed foreign assistance data in a standard and timely way from all U.S. Government agencies that fund or implement foreign assistance, and presents it to the public through user-friendly graphics and in machine-readable formats. Funds will be used to support agencies in institutionalizing quarterly, comprehensive foreign assistance data reporting in accordance with OMB Bulletin 12-1. Funds will also be used to expand the website functionality to include more advanced mapping and charting features, as well as improved educational materials.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**-**	**2,800**	**2,500**	**-300**
Economic Support Fund	-	2,800	2,500	-300

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding level for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2015 program funding is being requested to improve aid transparency by supporting the continuity of the www.ForeignAssistance.gov Program.

Key Interventions:

- Funding for this program supports the collection and standardization of detailed planning, financial, and programmatic foreign assistance data from all U.S. Government agencies that fund or implement aid programs to improve aid transparency, aid effectiveness, and accountability.

- Funding also supports the regular maintenance and operations of the public-facing website, www.ForeignAssistance.gov, as well as improving the website's functionality, user experience, and educational materials.

- Funding ensures that the USG is supporting and engaged with stakeholder groups on complying with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) requirements including producing consistent, machine-readable reports.

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 transitioning societies through criminal justice sector development and reform.

Through foreign assistance programs, the United States strengthens conditions for peaceful development in transitioning 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, U.S. state and local criminal justice actors, 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 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**177,025**	**169,585**	**130,478**	**-39,107**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	177,025	169,585	130,478	-39,107

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

INL's centrally-managed programs counter threats from transnational crime groups, drug trafficking organizations, and other illegal networks. Specific components include:

Anti-Crime: Funding in this component will support efforts to combat corruption and transnational crime, including: international organized crime; cybercrime; 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 as well as supporting more efficient performance of obligations under mutual legal assistance treaties.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of $1 million will support projects that advance the international objectives of the President's Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime (2011), namely strengthening international partnerships and capacities, building international cooperation, and public-private partnerships to defeat transnational organized crime and raising awareness of the harm posed by transnational organized crime and illicit trade.

Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership (formerly Civilian Police and Rule of Law): Funds will support a center of excellence in INL on law enforcement, corrections and justice, including a group of

subject matter experts who will assist U.S. embassies and staff to implement critical aspects of INL programming. Experts will assist INL programs from initial concept building, to country assessments, to 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 prepare INL advisors for their work overseas through targeted pre-deployment training. Funds will 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 the 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 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 training and technical assistance that develops national-level prevention and addiction-treatment certification systems to improve overall demand reduction service delivery in target countries; 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 (from infancy to age eight) through the dissemination of the first-ever treatment and prevention protocols for this age group.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of $1.0 million will support an innovative program that develops the world's first protocols for treating drug addiction in children ages' infancy to eight. The results of exposure to illicit drugs and their toxic cutting agents/adulterants during childhood can result in lifelong problems with learning, behavior and development. Whereas drug treatment protocols and programs have been developed for adults and adolescents, no such protocols have ever been developed for children. These protocols are being developed and applied in Afghanistan, Southwest Asia, West Africa and the Southern Cone of South America.

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 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.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance of $600,000 for combating wildlife trafficking will continue INL programming in support of regional training for wildlife investigations at the ILEAs in Bangkok and Gabarone.

International Organizations: Funding will continue to support the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States' Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission

(OAS/CICAD). To advance U.S. law enforcement and anti-crime interests through multilateral fora, funds will strengthen these organizations' ability to assist member states in their implementation of international counterdrug standards (including precursor chemical control and anti-crime standards), which were largely developed by the United States and closely mirror U.S. law and procedures, or which reflect treaty provisions, the implementation of which benefits U.S. law enforcement and criminal justice interests. UNODC and OAS/CICAD programs strengthen foreign government justice sector capacity so they can attack drug trafficking and transnational crime groups directly, disrupting organizations, arresting their leaders, and seizing assets. Programs through UNODC and OAS/CICAD will also enhance international cooperation among states to help eliminate safe havens for criminal groups. INL coordinates closely with the Department of State's 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 Organization of American States (USOAS) for all funding designated for CICAD. Activities funded with this assistance may include conferences and other meetings open to member states, thus beneficiaries may include all 179 States parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 184 States parties to the 1961 UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 183 States parties to the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 188 States parties to the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances as well as the 34 member states of the OAS.

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 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 Department's Bureau of Political Military Affairs (PM), the Bureau of International Organizations (IO), the U.S. Mission to the United Nations (USUN), and the Bureau of African Affairs (AF) to determine potential partner countries for IPPOS assistance. IPPOS fills a unique 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.

Interregional Aviation Support: Funds will sustain centralized aviation services in support of INL's overseas aviation programs in Colombia, Peru, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, including central management and oversight of technical functional areas such as operations; training; flight standardization; safety; maintenance; and logistics; and a centralized system for acquiring, storing, and shipping parts and commodities in support of all of these overseas locations. This program provides professional aviation services to INL's programs overseas, including counternarcotics and border-security program elements in the Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform program area.

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 2015 effectively. This funding will cover the annual costs of direct hires, consultants, and contracted support personnel; travel and transportation; equipment rentals; communications and utilities; International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS); and other support services including procurement and financial management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In 2013, INL completed two evaluations:

- Evaluation of the INL Transnational Crime and Rule of Law Programs in Russia: In June 2013, INL completed an evaluation of the INL Transnational Crime and Rule of Law Programs in Russia. This evaluation examined the effectiveness of the Programs through calendar year 2012 and ascertained whether proper monitoring mechanisms were used for the Programs.
- Evaluation of INL Rule of Law Programs in Colombia: In October 2013, INL completed an evaluation of INL Rule of Law Programs in Colombia. This evaluation examined the effectiveness of INL-funded rule of law activities in Colombia's challenging security environment with respect to the goals and objectives of the Program.

In 2013 also started several evaluations, these include:

- Ukraine Virtual Law Enforcement Center program.
- Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) Law Enforcement and Counter-Narcotics Programs.
- Indonesia Criminal Justice Sector Programs.
- Tajikistan Law Enforcement and Rule of Law Programs.

These evaluations should be completed in the next 3 to 20 months. INL expects four other evaluations to begin within the next six months.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Positive performance evaluations of INL's demand reduction programs led to the 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, 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.

With the FY 2015 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.
- 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 2015 request of $303.4 million for the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account, managed by the Department of State's Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO), 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 in areas as diverse as protecting the ozone layer, safeguarding international air traffic, supporting peace and security, promoting democratic governance, and providing 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 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**326,651**	**344,020**	**303,439**	**-40,581**
International Organizations and Programs	326,651	344,020	303,439	-40,581

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): The FY 2015 request includes $0.8 million for the assistance part of the ICAO Aviation Security Program is funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions from member states, and the United States is by far the largest contributor. In 2013, the ISD-SEC Program implemented assistance activities including targeted training to meet specific needs of member states, such as full-scale State Improvement Plans (SIPs), regional aviation security training programs, support for regional seminars and working groups dealing with aviation security issues, assessments of security-related programs, the provision of feedback and/or guidance to states on aviation security-related initiatives, and cost-recovery training.

With regard to SIPs, four were completed during the year (Burkina Faso, Haiti, Sierra Leone, and Swaziland) and 11 were actively being implemented (Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea Bissau, Honduras, Liberia, Paraguay, Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Suriname, Eastern Caribbean Civil Aviation Authority, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, and Grenada). Cycle II of the Universal Security Audit Programme results from Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone indicate the benefits achieved by the implementation of the SIPs as both states were audited following the assistance activities and had results that were significantly better than the regional averages. Post-assistance evaluation surveys will be conducted in 2014 for Haiti and Swaziland to determine the impact of assistance activities.

All four states expressed a high level of satisfaction with the assistance provided, highlighting that the improvements that were achieved would not have been possible otherwise. ICAO's approach, which is focused on state ownership of aviation security enhancement and setting achievable goals and milestones, was regarded as especially effective. The success of assistance being provided under the framework of a

SIP has generated interest from other states, especially in Africa, and has led to an increase in requests for assistance.

International Development Law Organization (IDLO): $0.6 million will be directed for IDLO so that it can promote 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 supports our goal of promoting democracy worldwide by helping to build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that will respond to the needs of their people and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system. Financial contributions from the United States will help IDLO sustain its rule of law programs in such fragile states as Afghanistan, South Sudan, Haiti, Somalia, and the Kyrgyz Republic, among others. The United States assumed the three-year Presidency of the Assembly of Parties of IDLO in March 2011. At its November 2013 Assembly of Parties, IDLO's membership adopted a resolution postponing the election for the Presidency until the next IDLO Assembly in November 2014, thereby keeping the United States in the Presidency until then.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) and Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP): Approximately $0.4 million is included in the FY 2015 request for the U.S. voluntary contribution to IMO security programs, which support long range identification and tracking, container security, global supply chain security, international shipping and port facility security, and counter-piracy programs. The U.S. voluntary contribution funds IMO's overall security-related programs including member state security audits, as well as technical assistance to countries that cannot meet IMO security standards. The U.S. contribution is particularly important as the IMO moves toward implementation of mandatory member state audits in 2015. The member states of IMO have formally approved a mandatory audit scheme to audit and verify the effective implementation of IMO safety, security, and environmental mandatory conventions by individual countries. In addition, the U.S. contribution will be used to help monitor the mandatory measures adopted by IMO for Recognized Organizations, the authorized third parties used by countries to verify that international shipping complies with IMO's safety, security, and environmental standards. The U.S. contribution may also be used to disseminate and provide training in connection with IMO's users manuals to assist countries to implement the maritime security measures in the Safety of Life at Sea Convention and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code. The IO Bureau is also requesting $50 thousand for continued funding for the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery Against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) Information Sharing Center (ISC), in support of the continued participation of the United States in the ReCAAP ISC.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change: The request includes $11.7 million in FY 2015 to support 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 (GEO) is a key component of the Global Climate Change Initiative, one of three major initiatives implementing President Obama's global development policy. U.S. 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 boost clean energy development and to conclude a new international climate agreement by 2015 that is applicable to all. It also enables the United States to support the OECD's work on tracking private climate finance. U.S. 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. U.S. participation in and support for GEO contributes to the global effort to promote the free and open access of Earth observing data for the

benefit of society. Cooperating with our international partners in GEO helps ensure domestic investments in observational capabilities are effectively leveraged.

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs: Approximately $3.6 million will be used for to support activities related to international chemicals management and toxic substances are a global priority to protect human health and the environment, including the health of American citizens who are impacted by poor management of chemicals abroad. Support for this area is particularly important now with the anticipated entry into force of a binding agreement on mercury and continued progress made on ozone and climate protection under the Montreal Protocol. This funding supports a range of UNEP-linked activities and secretariats related to chemicals and waste, and ozone layer protection, including: support of the Secretariat of the newly concluded Minamata Convention on Mercury, which was opened for signature in October 2013, with supporting partnership activities of the UNEP Mercury Program; the secretariat costs of the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer; support of activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent, and Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes; and resources to facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and support for its Secretariat.

International Conservation Programs: The FY 2015 request includes $7 million for 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, UN 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, UN Forum on Forests, International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Continued strong U.S. leadership in these programs will be important in developing natural resource policies and management practices that conserve biodiversity and sustain local livelihoods.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund: $25.5 million will be directed to support the Montreal Protocol, which is widely seen as the world's most successful global environmental accord, having achieved a number of major milestones in both developed and developing countries to protect the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer. The United States and other developed countries provide assistance, through the Multilateral Fund, to support developing country projects and programs that 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 by 2030 in developing country production and consumption of remaining ozone depleting substances currently covered by the Protocol.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program: A total of $3.4 million is included in the FY 2015 request for contributions to the OAS that will help to 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. The sharing of best practices from these programs contributes to region-wide sustainable development objectives. 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 Ministerials 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 Cities and Communities in the Americas, Inter-American Social Protection Network, the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, and the Inter-American Teachers Education Network.

Organization of American States (OAS) Fund for Strengthening Democracy: The request includes $2.7 million in FY 2015 for the OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy, which is a small but highly effective investment, rapidly mobilizing international efforts to support democracy through special missions to address crises in member states, electoral observation and technical assistance missions, conflict resolution and strategic programs to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions, political parties and legislatures; protect and defend human rights through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and its rapporteurs who concentrate on specific human rights issues or specific groups; and engage civil society at the hemispheric level. Funding is critical to U.S. efforts to strengthen the IACHR and the Inter-American human rights system at a time when some countries seek to undermine their autonomy. 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 light on violations around the hemisphere. The Fund also enables the U.S. Mission to promote reform of the OAS Secretariat for Political Affairs in support of new initiatives to strengthen democratic institutions in the region, a core pillar of the organization. It has also 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.

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA): $2.8 million will be used for to support OCHA as it 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. OCHA works with UN agencies such as UNICEF and World Food Programme (WFP) 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. Core contributions are essential for effective humanitarian response given the uncertainty of the timing, size, and scope of disasters. OCHA plays a central role in organizing a coordinated and effective humanitarian response in Syria. OCHA also plays a critical role in negotiating civil and military relations in emergencies. Further, OCHA is key to ensuring effective UN leadership, coordination, and accountability to affected populations in places such as South Sudan, the Central African Republic, and Somalia. Finally, OCHA leads joint humanitarian efforts on behalf of all UN and other major humanitarian organizations. U.S. support to OCHA helps avoid duplication and waste and ensure that the UN is more coordinated, coherent, and effective.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (UNOHCHR): A total of $1.2 million is included in the FY 2015 request for the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR), who provides technical assistance, capacity building, and other expertise to help promote and protect human rights globally. UNOHCHR oversees 59 field presences around the world, including 13 country/stand-alone offices, including Tunisia; 12 regional offices and centers, including ones in Qatar and Lebanon that are engaged in assisting states that have undergone political transitions since 2011; 19 human rights advisers; and 15 components of peacekeeping missions. UNOHCHR facilitates the Universal Periodic Review process as well as Treaty Body mechanisms. UNOHCHR also provides humanitarian assistance, serving as protection cluster lead in Haiti, Mauritania, and in the West Bank and co-leads the protection cluster in Fiji. In the Philippines, UNOHCHR supports the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) by coordinating a

sub-protection cluster in Borongan. This contribution would be provided to UNOHCHR as an earmarked voluntary contribution for a specific fund.

United Nations Equity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN Women): The request includes $7.5 million for UN Women in FY 2015. Created in 2010, UN Women works to advance gender equality and women's empowerment worldwide. UN Women delivered direct programmatic support to 87 countries in 2012. UN Women's areas of focus include increasing women's economic empowerment; ending violence against women; promoting women's leadership and political participation; and advancing women's role in peace and security. UN Women has supported constitutional, legal, and electoral reform to enable women to vote and get elected; one-stop centers and shelters for survivors of violence; and women's entrepreneurship. UN Women worked with Justice Rapid Response to train experts to investigate gender-based crimes and place them on a roster for rapid deployment. These experts have helped the international commissions of inquiry on Libya and Syria (among others) to document conflict-related crimes against women. Continuing U.S. support for UN Women's core budget is essential to enabling UN Women to fund programs relating to these and other priority areas and to continue formulate and implement more effectively a range of policies and programs to advance the status of women globally.

United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN HABITAT): $1.4 million will be directed for UN HABITAT as it 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 is tied to initiatives aimed at improving transparency, efficiency, and managerial effectiveness in order to enable the organization to fulfill its mandate in the best possible manner.

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF): Approximately $0.6 million will be used for to support UNCDF, which 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 Democracy Fund (UNDEF): The FY 2015 request includes $4.2 million for the UN Democracy Fund so that it can support pro-democracy forces and activities in countries transitioning to democracy in order to effect broad change in dynamic ways under the UN framework. UNDEF, which is financed through voluntary contributions by states, provides support to non-governmental organization projects that promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms in places where direct support from states may not be available. In his September 23, 2010 address to the UN General Assembly, President Obama called on all member states to "increase the UN Democracy Fund," and exactly three years later at the Civil Society Roundtable on September 23, 2013, he said "one of the biggest challenges that we're seeing when it comes to civil society is the issue of financial support." Since 2006, UNDEF has funded more than 500 projects in all regions of the world. The approved programs focus on community development, rule of law, civic education, voter registration, women and youth participation, support for marginalized groups, and access to information and democratic dialogue, among other issues. For example, in the last round of funding UNDEF provided grants for media training to report on human rights issues in South Sudan, women's empowerment programs in Trinidad and Tobago, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender advocacy efforts in the Kyrgyz Republic. This contribution is critical to the continued existence of the Fund and ensures the United States retains its position on the UNDEF Advisory Board where programs are selected for funding.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP): A total of $62.2 million is included in the FY 2015 request for UNDO, for which the IO Bureau administers U.S. voluntary contributions to its regular core budget, which supports the organization's administrative functions and basic development programming. 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. The objectives of U.S. contributions are to enable UNDP to deliver assistance programs effectively in key areas to support U.S. interests and policies, and to ensure that UNDP adopts transparent, accountable, and effective management and program practices.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP): The request includes approximately $7.6 million for the UNEP in FY 2015. UNEP is the lead UN 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 UN 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. In February 2013, the UNEP Governing Council adopted reforms to improve the organization's transparency, accountability, and efficiency; empower the Committee of Permanent Representatives to make UNEP more responsive to the member states; and establish the UN Environment Assembly, a body with universal membership, which will meet for the first time in June 2014. The bulk of U.S. contributions to UNEP from this account 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. Funding is also provided to UNEP to support its Caribbean Environment Program's Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment, as well as coral reefs. In addition, the United States will make a contribution to Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), which is closely aligned with, but not administered by, UNEP.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) / International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (ICSECA): Approximately $0.9 million will be directed for U.S. voluntary funds to UNESCO so that it can provide support to the Organization's programs and activities to increase access to education, promote media freedom, encourage international scientific cooperation, and protect and preserve the world's cultural heritage, including the International Program for the Development of Communication, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the World Heritage Program, and innovative educational initiatives. The President's request includes authority to waive restrictions currently applicable to UNESCO on a case-by-case basis and upon a national interest determination.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): $35.3 million will be used for contributions to UNFPA, which will bolster the Fund's continued efforts to reduce poverty, improve the health of women and their families, prevent HIV/AIDS, address gender-based violence, and provide voluntary family planning assistance worldwide. With programs in over 150 countries, UNFPA is the largest multilateral provider of family planning and sexual and reproductive health services which are key elements of global health and are directly linked to other critical U.S. foreign policy goals such as empowering women, protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. The U.S. voluntary contribution to UNFPA's core budget supports programs that have a vital impact in expanding access to family planning, reducing global maternal and child mortality, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, as well as advancing U.S. humanitarian goals in conflict and disaster

settings such as Syria, the Philippines, and the Horn of Africa, where the needs are greatest. 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 Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR): The FY 2015 request includes $2.0 million to support UNOHCHR efforts to build strong national human rights protection systems at the country and regional levels. Current projects include human rights training and monitoring in Sudan, human rights monitoring in Afghanistan, 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 59 countries, and leverage increased contributions to the Fund from other governments.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): Approximately $116.6 million is included in the FY 2015 request for UNICEF, which acts as a global champion for children and strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children throughout the world. U.S. voluntary contributions support the core budget of the UNICEF, which provides goods, and services directly to the worlds' most disadvantaged and excluded children and their families, and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity. UNICEF's development work is closely coordinated with U.S. government and international development agencies. The request provides funding for the core resources of UNICEF. UNICEF focuses on seven priority areas: Health; HIV/AIDS; Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene; Nutrition; Education; Child Protection; and Social Inclusion. 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 – both in programming and in leadership and coordination, most recently in responding to the ongoing crisis and Syria and its neighboring countries.

United Nations Trust Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT): The request includes $3.0 million for the U.S. contribution for the UNVFVT in FY 2015. Grants from the UNVFVT have been used to support over 260 projects in 2013 ($7.2 million in grants), and will assist 264 projects in 2014 ($6.9 million in grants), in over 70 countries. Projects are aimed at helping 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, non-governmental organizations, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP): $1.5 million will be directed for the U.S. contribution to the WMO VCP, which 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. The WMO VCP also supports targeted weather forecasting infrastructure improvement projects that reduce the harmful consequences of severe weather events.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance: $1.0 million will be used for the U.S. contribution to WTO technical assistance trade-related activities, which serve 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: 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 UN 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 UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UN Women.
- Adoption of enhanced whistleblower protections at the WMO.
- Implementation of procurement ethics training and approval of a conflict of interest and financial disclosure program at UNESCO.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In formulating requests for voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs, IO Bureau 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.

The contributions funded by the IO&P account provide funding for multilateral institutions that support global solutions with contributions from the United States as well as other donor countries. Therefore, it is 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 2015 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 (WMD) – whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological – and their delivery systems, as well as 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 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**206,932**	**229,109**	**196,490**	**-32,619**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	206,932	229,109	196,490	-32,619

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF): The NDF provides a means for the United States to respond rapidly to high priority nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult. NDF staff develops, negotiates, implements, and manages the finances of carefully vetted projects to destroy, secure, and prevent the proliferation of WMD, 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 often complex, long term, and 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, constructing a hydroacoustic monitoring station in the southern Indian Ocean to detect covert nuclear detonations, and providing assistance for Syria WMD destruction through the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the UN Joint Mission. Requested FY 2015 funding totaling $25.0 million will allow the NDF to continue to stand ready to provide resources as needed by policymakers to address nonproliferation concerns worldwide.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): The IAEA is a key U.S. partner in the effort to prevent nuclear proliferation and terrorism, and it depends heavily on voluntary contributions for its nuclear safety and security programs, as well as its 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 peaceful uses of nuclear energy, such as for health (including cancer therapy), water resource management, food and agriculture security, nuclear power infrastructure development, environmental remediation (such as ocean de-acidification), and other technical cooperation support of specific U.S. interests. Not only does the U.S. Voluntary Contribution

assist the IAEA materially, it also demonstrates U.S. political support for the Agency. U.S. efforts to bring Iran, Syria, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) into compliance with their international nuclear obligations – and to deter and detect noncompliance elsewhere – are heavily dependent on IAEA verification activities, especially as they relate to U.S. initiatives, such as the new requirement for extra IAEA monitoring as part of the Joint Plan of Action on Iran. Also reliant on the IAEA are U.S. efforts to promote peaceful nuclear energy consistent with strict nonproliferation standards, which continue to increase demands on the IAEA safeguards program. Requested FY 2015 funding totaling $83.6 million will help to ensure that the Agency has needed resources and authorities to carry out these safeguards responsibilities. Of particular importance to the long-term effectiveness of IAEA safeguards is modernization of the Agency's Safeguards information technology (IT) system, which will increase the availability and the security of safeguards information.

Key Interventions:

- Continued implementation of the IAEA's new Nuclear Security Plan 2014-2017 will help keep weapons-usable materials out of the hands of terrorists.
- The IAEA is critical to ensuring more effective safeguards at a larger number of locations, and development of advanced safeguards technology and procedures.
- Strengthened nuclear safety measures globally, in light of the lessons learned from the accident at the Fukushima Dai-chi Nuclear Power Plant, is something only the IAEA is uniquely suited to do.
- U.S. support for the IAEA includes providing experts to assist in developing detailed project plans to ensure the successful modernization 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. These efforts also help cement support for the IAEA's broader nonproliferation mission. Renovation/construction is expected to begin by November 2014.

Global Threat Reduction (GTR): The FY 2015 request includes $65.1 million for GTR programs, which seek to reduce the risk that terrorists or proliferant states will gain access to WMD-applicable expertise and materials. GTR will enhance the security of dangerous biological and chemical materials, while also engaging scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD-applicable expertise to ensure that their skills are not exploited by terrorists or proliferators. GTR is uniquely positioned to rapidly counter emerging WMD threats worldwide – and in recent years has surged programming to address urgent and evolving threats in Yemen, Pakistan, and Syria's neighbor states. GTR implements high-impact threat reduction activities in the Middle East, North Africa, and South and Southeast Asia. In FY 2015, GTR will continue to concentrate its programming in the highest-threat countries of Pakistan and Iraq, while bolstering activities in Turkey and Lebanon to guard against any outflow of WMD-applicable technology from neighboring Syria. Activities in these countries will prioritize chemical and biological security, but will also include appropriate outreach on security issues for the nuclear technical community. Over 50 percent of GTR's budget will be devoted to these high-threat states. GTR will also maintain funds to address emerging threats in North Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia and to productively engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD-applicable expertise in the former Soviet Union. Requested funds will also provide for administrative costs and travel funds in support of GTR programs and to maintain GTR's ability to address emerging threats.

Key Interventions:

- GTR will maintain a robust 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 to address the ongoing chemical threat in other high-priority countries such as Iraq and Turkey. These activities include: outreach to law enforcement and chemical distributors on tactics aimed at

preventing chemical terrorism; promoting chemical security practices to prevent the theft or diversion of weaponizable chemicals; and productively engaging scientists with chemical weapons-applicable expertise to reduce the likelihood that they will work with terrorists or proliferant states.

- GTR will engage scientists and institutions to reduce the threat of terrorist acquisition of biological materials and expertise that could be exploited to develop a biological weapon – including in the high-threat countries of Pakistan, Iraq, and Yemen – through GTR's Biosecurity Engagement Program. In FY 2015, GTR will mitigate the biological weapons threat by securing pathogens, promoting biosecurity best practices at laboratories that store dangerous biological material, and boosting capabilities to prevent and detect a biological weapons attack. GTR's FY 2015 programmatic activities will directly support the White House-led Global Health Security Agenda, which prioritizes the implementation of national biosecurity systems.
- GTR will strengthen nuclear security practices and human reliability programs through GTR's Partnership for Nuclear Security to mitigate the risk that a non-state actor could develop an Improvised Nuclear Device (IND). In FY 2015, GTR will promote a self-sufficient nuclear security culture, ingrained in partner countries' nuclear technical organizations. These activities will include technical trainings on establishing a human reliability program and insider threat mitigation program; applied nuclear security culture in technical operations; nuclear security culture for the next generation of scientists, technicians, and engineers; responsible science; and productively engaging scientists with IND-relevant expertise to reduce the likelihood that they will work with terrorists or proliferant states.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT): A total of $4.8 million is requested in FY 2015 for WMDT's programs, which seek to improve international capabilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to a terrorist attack involving nuclear and radiological materials. Continuing seizures of such materials suggests such materials remain outside of regulatory control 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 or radiological trafficking activities, locate and secure materials on the black market, arrest and prosecute those smuggling or seeking to acquire nuclear or radiological material, and respond to a radiological or nuclear terrorist incident. Both programs seek to strengthen counter smuggling capabilities that are vulnerable to trafficking and increase political commitment to nuclear security. These efforts not only implement U.S. commitments from the Nuclear Security Summits, but also make it more difficult for terrorists to acquire nuclear and radiological materials.

Key Interventions:

- Of the funds requested for WMDT, approximately $1.3 million will be used to carry out executive secretariat functions for the GICNT; ensure active participation by partners in all GICNT events; sponsor participation of key developing nations in GICNT activities; facilitate organization of regional workshops and exercises in nuclear detection, nuclear forensics, response, and mitigation; and support the GICNT Plenary meeting in Finland in June 2015. Additionally, funding will be directed to maintaining the web-based Global Initiative Information Portal, the GICNT's secure communications system used by partners to share information and support GICNT activities. In FY 2015, the GICNT expects to produce two further best practice guidance documents, but will also focus on supporting multilateral workshops and exercises that assist in identifying and implementing best practices in nuclear security.
- Approximately $3.5 million of the WMDT request will be used to support PNSP projects in priority partner countries, helping them develop counter nuclear smuggling investigative capabilities; promote nuclear forensics cooperation; enhance capabilities to assist in prosecuting nuclear/radiological material smugglers; and develop national response plans to coordinate stakeholders for successful responses to smuggling. Requested funding will also be used to leverage additional assistance from

foreign donors to build anti-smuggling capabilities in vulnerable countries. Over the life of this program, PNSP funds have leveraged more than $72.0 million from international partners for counter nuclear smuggling projects, which is more than two and a half dollars of foreign funding for every one dollar spent. Requested FY 2015 funding will also provide for administrative costs and travel in support of PNSP projects.

Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS): EXBS works to help foreign partners establish and implement strategic trade controls and related border security systems consistent with international standards, thus enhancing U.S. national security by preventing WMD proliferation and destabilizing accumulations of conventional weapons. The EXBS program is active in countries that possess, produce, or supply sensitive items and materials, as well as countries through which such items are 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 and international cooperation. EXBS currently has 67 partner countries. The justification for country-specific EXBS program funding levels can be found in the regional perspectives section of the Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ). This funding request, totaling $18.0 million in FY 2015, covers critical program support, administration, and related costs associated with the management of the EXBS program as well as targeted training and assistance activities.

Key Interventions:

- EXBS employs 22 in-country advisors and 42 locally staffed employees who coordinate on-the-ground assistance and provide feedback to Washington-based program staff, establish close working relationships with host country counterparts, and ensure EXBS assistance is used to good effect. They are critical to the success of the EXBS program. In addition, EXBS employs 15 specialized trainers who assist in the delivery of customized trainings for partner countries.
- EXBS conducts assessments of strategic trade control systems in existing, prospective, and former partner countries by utilizing the BEAR and RAT.
- EXBS provides technical support for users of the Tracker automated licensing system.
- EXBS helps to support Conferences that focus international attention on strategic trade and border control issues, such as catch-all controls, transshipment, and proliferation finance.
- EXBS maintains equipment previously donated to partner countries, program administration and implementation support, and program-related travel.
- Requested resources will also ensure the provision of limited assistance to prevent countries that have otherwise "graduated" from the program from backsliding, and to assist countries for which bilateral funds are otherwise unavailable, including Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Taiwan, and the United Arab Emirates.
- EXBS will continue to update existing training materials, as well as develop new materials, to ensure EXBS technical assistance keeps pace with a dynamic and evolving threat environment.
- EXBS will encourage and support various international organizations to become more involved in setting strategic trade control norms and building capacity in furtherance of those norms.

In addition to the centrally funded activities described above, FY 2015 bilaterally and regionally budgeted EXBS program funding will support priorities such as:

- Preventing state actors and terrorist organizations in the Middle East, East Africa, and North Africa from obtaining WMD, missiles, related technology, and advanced conventional weapons by continuing assistance to key partners in those regions as well as in South and Central Asia, Europe and Eurasia, Latin America, East Asia, and Southeast Asia.

- Continuing to strengthen strategic trade control legal/regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, and enforcement in countries with WMD, WMD-related infrastructure, or developed industrial bases, including Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, India, and Pakistan.
- Sustaining positive momentum in Southeast Asia to make it harder for proliferation networks to exploit the region's substantial port facilities, shipping lanes, and transshipment hubs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Starting in March 2014, the NDF will be audited on an annual basis by the Office of the Inspector General. The audit will focus on programmatic management, contracting, and integrity of financial data. Since its inception in 1994, 44 percent of NDF projects involved destruction, 24 percent involved safeguards/verification, and 26 percent involved enforcement/interdiction to date. These core projects were managed using only 3.8 percent of NDF's funding allocated for administration and operation. In addition, the NDF project close-out team reviews projects in which work has been completed. The team's review, in conjunction with the project managers' oversight, documents a savings to the taxpayer of over $60.0 million since the NDF's inception to date. These funds have been returned to the NDF for use on new projects.

GTR utilizes several approaches to measure the nonproliferation impact of GTR assistance, including specialized nonproliferation metrics, quantitative assessment tools, and effectiveness studies. GTR has developed new performance metrics based on standards of biological, chemical, and nuclear security. These standards represent the desired result of policies, procedures, and best practices promoted through GTR programming to reduce the risk that scientists with WMD expertise could be exploited by non-state actors or proliferant states. These metrics provide an annual measurement of the extent to which GTR assistance has advanced each partner country towards meeting ideal nonproliferation standards. Each year, GTR also commissions at least one external study to assess the effectiveness of GTR programming in a specific country or functional area. In FY 2014, GTR will conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of its chemical security efforts in Yemen, and a similar effort will be conducted for nuclear security in FY 2015.

WMDT collects standardized evaluation data upon completion of each GICNT activity. These data, drawn from participant surveys, are 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 also inform WMDT's 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. WMDT uses prior year evaluations (such as surveys and after action reports) to inform budget decisions involving new PNSP-funded engagements and to modify trainings and 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 goals. WMDT will also begin performance evaluations of some workshops.

EXBS collects regular activity-level performance data from its implementing partners. These metrics assess the relevance of EXBS training content and delivery to participants' needs. EXBS conducts periodic external assessments of national strategic trade control systems in partner countries using the RAT methodology. The RAT employs a 419-point survey to assess a given country's legal authorities, licensing, enforcement, and industry outreach capabilities for compliance with international standards. EXBS assistance is then geared to closing the remaining gaps. The RAT methodology allows evaluation

of year-over-year progress in each partner country. In FY 2013, EXBS conducted 17 RAT assessments. To enhance its assessment capabilities, EXBS has developed a new, complementary assessment methodology focused on border enforcement. Also, EXBS contractors conduct surveys of EXBS conference participants to determine if the substance and focus of the conference reflected current nonproliferation challenges and produced increased understanding and greater cooperation. EXBS uses this performance feedback in planning for future conferences and training activities. Further, in FY 2014, EXBS adopted a new three-year strategic planning process, which identifies country-specific three-year objectives and links EXBS activities to the pursuit of specific outcomes. This new strategic planning process includes a standardized activity performance monitoring survey to harmonize reporting across various implementers. Finally, in FY 2014 EXBS intends to carry out an external evaluation in accordance with the Department of State's Evaluation Policy to assess the effectiveness of EXBS legal-regulatory assistance.

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 base to assess effectiveness, devise new initiatives where needed, and choose among different policy options to meet future programmatic needs. GTR's most recent study found that after participating in the bio program, participants had better knowledge of best practices in biosafety, had higher levels of concern for biosecurity and biosafety issues, were more likely to reject bioweapons-related work under any conditions, and agreed that scientists bear full responsibility for safeguarding the dangerous material they work with. Overall, the study found that biosafety and biosecurity norms are strong in the Philippines and that there is a strong interest in receiving further biosecurity training. Since there is still a nexus between terrorism and the presence of biological materials in the Philippines, GTR is working to develop new projects that address the recommendation for more biosecurity trainings and additional trainings at new facilities.

Proliferators and their networks operate globally, seeking vulnerable points in the global supply chain to exploit. EXBS assistance is designed to develop national capabilities to effectively regulate trade in controlled items, prevent or interdict illicit trafficking, and identify and penalize violators. To that end, EXBS evaluates the type of threats to be addressed and the effectiveness of the remedies identified to address these threats. EXBS conducts country-by-country RAT assessments to determine production, proliferation, and diversion risks and examine national legal authorities and capabilities to address them. In this way, RAT assessments help influence prioritization of EXBS resources to implement specific types of activities in every partner country. 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 2013-2014.

EXBS assessment data indicate that implementation of advanced strategic trade controls, such as catch-all, intangible technology transfer controls, and transit/transshipment controls, remain challenging for many EXBS partner countries. As a result, development of institutional capabilities to implement and enforce such controls will remain central to EXBS assistance efforts in FY 2015. In addition, EXBS performance monitoring data has generated programmatic investments in two areas. First, as noted in last year's CBJ, 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 continued response to this demand for technical expertise, in FY 2014, EXBS conducted a regional conference on Combating the Financing of Proliferation in Doha, Qatar for Gulf Cooperation Council members. In FY 2015, EXBS plans to conduct a follow-on regional conference for the pan-Caspian states. Second, as noted in last year's CBJ, 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 will extend its collaboration with international organizations that pursue norms compliance and trade facilitation objectives simultaneously to include the UN Office on Drugs and Crime.

WMDT draws from prior year evaluations to improve the design and conduct of both GICNT and PNSP activities, products, and workshops. For example, based on an identified need to promote interagency cooperation and communication within a national response framework, GICNT has begun to focus its activities on cross-disciplinary training exercises. Also, GICNT documents containing best practices and lessons learned are continuing to be translated to different media (e.g., video) to promote the further use of these projects in other training. As a result of a training gap identified during PNSP legal workshops, WMDT will hold a pilot workshop to train prosecutors and judges. WMDT is also continuing to improve PNSP response workshops by including more hands-on training to engage countries in a practical manner and ensure the goals of the workshops are learned.

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Combating trafficking in persons (TIP) is an important U.S. government priority and a key issue for the Department of State. U.S. foreign assistance funding requested by the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) supports programs addressing the "3P's": prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention of human trafficking. 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 of compelled servitude that often includes horrific long-term physical, emotional, and psychological abuse.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**20,723**	**24,041**	**20,723**	**-3,318**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,723	24,041	20,723	-3,318

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)

TIP is a transnational crime that destabilizes fragile states and undermines rule of law. It is a threat to secure borders and economic prosperity. J/TIP's foreign assistance aligns with the Department's strategic goals, specifically to counter threats to the United States and the international order and to advance civilian security around the world. It supports U.S. government efforts to help foreign governments become more stable, prosperous, and democratic.

J/TIP's funding priorities are guided by the findings of the annual *Trafficking in Persons Report*, with the goal of assisting those countries on the lowest tiers of the Report (Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 3) to achieve compliance with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking articulated in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, as amended (TVPA). Resources are directed to countries that demonstrate political will to address the deficiencies noted in the report but that lack economic resources to do so.

Anti-Trafficking Programming: There is significant global need for bureau managed anti-TIP funding. The Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to focus foreign assistance funds in support of the 3P paradigm to combat TIP. J/TIP has intensified its collaboration with USAID so that both agencies' respective anti-TIP efforts are more coordinated, efficient, and effective. J/TIP has a competitive grant process and looks to fund nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and public international organizations (PIOs) with a proven record of expertise in anti-trafficking activities. J/TIP works closely with the Department's regional bureaus, embassies, and USAID to strategically select country and regional programs.

Key Interventions:

- J/TIP's FY 2015 request for INCLE foreign assistance will fund a range of NGO and PIO programs with an emphasis on cross-cutting programs - those that address multiple elements of the 3Ps - as well

as programs with a survivor protection component; J/TIP programming is aimed at strengthening Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List countries, as well as some weaker Tier 2 countries.

- J/TIP prioritizes projects that lead to self-sustaining anti-trafficking programs or that train local staff and government to become trainers; J/TIP will continue to identify and support such programming in FY 2015.
- In FY 2015, J/TIP will continue implementing the global goals extending from the President's Executive Order 13627, *Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts*, specifically by supporting programming that looks at combating forced labor in global maritime industries.
- The U.S. government approach to combating TIP is victim-centered. J/TIP will specifically look to advance victim-protection focused programming in countries such as: Albania, Brazil, Belarus, Burma, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, and regional programming that includes Bangladesh, India, and Nepal.
- J/TIP will continue training law enforcement and criminal justice sector personnel to more effectively investigate, prosecute and hold criminally liable those involved in human trafficking. In FY 2015, J/TIP is planning to take a more regional approach to law enforcement-focused programming, which may, for example, occur in West and Central Africa; the Pacific Islands; Central Asia; and the Caribbean.

Training and Technical Assistance (T&TA): J/TIP's T&TA provides targeted assistance to foreign governments in need of strengthening legal and institutional mechanisms for combating TIP as well as for training of law enforcement and judicial sector officials who are involved in combating TIP. On average 50 percent of T&TA requests come from partner governments or U.S. embassies seeking assistance on behalf of their host governments. J/TIP's T&TA fund allows the office to be responsive to expressed needs in the field.

Key Interventions:

- The FY 2015 request allows J/TIP to respond in a timely and targeted manner to anti-trafficking needs in a specific country or region.
- T&TA will provide support to strengthen legislation that would adequately hold traffickers accountable for their crimes and provide necessary protections to victims.
- T&TA will provide targeted training to enhance victim protection that will lead to increased victim identification, the establishment of national referral mechanisms, and institutionalization of TIP data collection and reporting frameworks.
- T&TA is generally focused on countries assessed as Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 3 and so could be programmed in any of the these countries identified in the 2015 Trafficking in Persons Report.

Emergency Fund: The TVPA authorizes an emergency fund to respond to urgent global anti-TIP needs. J/TIP has a track record of responding well to crises situations. This fund enable J/TIP to respond in a flexible manner as high priority unanticipated needs arise and ensures that the office is able to provide emergency assistance to victims, including as part of a broader Department crisis response.

Key Interventions:

- J/TIP will partner with the International Organization for Migration to implement much of its emergency response funding.
- J/TIP will provide emergency assistance on a case-by-case basis for individuals identified as trafficked persons overseas. Services include, but are not limited to: shelter, medical treatment, psychological support, legal aid, as well as family tracing, repatriation, and reintegration assistance.

Administration and Oversight (A&O): J/TIP leverages support from non-U.S. government resources to magnify the impact of our resources and avoid duplication of effort. J/TIP uses its A&O to ensure effective oversight and successful implementation of its foreign assistance programming.

Key Interventions:

- J/TIP anticipates allocating approximately $1.9 million of the funds requested in FY 2015 to support contractors, working capital fund, training, travel, monitoring and evaluation, and related costs.
- In FY 2015, J/TIP plans to fund an evaluation to examine the effectiveness of a service provision concept utilized by an existing grantee.
- The office also plans to increase its internal evaluations to include conducting a variety of snapshot, implementation, and performance evaluations on its smaller grant projects.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: J/TIP understands the necessity of using INCLE funding as efficiently as possible and, when determining which programs to fund, utilizes a rigorous methodological review to ensure the programs goals and structure are achievable.

Close oversight of awarded projects enables J/TIP to ensure effective use of foreign assistance in targeted countries. Performance monitoring and assessment is accomplished through routine site visits; reviewing regular programmatic and financial progress reports; and frequent and routine correspondence with grantees. In general, J/TIP's monitoring plans call for projects to be visited at least once in their program cycle, which means that approximately a third of J/TIP's grants receive on-site monitoring each year. Oversight also includes the use of common performance indicators for all anti-trafficking programs. Analysis of these indicators is used to identify the most effective programs and information about best or promising practices are disseminated to others in J/TIP and within the U.S. government working on TIP issues. For example, in FY 2013, through routine monitoring of one of its grantees in the East Asia region, J/TIP was able to strengthen specific aspects of the grantees program management. This engagement not only made the program successful but also encouraged the host government to become more engaged in combating TIP, thus contributing to long-term sustainability. In addition, J/TIP uses funds to support select research projects that gather new information on trends to develop programs that meet current needs. For example, in FY 2008 J/TIP funded a grantee to develop a case law database that tracks global TIP cases. This database is available on the internet and provides critical legal information for lawyers and researchers reviewing case law or for foreign prosecutors to improve their ability to successfully prosecute TIP cases.

J/TIP continues to implement to the Department's Evaluation Policy. In FYs 2012 and 2013, J/TIP funded five external ongoing evaluations in Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, India, and the Philippines. J/TIP is looking to these evaluations to assess the performance of these projects and determine the effectiveness and potential duplication of the frameworks implemented by the grantees.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The data J/TIP gathers from its research, monitoring and evaluations informs the types of programming J/TIP looks to fund in the future. For example, in FY 2013 in South Asia, one of J/TIP's grantees strengthened the anti-TIP capacity of local government officials and stimulated public demand for the authorities to rescue and assist victims and prosecute traffickers. This two-pronged approach is gradually and systematically changing the culture of impunity that allows modern slavery to persist. For example, in August 2013, a district official on his own initiative investigated reported cases of slavery in five brick factories in his jurisdiction and organized a rescue operation involving more than 200 state and local officials that

resulted in the successful rescue of 116 victims. The victims were set free and issued release certificates by the officials, thereby absolving the survivors from any debt they purportedly owed the factory owners and were given access to government-funded rehabilitation. Since its start in 2009, the project has rescued and assisted more than 1,000 victims. J/TIP has learned from this and other similar grantees, that funding implementers that focus on building local government capacity often leads to more immediate and sustainable results. In its FY 2015 planning, J/TIP will look to fund similar programs as a result of these findings.

J/TIP also continues to monitor and gain lessons learned from its T&TA programs, which aim to strengthen governments in key strategic areas, such as through the passage of new laws or the establishment of national action plans. Through its review of T&TA programming, J/TIP has learned that careful situational assessments help ensure success. For example, one of J/TIP's grantees conducted a national assessment and legislative workshops to assist an African government in drafting a comprehensive law to combat human trafficking; the law is currently pending adoption in the nation's parliament. This grantee also conducted legislative workshops with a North African government in June and October 2013, followed by expert legal consultation. One of the central outcomes of the legislative assistance provided is the Ministry of Justice's decision to propose adopting a stand-alone comprehensive law to combat TIP, rather than amending its criminal code to include TIP as previously planned. The creation of specific anti-TIP laws is a global policy priority for J/TIP because such laws make it easier to successfully prosecute and hold accountable human traffickers.

Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) addresses some of the world's greatest challenges and opportunities: climate change, global health, sustainable oceans, pandemic preparedness, and cooperation in science, technology, and innovation. Foreign assistance programs focus on strengthening partnerships and building institutional capacity so that partners are equipped with tools to take action on environmental issues. OES programs support U.S. efforts to address climate change, protect vital fisheries resources, support actions to reduce marine pollution and study ocean acidification, promote a level playing field with free trade partners, encourage sustainable natural resource management and pollution reduction including mercury emission abatement, inspire youth to innovate and pursue entrepreneurial activity, address global health challenges, and support collaborative scientific partnerships and global engagement in science, technology and innovation. Targeted engagement in strategic regions of the globe, such as the Lower Mekong and sub-Saharan Africa, builds partnerships and encourages cooperation on shared challenges such as natural resource management and climate change.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**115,771**	**115,807**	**149,000**	**33,193**
Economic Support Fund	115,771	115,807	149,000	33,193

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Climate Change ($120.6 million): OES climate change programming is part of the broader Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) and complements the GCCI programming of USAID and the Department of Treasury. Requested funding is designed to support and catalyze progress toward U.S. objectives in international climate change negotiations, as well as multilateral and plurilateral initiatives that seek to reduce emissions of 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. As compared to FY 2013, funding requested for OES GCCI programming has increased by $32.5 million. The increased funds requested for OES GCCI programming will support clean energy initiatives with major emitters and additional support for international funds that support sustainable land use and help vulnerable countries adapt to climate change.

Key Interventions:

- Under the GCCI's **Clean Energy pillar ($49.6 million)**, requested 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 strategies. For example, requested funds will 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. On short-lived climate pollutants, OES funding will support the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, a plurilateral initiative attracting significant international support that is dedicated to achieving near-term benefits for climate change, health, energy security, and food security by fostering rapid action to reduce emissions. OES will also continue to support the Global Methane Initiative, which has over 40 member countries and focuses on reducing emissions of this potent greenhouse gas. OES funding will also support efforts to unlock low-carbon energy transformation in developing countries, including bilateral efforts with China and India (the world's first and third largest GHG emitters) and to enhance coordination and cooperation among countries and international programs to advance low-carbon growth.

- Under the **Sustainable Landscapes pillar ($23.1 million)**, OES 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. Areas of focus include integrated programs to reduce deforestation while promoting rural development; monitoring, measuring, reporting, and verifying actions taken on forestry, agriculture, and land use; and stakeholder engagement and consultations. Requested funds may be used for a contribution to the World Bank Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes, or to one of the other forest carbon funds managed by the World Bank, such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility 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.

- Under the **Adaptation pillar ($48.0 million)**, assistance 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 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.

Water and Sanitation: Assistance is focused on catalyzing action to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation, improving water resources management (including the productivity of water for food and energy), and promoting cooperation on shared waters in regions where water is, or may become, a source of tension. F Y 2015 programs will also seek to address political tensions associated with the management of shared waters in key regions such as the Nile and the Mekong.

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats: FY 2015 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 environmental health. O ES health programming contributes to building health capacity globally through targeted training and encouraging coordination across international borders as well as between traditionally distinct disciplines and sectors such as medical practitioners, policymakers, regulators, and the media. These programs aim

to limit the spread of disease in foreign countries, thus minimizing the threat of disease reaching the United States.

Higher Education and Economic Development – Science and Technology: The OES global science partnerships program promotes scientific skill development and helps to build understanding of the importance of science, technology, and innovation in knowledge-based economies. For example, the Global Innovation through Science and Technology initiative empowers youth to be engines of economic growth through technology entrepreneurship skill development, mentorship, and financing opportunities. OES partnership programs spur economic growth, foster transparency and accountability, and promote prosperity and stability.

South Pacific Tuna Treaty ($21.0 million): OES requests funds to meet an annual commitment under the 1987 South Pacific Tuna Treaty and the associated Economic Assistance Agreement (EAA). The Treaty is an important regional agreement in the Pacific, where the United States is working to strengthen relationships. The U.S. commitment under the Treaty and EAA is fulfilled through funding support to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, which distributes the assistance to countries in the South Pacific. This assistance supports sustainable use of fisheries resources, increased food security, and enhanced bilateral relations with Pacific Island states. It also benefits the U.S. economy by promoting access for U.S. vessels to some of the most lucrative fishing grounds in the world, which in turn supports employment opportunities for Americans. Failure to make this payment could remove the primary source of U.S. economic assistance to most of these small island states and result in Pacific Island nations denying fishing licenses to U.S. vessels.

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. Funds will support secretariat and environmental cooperation commitments with FTA partners that strengthen environmental laws, support effective enforcement of those laws, and promote transparency and public participation in environmental decision-making. Programs will meet U.S. commitments in FTAs, Environmental Cooperation Agreements, and other environmental cooperation mechanisms, helping ensure that businesses in FTA partner countries are operating under environmental standards that are as similar to those for U.S. businesses as possible and promoting a market for U.S. exports of environmental goods and services.

Wildlife Trafficking: Support is focused on advancing the U.S. National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking by advocating to reduce the demand for illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products globally and build international cooperation to combat wildlife trafficking. By partnering with the non-governmental organization (NGO) community, private sector, and other governments, we seek to effectively negate impacts of wildlife trafficking on species, the environment, security, the economy, and human health. OES programming encourages consumers to examine their purchasing patterns in a broader context. FY 2015 funds will leverage NGO efforts at demand reduction, and work to expand additional protected species in targeted countries.

Regional Initiatives: The Regional Initiatives program complements U.S. diplomatic efforts to address environmental and scientific challenges through international partnerships in strategic regions, such as the Lower Mekong and the Arctic. FY 2015 funds will support the regional environmental office hub program, under which our embassies identify and engage in strategic programming with partner governments, regional institutions, the private sector, or civil society to promote cooperation in environmental, science, and health issues.

Mercury: Mercury is found in fish consumed in the United States and is a toxic chemical with significant negative health effects, particularly for children and women of childbearing age. Estimates indicate that

70 percent of the total mercury deposited in the United States comes from global sources. U.S. assistance will strengthen global action to reduce transboundary mercury pollution and the environmental and health risks from mercury exposure. Funds will help countries build capacity to implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury, including by facilitating the development of mercury inventories, and reduce mercury emissions from a variety of activities, particularly 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 capacity to develop mercury emission-reduction strategies.

Oceans: Assistance will promote actions to sustain fisheries, reduce marine pollution, and address ocean acidification through developing partnerships in international fora with the private sector, NGOs, international organizations, and other countries. Sustained growth in carbon dioxide emissions contributes to ocean acidification, which threatens fragile marine ecosystems and the coastal economies that rely on fisheries, ecotourism, and related economic opportunities provided by these unique environments. Programming will address these challenges through building capacity, identifying the mutual benefits of oceans resources, and catalyzing action through education, technical knowledge sharing, and collaboration.

Program Evaluation: A portion of funds will be used 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

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: OES is conducting an independent evaluation of mercury reduction and storage programs, a formative evaluation of performance measurement monitoring and data quality of OES-funded climate programming, and an evaluation of the trade and environment capacity building program. OES continues to strengthen internal capacity for managing and evaluating performance. OES has increased the development and incorporation of project-specific performance monitoring plans, and is actively developing monitoring and evaluation procedures for interagency agreements. OES continues to perform site visits to monitor program progress, and the bureau has strengthened the rigor and documentation of those reviews. OES will continue to train personnel in evaluation management, methods, and design, and will remain focused on strengthening the process of awarding, monitoring, and evaluating all financial instruments. In FY 2013, OES entered into a contract for a formative evaluation to support the validity and reliability of performance measurement monitoring across all GCCI pillars to help ensure the integrity of performance and outcomes results across all projects.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The evaluation of the former Asia Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate provided information on the effectiveness of the program model and outcomes achieved relative to leveraged and Department funding over the length of the program. OES initiated a third party evaluation of the Global Innovation through Science and Technology (GIST) initiative, assessing the outcomes of the program by collecting data on a cohort of GIST participants before, during, and after their involvement with the program. This assessment, which relied on best practices in the social sciences, has allowed the Bureau to quantitatively measure impacts of the program. The evaluation results are allowing OES to improve future programs by identifying the program elements that contribute the most to the desired outcomes, such as outreach to a broad participant pool, particularly women, and focus on continuing mentorship and support. Due in part to these findings, OES has continued to support the GIST program and has revised programming to broaden outreach, targeting women participants in particular, and investing in the development of a mentorship program to support GIST participants during and after formal programming activities.

Political-Military Affairs

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Funds requested for the Department of State's 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 by supporting efforts to train and equip foreign military forces for legitimate self-defense, as well as peacekeeping and counterterrorism 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).

The request includes transfer authority to allow the Department to contribute additional funding to the Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF) in FY 2015 as required. The GSCF is a shared Department of State-Department of Defense authority that provides for joint program funding, formulation, planning, and approval of programs designed to address emergent challenges and opportunities in a partner's security sector in order to enhance that country's capabilities to conduct border and maritime security, internal defense, and counterterrorism operations; or to participate in or support military, stability, or peace support operations, consistent with U.S. foreign policy and national security interests. During FY 2015, the Departments of State and Defense remain committed to implementing the GSCF authority and continuing efforts to execute GSCF programs in multiple countries and monitoring and evaluating their impact.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**185,411**	**242,078**	**184,815**	**-57,263**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**-**	**31,000**	**7,000**	**-24,000**
Foreign Military Financing	-	11,000	7,000	-4,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	20,000	-	-20,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**185,411**	**211,078**	**177,815**	**-33,263**
Foreign Military Financing	72,386	60,000	63,945	3,945
International Military Education and Training	5,500	5,503	5,520	17
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	16,425	58,475	18,250	-40,225
Peacekeeping Operations	91,100	87,100	90,100	3,000

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Foreign Military Financing (FMF)

Foreign Military Financing (FMF) resources will be used to support administrative costs for worldwide military assistance and sales, allowing the U.S. government to enhance the ability of allies to participate in coalition, humanitarian, peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and counter-insurgency operations. Funds will pay for administrative costs at overseas security assistance organizations (SAOs); U.S. military unified commands, military department headquarters, and training activities; and at the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA). FMF administrative funds cover the costs related to implementation of the unified command administration and overseas SAO activity, including operational costs, salaries, travel costs, and International Cooperative Administrative Support Systems (ICASS) and local guard costs, in support of the FMF and International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs, End-Use Monitoring, Excess Defense Articles transfers, drawdowns associated with section 506(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act, the former Military Assistance Program, and other military assistance and sales programs. These funds also cover certain Department of State administrative costs, such as oversight travel and program monitoring and evaluation.

Key Intervention:

- The FY 2015 request of $63.9 million supports the operating costs required to administer military assistance and sales programs in security assistance offices overseas as well as efforts to monitor and evaluate such programs.
- The FY 2015 OCO request of $7.0 million supports administrative costs associated with the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq, which also supports implementation of Iraq's own significant and ongoing purchases through the Foreign Military Sales program.

International Military Education and Training (IMET)

IMET resources will be used to support administrative costs of implementing 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 three dedicated expanded IMET (E-IMET) school houses: 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 2015 request primarily supports the operating costs of the three E-IMET schoolhouses.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)

Funds requested for the Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) global account support activities vital to effective and efficient CWD program implementation. This funding will cover administrative expenses (including contracts supporting program management, programmatic evaluations, program-related travel, and miscellaneous administrative fees); global CWD capacity building efforts (such as developing enhanced international mine action standards); and emergency response funding to help partner countries mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots, safely remove and dispose of materials following catastrophic detonations and other incidents at these facilities, and support other operations to address emergency CWD requirements, urgent weapons destruction projects, and unforeseen needs world-wide. This request will also fund a continuing aggressive program to reduce the global threat of illicitly-held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts. These programs complement bilateral and regional CWD programs in over 40 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:

- The FY 2015 request 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 request also 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); enhance partner nation CWD capabilities; and provide emergency assistance to mitigate the humanitarian consequences of conventional weapons-related disasters (such as catastrophic munitions depot explosions).

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) resources will support peacekeeping and counterterrorism capacity building programs. The request includes funds for the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), which provides peacekeeping-related training and equipment to enhance the ability of foreign nations to participate in UN and regional organization peacekeeping operations. FY 2015 GPOI funds will continue to build sustainable national peacekeeping capacity through the program's emphasis on train the trainer activities. Requested funds will also assist partner countries in refurbishing peacekeeping training facilities and provide appropriate training equipment that will further contribute toward partner country self-sufficiency objectives. Additionally, FY 2015 GPOI funds will support the development and employment of critical enabling capabilities; and enable countries to deploy to UN and regional organization peace operations. Finally, funds will continue to underwrite an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals efficiently and effectively.

PKO funds will also 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. PKO funds for TSCTP will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions.

Key Interventions:

- A total of $71.0 million in the FY 2015 request will support the Department of State's dedicated global peacekeeping capacity building program, GPOI.
- The FY 2015 request includes $19.1 million to train and equip military units (including a focus on communications and logistics) in key TSCTP partner countries to address the threat of Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), the al-Mulathamun Battalion, Boko Haram, and other violent extremist groups in the Sahel-Maghreb region.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2015, PM will expand its tiered monitoring and evaluation program designed to improve the overall effectiveness of the military assistance activities funded through the FMF and IMET accounts. The bureau's monitoring and evaluation program is being built on three primary components. First, PM is implementing a system for monitoring strategic indicators over time to identify changes in the strategic-level security environment and to serve as

high-level measures for evaluating outcomes. Second, PM is guiding the development and monitoring of a set of capability indicators that are specifically tied to military assistance program objectives and that 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 help determine whether U.S. program activities or other factors contribute to the changes in targeted strategic indicators.

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, 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.

PM's approach to CWD monitoring and evaluation is a combination of formal reporting, independent host government reviews, and field visits. All CWD implementing mechanisms (grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts) contain specific objectives against which implementers must report quarterly using standardized metrics. Host government agencies (national mine action centers for humanitarian demining and relevant security agencies for small arms/light weapons projects) will then independently inspect the implementer's work and certify its completion, either verifying or disputing the progress cited in the implementer's quarterly program report. Additionally, PM officers and U.S. embassy officials conduct frequent field visits to current and past project sites to verify reporting accuracy.

When GSCF projects are designed and planned through the interagency consultations, all stakeholders and implementers identify and agree to stated GSCF outcomes and indicators to be monitored and evaluated by a third-party contractor. During FY 2014, a monitoring and evaluation framework was established for GSCF-funded activities that will include the collection of baseline data at the point of project commencement. The new framework will enable PM to assess GSCF activities and evaluate their impact and performance.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The monitoring and evaluation of global and bilateral FMF and IMET programs will 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 also the historical logic of U.S. assistance activities and their consequences. The monitoring and evaluation of FMF and IMET programs will be used to improve the overall effectiveness of military grant assistance, inform 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. These efforts will also place significant emphasis on the development of baseline analyses, with a goal of gathering evidence for assessing the impact of security assistance activities.

Since FY 2005, the GPOI program has facilitated the training of over 200,000 peacekeepers. As a result of this success, the GPOI program has shifted its focus more toward increasing national peacekeeping capacity building. W hile FY 2015 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment of peacekeeping troops, activities will focus on strengthening the capabilities of partner countries 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.

GPOI's evaluation/metrics mechanisms have enabled PM to identify the types of assistance each GPOI partner requires to become self-sufficient. This enables the United States to target resources for those activities that would fill the gaps that 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 GPOI funding from some countries to others that have been more successful.

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," either it 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 21 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, 1.8 million SA/LW, and 95,000 tons of munitions worldwide.

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 efforts to address the full cycle of complex emergencies. PRM also has primary responsibility within the U.S. government for international migration policy and programs, as well as international population policy, and, in coordination with other U.S. government 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). Contributions to international organizations are complemented by PRM's support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which also play an important role in the assistance PRM provides to its populations of concern. 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 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**2,367,663**	**3,109,000**	**2,097,374**	**-1,011,626**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**751,694**	**1,284,355**	**465,000**	**-819,355**
Migration and Refugee Assistance	751,694	1,284,355	465,000	-819,355
Enduring/Core Programs	**1,615,969**	**1,824,645**	**1,632,374**	**-192,271**
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	25,823	50,000	50,000	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,590,146	1,774,645	1,582,374	-192,271

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)

The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund enables the President to provide humanitarian assistance for unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs worldwide. The FY 2015 request of $50.0 million will allow the United States to respond quickly to urgent and unexpected needs of refugees and other populations of concern.

In FY 2013, the President provided $15.0 million from ERMA to address emergency humanitarian needs related to the crisis in Syria.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)

The U.S. government's international humanitarian programs 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 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 2015 MRA request of $1.6 billion will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations such as UNHCR and ICRC, as well as contributions to non-governmental organization 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.

The FY 2015 request for MRA also includes $465.0 million under the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) heading for humanitarian needs related to the Syria crisis. Details of the MRA OCO request are discussed in the Middle East and North Africa Initiative section under Foreign Assistance Priorities as well as in the OCO chapter of this Congressional Budget Justification.

Key Interventions:

- Overseas Assistance ($1.2 billion): 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 ($360.0 million): 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 non-governmental organization 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 ($10.0 million): This funding will maintain U.S. government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.

- Administrative Expenses ($35.0 million): PRM is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through MRA enduring and OCO appropriations as well as any funding drawn from the ERMA account for implementation by PRM. Funds requested for FY 2015 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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PRM continued to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of its humanitarian programs in FY 2013 to inform 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 U.S. government humanitarian priorities into cooperation framework instruments with UNHCR, UNRWA, and IOM. With each of these organizations, as well as with 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. PRM 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, and other sources. As in previous years, PRM maintained a strong Monitoring and Evaluation training program for its staff including a week-long PRM Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop and a year-long course, PRM Monitoring and Evaluation of Humanitarian Assistance, to ensure staff have the knowledge and tools required to monitor programs implemented by multilateral and non-governmental partners.

In accordance with the Department of State's February 2012 Program Evaluation Policy, PRM initiated two evaluations in FY 2013 to gauge the impact of PRM-supported programming. These evaluations included surveys of beneficiaries in order to incorporate their views on assistance provided in evaluating program performance. The first evaluation focuses on best practices in gender-based violence prevention programs in refugee settings, with an emphasis on Chad, Malaysia, and Uganda. This evaluation is expected to be completed in April 2014. The second evaluation concentrates on the effectiveness of humanitarian diplomacy and programming in promoting local integration of refugees in Zambia, Tanzania, and Cameroon. The evaluation is scheduled to be completed in August 2014. Findings will be shared broadly in order to shape PRM's programs and policies and to help inform the broader international humanitarian community.

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. In FY 2013, PRM monitored the performance of partners in protecting and assisting populations affected by the Syria regional emergency, with Regional Refugee Coordinators and Washington-based staff tracking and engaging governmental, non-governmental, and multilateral partners. Based on reporting from PRM field staff and partners on the increasingly dire situation and key gaps in assistance, PRM provided additional funding and increased diplomatic engagement to strengthen the protection and assistance response for the influx of Syrian refugees in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, and Turkey. In addition, PRM focused on mechanisms to provide additional support to host communities, along with refugees, to ensure continued access to asylum in the neighboring countries. PRM's partners strive to meet international standards for protection and assistance to Syrian refugees and other populations of concern throughout the world.

Based on monitoring of the situation of African refugees in Cairo, PRM concluded that there was a need to initiate funding of NGO projects targeted at this urban population and launched its first-ever RFP

specifically for urban refugees in Cairo. Refugees in Cairo face many challenges including the lack of a legal asylum framework, high unemployment, and widespread poverty, as well as limited job opportunities in the informal sector. In support of PRM's policy to expand engagement in urban areas, PRM provided $1.4 million in FY 2013 to four NGOs to provide protection and legal assistance, access to education, and promote livelihoods for refugees in Cairo.

Working closely with UNHCR, PRM staff monitored the roll out of innovative programming to expand access to basic services for urban refugees. Building on previous successes in Iran and Western Africa, UNHCR launched a health insurance scheme for urban refugees in Malaysia. This program is expected to significantly increase access to essential health services for urban refugees.

Humanitarian research funded by PRM also strengthens the monitoring capacity of the bureau and its partners. F or example, a PRM-funded research in FY 2012 that identified best practices in protecting sexual minority refugees in urban areas with a focus on Ecuador, Ghana, Israel, and Kenya. Applying research to improve evidence-based programming remains PRM's goal. In FY 2013, PRM funded a project designed to improve the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya, Ghana, and Uganda based on the FY 2012 research findings.

Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2015 request reflects the ongoing U.S. commitment to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) consistent with the PEPFAR Stewardship and Oversight Act of 2013, a bipartisan law signed by President Obama on December 2, 2013. As the largest component of the President'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 requested in FY 2015 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 will form an integral part of the Congressional Budget Justification and its annexes. In FY 2015, PEPFAR will continue 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. Through the 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 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,975,669**	**2,010,735**	**1,725,734**	**-285,001**
Global Health Programs - State	1,975,669	2,010,735	1,725,734	-285,001

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

S/GAC oversees the implementation of PEPFAR through the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, State, and Commerce, as well as Peace Corps, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). PEPFAR 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 2015, PEPFAR will continue to support the 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 incorporation into programs have brought the world to a point where it is possible to envision HIV epidemic control. Strong U.S. leadership along with a heightened commitment by other partners, landmark scientific advances, and success in implementing effective

programs has put us on a path to an AIDS-free generation. 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.

Through the continued prioritization of combinations of activities based upon sound scientific evidence, PEPFAR programs have the maximum impact to push the rate of new infections downward dramatically and save more lives. Antiretroviral treatment (ART), voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC), condom distribution, and preventing mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), including Option B+ which provides lifelong ARV treatment 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, continued focus on pediatric treatment programs, and populations at high risk for infection continue to be core interventions for stemming the course of the epidemic.

Additionally, 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.

By September 30, 2013, PEPFAR exceeded President Obama's 2011 World AIDS Day goal of putting 6 million people on treatment by directly supporting lifesaving treatment for 6.7 million men, women, and children worldwide – a four-fold increase since the start of this Administration and an increase from 1.7 million persons on treatment in 2008. In FY 2015, PEPFAR will continue to focus on serving the sickest individuals, pregnant women particularly through Option B+ scale-up, and those with TB/HIV co-infection, particularly in high-burden countries. PEPFAR will continue to maximize the ability to scale-up combination prevention and treatment by making strategic, scientifically-sound investments. 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.

The goal of creating an AIDS-free generation is a shared responsibility with partner countries in a convening role. Neither the U.S. government 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 2015. 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.

PEPFAR is shifting its relationship with host countries to one of a true partnership, engendering a fundamental shift from aid to co-investing, and positioning countries to assume greater responsibility for caring for their own people. In September 2013, Secretary Kerry announced the launch of PEPFAR Country Health Partnerships (PEPFAR CHPs), which are being rolled out initially in South Africa, Rwanda, and Namibia. Building on the success of PEPFAR's Partnership Frameworks, PEPFAR CHPs will advance the principle of country ownership by securing a partnership based on greater transparency, co-investment, and joint decision-making.

PEPFAR continues to seek efficiencies within programs from a variety of aspects. A better understanding of programmatic costs and increased collaboration with other donors helps ensure U.S. government funds are targeted to programs that have the largest impact on the HIV epidemic.

International Partnerships: The U.S. government's bilateral and multilateral investments continue to build upon a long-term and sustainable approach to combating AIDS, TB, and malaria. Through mutually-supportive and increasingly integrated programming, PEPFAR, the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), and the bilateral TB programs work closely with key partners, including the Global Fund, World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations agencies led by the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In addition, PEPFAR and PMI have strong partnerships with non-governmental organizations, including faith- and community-based organizations, other national governments, and the private sector. The FY 2015 request includes $1.4 billion in support of these partnerships.

The U.S. government continues to use its leverage as a donor and member of the Global Fund and UNAIDS governing bodies to ensure the complementarities of both organizations and the momentum and impact of the international response. More broadly, PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of strengthening these institutions and leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund): The Global Fund remains the U.S. government's largest partner in the fight against AIDS, TB, and malaria. As of July 2013, the Global Fund has programs in 150 countries, an estimated 5.3 million people on antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, 11 million new cases of TB detected and treated, and 340 million bed nets distributed to protect families from malaria acquisition. As its largest donor, the U.S. government has a strategic interest in supporting a strong, effective, and efficient Global Fund – one that collaborates closely with U.S government bilateral programs to maximize the collective impact in addressing the HIV, TB, and malaria pandemics. The U.S government has continued to lead the push forward toward sustaining the real and visible changes in how the Global Fund conducts business, as evidenced by the rollout of the Global Fund's New Funding Model (NFM) in 2014. The NFM will create improved operations and grant impact, increased oversight over resources, and a more strategic resource allocation.

The FY 2015 budget request includes $1.35 billion for the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund, supporting President Obama's pledge to provide $1 for every $2 pledged by other donors to the Fund while reinforcing the Administration's belief that the Global Fund is a smart investment. The U.S. government's contribution to the Fund increases the impact of U.S. AIDS, TB, and malaria programs, which are complementary to and deeply interdependent with Global Fund-financed programs. This improved programmatic relationship is critical as U.S. government programs seek to achieve strong bilateral program results, reach more people with quality services, leverage contributions from other donors, expand the geographic reach of U.S. investments, and promote shared responsibility among donors and implementers.

By continuing America's strong investment in the Global Fund with the FY 2015 request, the U.S. government will continue to ensure that Global Fund resources are invested in an increasingly coordinated and complementary manner that falls within the framework of national strategic plans developed by partner countries. U.S. government health programs are institutionalizing joint planning and implementation in countries where both organizations are making investments. Through PEPFAR and PMI, DOS, USAID, HHS/CDC, and other U.S. government implementing agencies are working closely with the Global Fund to exchange information, best practices, and knowledge in order to better define their respective roles in addressing the epidemics in the countries where both are present. Increasing program coordination, decreasing costs, and creating efficiencies between Global Fund and U.S. investments will help to increase coverage and save more lives. To simplify country systems, U.S. government is also working with the Global Fund to harmonize monitoring, evaluation, expenditure analysis, and reporting practices, creating a local framework for better decision-making by countries and their bilateral and multilateral partners.

Working through diplomatic channels, the U.S. government will encourage nations with emerging economies and natural resource wealth to shoulder an increasing share of domestic HIV financing. The U.S. government 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.

In order to achieve a durable response to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, the U.S. government will work 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 Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS): 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 U.S. government continues to promote evidence-based policies that ensure effective and efficient use of funds and resources to respond to the global HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The President's budget request includes $45.0 million for UNAIDS in FY 2015. These resources will continue to support UNAIDS 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 U.S. government continues to work alongside UNAIDS. In 2014, efforts will be made to ensure strong coordination at the country level, including a special focus on operationalizing the principles of the investment approach, an important tool that puts informed country ownership and decision making at the forefront of the HIV response. The investment approach provides a framework for joint analysis and use of data for decision making and to 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. The investment approach will be used to inform Global Fund Concept Note development and can also inform PEPFAR country operational plans.

Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation: The FY 2015 request includes $80.0 million for centrally budgeted technical support and programmatic costs, as well as for strategic information systems that 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: 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.

S/GAC and the 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, Male Circumcision, and Prevention for MARPs). The Shared Strategic Priorities are used to guide development of specific objectives as well as WHO and PEPFAR to resources allocations.

Technical support activities continue to 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 Blueprint.* A portion of PEPFAR's technical support funding is also used to develop public-private partnerships to leverage the resources and core expertise of international and local companies and to assist country programs as they also look to expand the role of the private sector.

Oversight and Management: A total of $135.2 million is requested to support the operational costs incurred by offices of U.S. government 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, indirect costs of supporting PEPFAR programs, and the administrative costs of S/GAC.

The following table shows overall U.S. PEPFAR Assistance: **(To be drafted by S/GAC and inserted by F with OMB clearance)**

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief			
($ in millions)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request
HIV/AIDS Bilateral	**4,726**	*****	**4,855**
State and USAID HIV/AIDS	4,204	*	4,350
USAID GHP HIV/AIDS	333	*	330
State GHP HIV/AIDS	3,871	*	4,020
HHS HIV/AIDS	514	*	505
CDC HIV/AIDS	125	*	129
NIH HIV/AIDS Research	389	*	376
DOD HIV/AIDS	7	*	-
TB Bilateral	**232**	*****	**198**
USAID GHP TB	224	*	191
Other USAID TB	8	*	7
Global Fund Multilateral	**1,569**	*****	**1,350**
State GHP	1,569	*	1,350
PEPFAR TOTAL	**6,527**	*****	**6,402**

For FY 2014, detailed allocations for State-USAID below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PEPFAR, led by S/GAC, conducted several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2013 to evaluate performance and to lay the groundwork for improved program effectiveness and efficiency.

- Technical Working Group Reviews: The PEPFAR Technical Working Groups (TWGs) undertook over 50 separate country-level program visits in FY 2013. 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, an interdisciplinary technical assistance trip coordinated amongst the Care and Support, PMTCT, Laboratory, and Strategic Information TWGs supported the PEPFAR program in the Democratic Republic of Congo in rolling out a PMTCT Option B+ pilot and developing a Health Systems Strengthening (HSS) strategy focused on laboratory systems, supply chain management and strategic information. This support will enable the U.S. government team in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH) to strengthen the continuum of response by improving linkages between prevention, care and treatment services for HIV infected persons identified through expanded PMTCT programming, increase the availability of quality data and strengthen the capacity of the supply chain system. Similar trips by experts in HIV Testing and Counseling, Orphans and Vulnerable Children, Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision and other technical areas provided critical technical assistance and program strengthening.

- Annual Program Results: In FY 2013, 32 countries and 4 regional platforms 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 2013, APR results were measured against targets set in the country operational plans, regardless of what fiscal year funds were used to reach those targets.

- Expenditure Analysis: In FY 2013, PEPFAR continued to institutionalize its pioneering expenditure tracking and analysis (EA) methodology into routine reporting for the majority of PEPFAR countries, and by the end of FY 2014 all PEPFAR country programs will produce annual financial indicators for use in financial monitoring and analysis.

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 upon PEPFAR's efforts to expand unit cost information for ART, PEPFAR has broadened this work to include other program areas such as PMTCT. The routine annual reporting of the EA exercise provides new data and 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. This data is becoming available to 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. 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.

Special Representatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Department of State's Special Representatives for Global Women's Issues, Cyber Issues, Civil Society and 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 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**11,515**	**22,345**	**14,100**	**-8,245**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**1,447**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Economic Support Fund	1,447	-	-	-
Enduring/Core Programs	**10,068**	**22,345**	**14,100**	**-8,245**
Economic Support Fund	10,068	22,345	14,100	-8,245

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Ambassador-at Large for Global Women's Issues (S/GWI): The S/GWI request of $12.0 million includes $7.0 million to continue funding for foreign assistance programming as part of the Department of State's 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 support innovative efforts by bureaus and embassies to integrate gender into operations, diplomatic activities, and foreign assistance programs. The request thus supports the directives of the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) and Department Policy Guidance for all bureaus and embassies to promote gender equality and advance the status of women and girls to more successfully achieve national security and foreign policy objectives. Funds requested for the GWPS will support projects that promote women's participation in peace-making and security, protect women and girls from violence, and enable them to participate in the reconciliation and peace process in post conflict and conflict countries.

Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues (S/CCI): The S/CCI request of $0.4 million will support Department of State training and capacity building efforts designed to implement the President's *International Strategy for Cyberspace.* This will support the U.S. commitment to an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable information and communication infrastructure that supports international trade and commerce, strengthens international security, and fosters free expression and innovation. The United States seeks a cyberspace environment that rewards innovation; empowers individuals; strengthens communities; builds better governments; expands accountability; safeguards human rights and fundamental freedoms; enhances personal privacy; and strengthens national and international security. S/CCI will use the requested foreign assistance funds to conduct training and direct capacity building programs related to, cybersecurity due diligence, cybercrime, national security, Internet governance and public policy, and Internet access/affordability.

Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies (S/SACSED): The S/SACSED request of $0.4 million will enable the participation of developing country civil society leaders in multi-national fora, such as events of the Community of Democracies (CD). The CD is an inter-governmental organization whose primary purpose is to support emerging democracies and civil society. Requested funds will support CD activities on issues such as democracy education, regulatory threats to civic space, women, and youth. Participation in such events provides key civil society leaders with tools and global networking opportunities which help them advance democracy in their home countries.

Special Representative for Global Partnerships (S/GPI): The S/GPI request of $1.0 million will broaden the scope of current programs, which are focused on harnessing the power of diaspora communities to support development in their countries of heritage; fostering entrepreneurship; promoting the use of clean and safe cook stoves; and engaging in communities with significant Muslim populations. S/GPI will continue to fund programs that encourage investments in shared values that address global challenges. Funding will support startups and entrepreneurs across Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and the Mekong Delta region. Partnership development workshops will teach local populations entrepreneurial and partnership-building 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, S/GPI will share best practices from the International diaspora Engagement Alliance (IdEA), which harnesses the global connections of diaspora communities to promote sustainable development in their countries of heritage. S/GPI will continue to leverage private sector funds to expand activities into other countries and sectors, as well as work with other bureaus within the Department of State, in order to institutionalize Public-Private Partnerships.

Special Representative to Muslim Communities (S/SRMC): The S/SRMC request of $0.3 million will continue efforts to empower communities with significant Muslim populations, building on five years of activity and engagement to foster respectful and strong relationships between these communities and the U.S. government. Approximately half of the funds will be used to strengthen and broaden networks of young leaders and entrepreneurs to positively impact their communities by promoting resilience, encouraging integration, and deepening the culture of entrepreneurship. The remaining funds will be used to provide training on social media skills and new technologies to empower communities with significant Muslim populations to counter extremism and elevate community, national, and regional conversations. Funds will be coordinated with and programmed through regional bureaus within the Department of State with guidance from S/SRMC.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key 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 hold two regional trainings for field officers and implementing partners 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. In FY 2015, S/GWI intends to conduct ten site visits of GWPS small grants projects.

S/GPI develops monitoring and evaluation plans for all of its grantees. FY2013 is the second year S/GPI received foreign assistance funds and is planning its first evaluation on The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC) partnership. S/GPI plans to conduct one or more site visits to Kenya and Bangladesh to monitor grants 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. In addition, the office plans qualitative and quantitative assessments of new programs launched from the IdEA platform, an S/GPI partner, including business competition programs, science and technology partnerships, and volunteer and philanthropy partnerships.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: S/GWI will use 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 2015, S/GWI plans to conduct two evaluations in targeted regions where GWPS programs will be implemented. S/GWI will evaluate four regional posts and two Washington based offices that received Full Participation (FP) Fund resources. S/GWI will conduct a targeted sampling of 35 GWPS projects and 19 FP Fund projects in two regions – to be determined later in FY 2014. The results of the evaluation will inform decisions of whether or not to expand these programs in the region or replicate them in other regions. For example, S/GWI will evaluate the impact of projects in the Philippines, Kosovo, and Sierra Leone aimed at protecting women from violence and increasing their access to legal and, psycho-social counseling services, and to shelters. Finally, in Guatemala, S/GWI will assess how projects aimed at strengthening the capacity of women leaders were effective in increasing their engagement in participating in peace building and decision-making processes.

S/GPI program officers will use biannual narrative reports and program closeout documents to assess grant progress towards objectives. Program officers will use mid-term reports to identify problems and highlight successes. Successful activities will be publicized to spur similar programs in other geographic locations or around comparable issues. For example, S/GPI recently awarded funds to a non-profit organization to support partnerships around entrepreneurship, volunteerism, philanthropy, and innovation through diaspora communities. Quarterly reports submitted by the grantee will be used by S/GPI 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. This kind of monitoring will provide the basis for discussions between the grantee and the program officer should changes or adjustments need to be made. In addition, monitoring outcomes will be used to inform whether similar grants will be made in other geographical regions. For example, the success of the LIONS@FRICA partnership inspired the formation of the Mekong TIGERS partnership to enhance and deepen the startup and innovation ecosystems of targeted Mekong economies by supporting young innovators and entrepreneurs. Furthermore, based upon the LIONS@FRICA partnership model, S/GPI is now planning a future partnership entitled FALCONS@MENA to support tech and innovation entrepreneurs in the Middle East.

USAID Asia Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The USAID Asia Regional Program implements activities and provides technical assistance to strengthen regional and bilateral programs in East Asia and the Pacific and South and Central Asia. FY 2015 resources for the Asia Regional Program will fund technical and subject-matter experts who can advise USAID Missions on the sectors of health, education, agriculture, environment, economic growth, and democracy and governance. Asia Regional will also help USAID missions to conduct sector analyses; plan, design, and evaluate programs; and comply with regulatory requirements. Asia Regional will assist USAID Missions in the implementation of USAID Forward reforms as well as the three Presidential Initiatives: Feed the Future (FTF), Global Health (GHI) and Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC). U .S. assistance programs will strengthen partner governments and civil society with particular attention to youth, gender equality, and women's empowerment.

In FY 2015, Asia Regional will address U.S. government priorities in the region, including trans-boundary issues, regional trade and investment, economic integration, global climate change, water resource management, and wildlife trafficking. USAID will also strengthen civil society and address youth and gender issues. In addition, Asia Regional will provide surge capacity in targeted areas, assisting with specific program and technical expertise as needed in 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 U.S. government policy and program objectives across the region.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**-**	**11,930**	**12,546**	**616**
Development Assistance	-	7,180	9,296	2,116
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	4,750	3,250	-1,500

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Development Assistance (DA)

Peace and Security: 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. U.S. assistance increases the impact of bilateral and regional strategies and programs to counter violent extremism.

Key interventions:

- U.S. assistance will support the implementation of USAID's policy on the *Development Response to Violent Extremism and Insurgency* in the region.
- Programs will develop methodologies for U.S. assistance programs to mitigate the appeal of violent extremism, particularly amongst youth.

Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance: A complex range of democracy and governance issues present themselves in the varied 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 or in crisis. U.S. assistance will fund bilateral and regional democracy, human rights, and governance programs, which are critical to the stability and prosperity of the region. Support for democracy and good governance positively affects social sectors and bolsters the impact and sustainability of USAID development programming.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will continue to focus on priority countries in Asia undergoing democratic transitions, including analytic support to political reform strategies and programs.
- U.S. assistance will continue to support analysis, evaluation, exchange of best practices, and strategic design to provide 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. U.S. assistance will support the effective implementation and scale–up of early grade reading and higher education programs that support USAID Education Strategy goals. This approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education based on regional and global best practices.

Key Interventions:

- U.S. assistance will develop and deploy on-line analytical tools that enable USAID missions to implement effective programs in basic education.
- U.S. assistance will also provide technical expertise to ensure that USAID missions have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.
- Program support will improve the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills that support country development through enhanced partnerships with the private sector.

Economic Growth: In the economic growth sector, Asia Regional will focus on issues of inclusive economic growth and private sector development, incorporating technology and innovative partnerships. U.S. assistance seeks opportunities to leverage private capital through strategic partnerships within Asia. Additionally, technical experts will provide support to USAID missions on economic growth assessments, program evaluations, project design, and regional trade development.

Key Intervention:

- U.S. assistance 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 U.S. government consultations on strategic planning and programming with policymakers, private sector leaders, and donors.

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 the agricultural productivity of key food staples and alleviating policy roadblocks that impede distribution and trade of agricultural commodities.

Key Interventions:

- As part of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security initiative, Feed the Future, USAID will provide $0.9 million within USAID's Asia Regional Program to work with Asian governments to implement agricultural development programs that remain critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth.
- USAID will 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.

Environment: Pervasive poverty, population growth, and corruption have intensified demands on natural resources and environmental systems 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. GCC Adaptation assistance of $2.0 million within USAID's Asia Regional Program will advance 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 will support improved science and analysis for decision-making by providing information and tools on the changing hydrology of South and Central Asia due to glacial retreat.
- In alignment with the U.S. National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, programs will build the capacity of law enforcement agencies to combat illegal tiger and snow leopard trafficking, strengthening their ability to work with wildlife officials in 13 Asian countries.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: ending preventable child and maternal deaths, creating an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases. Nearly 40 percent of the world's maternal deaths and over half of neonatal deaths occur in Asia. While economies in the region are growing, the effects of this growth are not reaching the poorest of the poor, who can slip back into the grips of extreme poverty when faced with out of pocket expenditures for health services. Governments are grappling with how to deliver on their pledges to provide Universal Health Coverage and to regulate the burgeoning private sector. U.S. assistance will support the implementation of country strategies and programs that advance gender equality programming, policy implementation, and the monitoring and evaluation of activities in the areas of maternal and child health and family planning. 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:

- U.S. assistance of $2.3 million in maternal and child health and $1.0 million in family planning and reproductive health will support integrated approaches that address health policies and implementation approaches that affect maternal and newborn mortality in the Asia region.
- USAID will give health officers the information they need to support the right health interventions at the right time in the countries where they work.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2012 and FY 2013, Asia Regional has conducted assessments and established mechanisms that improved program design, implementation, and evaluation across the region. 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: 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.

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 840 million people – more than one eighth of the world – suffer from chronic hunger, while more than 3.5 million children die each year from under-nutrition. The Feed the Future initiative is the United States' contribution to a global effort that supports country-owned processes to improve 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 address global hunger and under-nutrition. USAID's Bureau for Food Security (BFS) leads the Agency's work to improve agriculture and nutrition by collaborating with a diverse group of private-sector and civil-society partners to ensure resources are aligned to achieve these objectives.

BFS programs focus on increasing economic growth through agricultural 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 plan, budget, monitor, and consult with stakeholders on food security and nutrition. In addition, BFS has provided USAID Missions with technical support to implement their Feed the Future Multi-Year Strategies, scale up whole-of-government U.S. interventions, and build local capacity. The bureau ensures that nutrition activities, as well as cross-cutting issues such as gender, climate, and natural resource management, are integrated into both USAID Mission strategic plans and country implementation. BFS also funds research on promising interventions that have the potential to catalyze agriculture-led economic growth.

This request supports the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition between the G-8, African partner countries, and private sector partners, which promotes effective policies, encourages greater local and international private-sector investment in agricultural development, and acts to bring agricultural innovations to scale. It supports key technologies, such as improved seeds, and the preparation and financing of promising agricultural infrastructure projects through the Agriculture Fast Track Fund.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**316,559**	**328,535**	**348,900**	**20,365**
Development Assistance	316,559	328,535	348,900	20,365

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Development Assistance (DA)

Economic Growth Programs: Feed the Future contributes to broad-based economic growth by accelerating agriculture-led development, raising productivity throughout key farm-to-table value chains, and increasing the incomes of poor rural households. The goal is to reduce the numbers of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and under-nutrition. BFS efforts will focus on addressing the underlying causes of poverty, mobilizing the public and private investments needed to improve the productivity of agricultural value chains, linking farmers to markets, and improving the enabling policy environment for food security. These activities will provide reliable, affordable, and nutritious food supplies for extremely poor rural and urban households. The programs also address the root causes of food insecurity and improve economic resilience in areas that experience recurrent food crises.

Key Interventions:

Country Support Program ($29.0 million): BFS will provide overall leadership on regional and country food security issues (e.g., agricultural inputs and financing, and increasing the role of women in agriculture). The bureau will support technical analysis, training, knowledge management, and exchanges to promote global learning and help USAID Missions to design and implement agricultural and nutrition assistance programs. FY 2015 funding will help countries to develop a policy environment that enables and encourages increased private investments; introduces new technologies and management practices (e.g., high yielding seeds and conservation agriculture); improves nutrition practices; and assists farmers and other food producers to connect to growing national, regional, and global markets. FY 2015 funding will also help global and regional programs to promote voluntary standards that provide avenues for local producers to improve the quality and value of their products and to access local and global markets. Specific activities to support to USAID Missions will include proving technical assistance in increasing results and integrating nutrition and gender issues into food security programming.

Research and Development ($150.9 million): Investments in food security and agriculture research that respond to critical regional priorities will generate a continuous flow of new technologies and other innovations that will lead to higher levels of productivity, nutritional security, and incomes for small and medium producers in Feed the Future countries. In FY 2013, these programs resulted in an increase in the use of improved technologies or management practices on over four million hectares of land. The Feed the Future Research Strategy guides food security research investments and is implemented through the Feed the Future Food Security Innovation Center (FSIC) within BFS. The FSIC has expanded collaboration among U.S. university-led Feed the Future Innovation Labs, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), national and regional agricultural research systems, and the private sector.

FY 2015 funding will support research that helps smallholder farmers adapt to climate change and build resilience. This will be accomplished by: developing new cereal and legume varieties with enhanced yield, strong tolerance, and disease resistance; and increasing the production and consumption of critical, nutrient-rich agriculture crops (i.e., legume) to increase nutrition and incomes for households, especially for women. Research on the production and processing of safe, nutritious agricultural products will be closely linked to outreach and an ongoing learning agenda on factors affecting household nutrition with a goal of preventing under-nutrition, especially in women and children. The research and learning agenda includes improving access to and utilization of fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, dairy, and legumes; and understanding the influence of environmental factors such as water contamination and toxins produced by fungi (i.e., mycotoxins) that affect stunting through their impact on the immune system and the body's ability to utilize nutrients.

Resources in the FY 2015 request will help to harness U.S. scientific expertise and emerging molecular tools to develop new animal vaccines, as well as crops and animals resistant to pests and diseases that cause significant production losses in tropical systems. Research on enabling policies, socioeconomics, and technology targeting, and capacity strengthening of partner governments in areas such as land tenure, financial instruments, input policies, and regulatory regimes will help achieve inclusive agricultural growth and improved nutrition. FY 2015 funding will also train individuals and strengthen institutions, ensuring that food and agriculture systems in developing countries are capable of meeting new climate and food security challenges, and that women especially are poised to take advantage of opportunities to provide critical leadership in agricultural research, private sector growth, policy development, and higher education and extension services. Finally, FY 2015 funding will support specific public and private sector actions needed to achieve technology adoption and yield increase targets set by countries and supported by the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition.

Markets, Partnerships and Innovations ($45.0 million): For economic growth to be sustainable, the private sector must invest in infrastructure, agriculture, education, and innovation. By leveraging private sector resources and expertise, Feed the Future will increase commercialization of technologies, improve the agriculture and nutrition enabling environment, and promote inclusive market growth in the pursuit of the common goal of food security. In support of the New Alliance, BFS launched the multi-donor Agriculture Fast Track Fund in FY 2013 that promotes agriculture infrastructure projects ready for private sector investment by defraying front-end project development costs and risks that commercial developers, development finance institutions, and private-sector actors are unwilling to shoulder alone. BFS also launched new efforts to spur the development of insurance markets and advance the responsible scaling of index insurance products for food security, resilience, climate change adaptation, and agricultural growth in support of the New Alliance.

In line with both Feed the Future and New Alliance, FY 2015 funding will continue to 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 under-nutrition, economic resilience programs support rural safety nets. These include livelihood diversification and the expansion of economic opportunities, microfinance, and savings. These programs, along with others, reduce vulnerability to production, income, and market disruptions related to droughts, floods, and food price volatility or longer-term stresses such as population pressure and climate change. These activities directly support relief to development transition efforts through their focus on people and places that are at the intersection of chronic poverty and exposure to shocks and stresses and, as a result, subject to recurrent crisis. The request includes $80 million in the Community Development Fund (CDF) to support community-based development activities in chronically food insecure populations, providing an alternative to the use of non-emergency food assistance, including for monetization, in those cases where in-kind food assistance is not a necessary component of the program or local procurement of food is more appropriate and efficient. Funding community development directly, rather than through food assistance, is expected to increase the Title II food assistance resources available to meet emergency food needs.

In FY 2013, economic resilience funds helped launch major efforts to build resilience to recurrent crisis in the dry-lands of the Horn of Africa and vulnerable dry-land communities in the Sahel. Key achievements in FY 2013 include: the discovery of underground water resources that will benefit more than one million people in the dry-lands of Ethiopia; the establishment of drought cycle management plans in more than 70 communities in northern Kenya that were impacted by the 2011 drought; the harmonization of animal health regulations to facilitate the movement of livestock across borders in the Horn; and the facilitation of livestock export agreements, including a $2 million agreement between Egypt and Ethiopia. FY 2013 funding also supported Title II development food aid programs to build resilience in Haiti, Guatemala, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Uganda through the CDF.

Building on these results, FY 2015 funding will: directly support community and agricultural development activities among vulnerable communities caught at the intersection of chronic poverty and exposure to risk; provide technical support to institutions leading the coordination of local, national, and regional efforts to build resilience; and ensure gender and nutrition are effectively addressed and incorporated into local, national, and regional programs to build resilience. Along with other USAID efforts, these efforts are intended to address the root causes of food insecurity in areas of recurrent food crises and to reduce the need for emergency food aid responses over the longer term.

Monitoring and Evaluation ($19.0 million): In FY 2015, BFS will provide support for monitoring and evaluation to ensure that Feed the Future continues to maximize results with the funds invested. Funding will support program evaluation, performance monitoring, and knowledge-sharing activities that provide critical empirical evidence to inform programming and investment decisions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: BFS is strengthening the evidence-base needed to effectively tackle hunger and stunting. The bureau has established baselines and targets within the Feed the Future Results Framework. Using impact evaluations, Global Learning and Evidence Exchanges, and cost-benefit analyses as part of the Learning Agenda, BFS will maintain a strong focus on data, measurement, and evidence to inform program designs and implementation.

To date, monitoring and evaluation funds have been used to complete 9 population baseline surveys in Feed the Future countries, assessments of agricultural data and statistical systems, and the planning for 16 rigorous impact evaluations. In FY 2013, BFS provided support to USAID Missions and interagency partners to report against the Feed the Future Results Framework to promote accountability and learning.

BFS supported the creation of the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI), an innovation that measures women's engagement in the agricultural 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. To date, Feed the Future has supported WEAI surveys in approximately 18 countries.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Performance is integrated into all budget and programmatic decisions. For example, BFS routinely reviews country progress on key performance indicators, the Feed the Future Results Framework, and financial status (i.e., pipelines and mortgages).

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 operational capabilities essential to crisis prevention, response, recovery, and transition efforts.

DCHA strengthens resilience by helping states and communities prepare for and mitigate the impacts of disasters; supports the establishment and consolidation of inclusive and accountable democracies; and addresses underlying grievances that cause instability and 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. After a disaster, DCHA promotes a rapid and durable recovery by supporting livelihoods, markets, and the sustainable provision of basic services. DCHA will continue to work with partners and evaluate areas where development programs could address long-term development issues and result in a decreased need for humanitarian assistance. DCHA promotes peaceful political transitions by strengthening civil society and respect for human rights, facilitating reconciliation, supporting effective democratic governance, and fostering the resumption of basic economic activity in countries experiencing political crisis or emerging from authoritarianism or conflict.

DCHA's work supports 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 resilience to shocks and crises in chronically vulnerable populations as well as to empower and protect the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,878,114**	**3,288,030**	**2,675,761**	**-612,269**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**800,649**	**933,595**	**635,000**	**-298,595**
Complex Crises Fund	28,498	-	-	-
International Disaster Assistance	750,927	924,172	635,000	-289,172
Transition Initiatives	21,224	9,423	-	-9,423
Enduring/Core Programs	**1,077,465**	**2,354,435**	**2,040,761**	**-313,674**
Complex Crises Fund	9,496	20,000	30,000	10,000
Democracy Fund	44,402	60,000	-	-60,000
Development Assistance	122,562	120,530	95,661	-24,869
Economic Support Fund	22,174	19,900	-	-19,900
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,269	13,000	13,000	-
International Disaster Assistance	799,468	876,828	665,000	-211,828
P.L. 480 Title II	17,490	1,196,000	1,169,500	-26,500

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Transition Initiatives	47,604	48,177	67,600	19,423

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Complex Crises Fund (CCF)

The FY 2015 request of $30.0 million for CCF will be used to support activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen crises. CCF resources 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. It is a critical tool for atrocity prevention. The request for CCF includes funding designated to address emerging opportunities in the Middle East and North Africa region.

In the past year, CCF funds have provided critical support for programs in Jordan, Burma, Niger, Mali, and the Central African Republic (CAR). In Mali, this provided timely support for successful democratic elections. In Jordan, CCF is providing targeted assistance to Jordanian communities impacted by the Syrian crisis. Most recently, CCF programming in CAR aims to prevent genocide and mass atrocities, expanding the space for the provision of humanitarian assistance and supporting conditions favorable to a peaceful political transition.

Development Assistance (DA)

Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG Center): The request of $54.1 million will support USAID's efforts related to the U.S. National Security Strategy goals of protecting human rights and promoting democratic governance around the world. The DRG Center has designed a new programmatic blueprint and has set a thematic agenda for USAID to enable the Agency to better support human rights, increase citizen participation and government accountability in new and emerging democracies, and integrate DRG in the Presidential initiatives for health, climate change, and food security 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" and other initiatives that apply cutting-edge science and technology to urgent DRG problems. Current Grand Challenges and other programs include "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); the Tech Challenge 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.
- 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 ($4.9 million).
- Elections and Political Processes Fund to support unanticipated elections and political transitions ($14.0 million).

- Human Rights Fund to support the protection of core human rights, particularly in authoritarian and semi-authoritarian countries ($8.0 million).
- Global Labor Program to support the promotion of labor rights as a key element of democratic governance and poverty reduction ($5.6 million).

Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA): FY 2015 resources totaling $8.1 million will foster core American values by supporting partnerships around the world and promote 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 2015 funding level is crucial to the implementation of ASHA's mission to demonstrate and advance American ideas and values through providing 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 gives quality health care to those most at need in the region.
- Sub-Saharan Africa – Support for medical institutions, research facilities, and educational institutions that promotes 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): The request of $19.694 million in Development Assistance funding is critical for supporting humanitarian and development food assistance DCHA programs by providing technical assistance, training, and invaluable early-warning systems. These funds allow DCHA to be more prepared to respond to crises effectively, efficiently, and expeditiously. For technical support, the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA-3) Project helps to strengthen U.S. capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate Title II programs. FANTA-3 research includes community and livelihood resilience in risky environments, agriculture-access-nutrition linkages, integrating food assistance with other U.S. programs, emergency and therapeutic focusing on the prevention of malnutrition in children under two years of age, the relationship between gender and food security, and exit strategies for ongoing food security and nutrition interventions. Additional support to USAID partners includes the advancement of monitoring and evaluation efforts and capacity building of local partners. DA resources also support food security and technical expertise.

The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) provides objective, evidence-based analysis to help government decision makers and relief agencies plan for and respond to humanitarian crises and produces forward-looking reports on more than 35 of the world's most food-insecure countries. FEWS NET currently maintains 20 field offices as well as a remote monitoring network.

Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM): With a requested FY 2015 funding level of $3.23 million, CMM will continue its leadership in cutting-edge applied research and analytical work 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, conflict assessments, and other technical and research documents. In addition, CMM will engage with experts in conflict studies at universities, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, and policy institutes to capitalize on the newest thinking and research on how to reduce the impact of violent conflict and save lives. With FY 2015 funds, CMM will continue its training courses, modified and expanded to meet evolving programmatic needs. To support effective dissemination and integration of evidence-based best

practices, CMM will also partner on a field-based Learning Program, implement a knowledge management system, and support project evaluations. Finally, CMM staff will provide expert technical assistance and support to USAID operating units to conduct conflict assessments and to design and evaluate effective peacebuilding and/or conflict-sensitive programs to lessen conflict, address fragility, and bolster resiliencies at the country level.

Key Interventions:

- Technical leadership products and partnerships for research, analysis, and conflict assessments to strengthen the evidence base for USAID peacebuilding and conflict-sensitive programming.
- Support to knowledge management, project evaluations, and field-based learning to foster dissemination and implementation of conflict programming best practices.
- Continuation of CMM's training courses, with curricula in conflict dynamics, the USAID Conflict Assessment Framework, and specialized modules dealing with topics such as gender and conflict.
- Support for policy development related to fragility, resilience, and conflict.

Office of Program, Policy and Management (PPM): The FY 2015 request includes $9.6 million for PPM activities, including $3.1 million to support the implementation of the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. Funds will be used to help USAID Missions to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment across their portfolios, with a particular focus 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 economic empowerment in countries affected by conflict, violence, and insecurity.

Key Interventions:

- Provide strategic and logistical support for women's participation in peace processes, dialogues around political transition, security initiatives, and reconstruction planning, including activities that connect women at the community-level with broader national or regional processes.
- Support women's participation and leadership in local and national government institutions.
- Engage women and girls in community-level violence prevention and conflict mitigation, including early warning and response, reconciliation, and mediation efforts.
- Support the protection of women and girls from conflict and crisis-related gender based violence (GBV) and trafficking in persons through activities that focus on prevention and integrated support services for survivors.
- Improve accountability for GBV and strengthen access to justice through activities that build the capacity of key institutions to combat GBV and adopt survivor-centered approaches.
- Pursue targeted investments in women's economic empowerment to accelerate recovery and build resilience to crisis and conflict.

In addition, the request for PPM includes $6.0 million for climate change adaptation programming. This programming will contribute to the President's Global Climate Change Initiative and 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. In the face of growing impacts of extreme weather, 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 USAID investments in humanitarian assistance, disaster-risk reduction, democratization, crisis and recovery, as well as with FEWS NET.

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.

The request also includes $0.5 million for PPM to continue key program support, such as training courses on DCHA programming and crisis, stabilization, and governance. Funds will also support PPM's efforts to coordinate DCHA engagement in complex crises, helping the bureau to maximize programmatic impact through collaboration and ensure effective information sharing and coordination within USAID.

Office of Civilian Response (OCR): The FY 2015 request includes $1.0 million for the Crisis Surge Support Staff, a USAID-specific team of full-time and on-call staff who are available to deploy rapidly to bolster capacity in USAID Missions and non-presence posts when crises arise. Building on OCR's experience with surge staffing for crises in the context of the interagency Civilian Response Corps, the Crisis Surge Support Staff will enable USAID to more nimbly respond to unforeseen changes in country or regional situations. The Crisis Surge Support Staff will be comprised of a cadre of approximately 40-45 staff with a broad range of skills and expertise from across the USAID, including economic growth and business development, democracy and governance, global health, and peace and security. Crisis Surge Support Staff will be immediately available for medium-term commitments (e.g., 3-9 months) overseas.

Key Interventions:

- Provide flexible and quick response to support USAID programming in rapidly changing environments such as CAR or in response to the Syrian crisis

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG Center): The FY 2015 request includes $13.0 million to continue support for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF). DCOF programs 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 (IDA)

The FY 2015 enduring request for IDA of $665.0 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 activities that transition to development assistance programs and disaster preparedness/risk reduction activities. The request will enable the U.S. government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and support mitigation and preparedness programs. With IDA funds, the U.S. government provides safe drinking water, food, basic health services, shelter, household commodities, seeds, tools, and livelihood assistance to tens of millions of people in approximately 70 countries each year.

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA): The request includes $499.0 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. Funds are used to benefit the most vulnerable populations affected by natural disasters and complex emergencies, including internally displaced persons. These programs alleviate suffering, save lives, and reduce the impact of disasters. The funding level requested will enable the United States to maintain a reasonable level of resources to address continuing complex emergencies and invest in disaster risk reduction while also maintaining sufficient resources to respond to new disasters.

Office of Food for Peace (FFP): The FY 2015 budget includes $166.0 million for emergency food response. The request ensures that the U.S. government can respond effectively and efficiently by using the right tool at the right time to respond to emergency situations and food insecurity. The range of interventions includes local and regional purchase of agricultural commodities, food vouchers, cash transfers, and cash for work programs. This funding level will allow the United States to continue providing life-saving food assistance in identified countries where in-kind food aid is not feasible while responding to new food crises.

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 $1.0 million annually, funded from the IDA account. 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 $1.0 million in DA account funding provided through USAID's Asia Bureau.

The FY 2015 IDA OCO request of $635.0 million will provide funds to respond to the Syria crisis by saving lives and reducing suffering through the provision of food assistance, disaster relief, and rehabilitation assistance.

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA): A total of $335.0 million is requested to respond to civil strife and prolonged displacement of populations in Syria that continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability.

Office of Food for Peace (FFP): In response to the Syria crisis, the request includes $300.0 million for emergency food response, including local and regional purchase of agricultural commodities, food vouchers, and cash assistance. With the majority of Food for Peace's cash programming resources in IDA OCO, this funding level is critical to allow the United States to continue

providing life-saving food assistance for Syria where the ability to program in-kind food aid is limited.

P.L. 480 Title II

Title II of the Food for Peace Act authorizes the provision of U.S. food assistance to meet emergency food needs around the world and funds development-oriented programs to help address the underlying causes of food insecurity. Funding for Title II is appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by USAID.

The FY 2015 Title II request of $1.4 billion includes $270.0 million to be used for development programs. An additional $80.0 million is requested in the DA account for USAID's Bureau for Food Security under the Community Development Fund, bringing the total funding for these types of programs to $350.0 million. Together, these resources support development food assistance programs' efforts to address chronic food insecurity in areas of recurrent crises using a multi-sectoral approach to reduce poverty and build resilience.

The $1.1 billion balance of the FY 2015 Title II request will be used to provide emergency food assistance in response to natural disasters and complex emergencies. In an emergency, when people face the threat of imminent starvation, Title II emergency programs save lives, boost the resilience of disaster-affected communities, and support the transition from relief to recovery. This food, including specialized, processed commodities, provides life-saving assistance to millions of vulnerable people facing disasters overseas.

The request includes new authority to provide the flexibility to use up to 25 percent of these Title II resources, valued at $350.0 million, for cash-based food assistance for emergencies. In these cases, interventions such as the local or regional procurement of agricultural commodities, use of food vouchers, or use of cash transfers, will allow USAID to make emergency food aid more cost effective and timely, improving program efficiencies and performance. It is estimated that this flexibility will allow USAID to assist approximately two million more emergency beneficiaries annually with the same level of resources.

Transition Initiatives (TI)

Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI): The FY 2015 request includes $67.6 million to 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. Programs are focused on advancing peace and stability, including by promoting responsiveness of central governments to local needs, fostering civic participation, working to raise awareness of national issues through media programs, addressing underlying causes of instability, and carrying out conflict resolution measures. The request includes funding designated to address emerging opportunities in the Middle East and North Africa region. Recent country examples where funds were used include Afghanistan, Pakistan, Honduras, Lebanon, Libya, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen, Burma, Mali, and Cote d'Ivoire.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: CMM supported an independent evaluation of Reconciliation Fund (RF) people-to-people (P2P) activities that included country-specific reviews in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, and Israel-West Bank/Gaza, as well as a meta-evaluation of other P2P RF project evaluations. Results will help refine CMM's approach to planning and monitoring RF awards and provide feedback to USAID Missions, which are directly responsible for obligating and monitoring

RF awards. In addition, CMM will integrate learning from RF activities into its overall knowledge management system.

The DRG Center has completed or is conducting eight impact evaluations (IEs) with the Zimbabwe, Ghana, Uganda, South Africa, Mozambique, Zambia, Guatemala, Russia, and Georgia USAID Missions and is in the design process for 10 additional IEs in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. The DRG Center is also carrying out 11 performance evaluations on both Center-managed global programs, such as the Legal Enabling Environment Project, aimed at creating environments conducive for non-governmental organizations to operate freely, and USAID Mission-managed programs from Paraguay to Macedonia to Liberia. In addition, the Center has completed or is conducting four rigorous surveys and has made more than eight grants to academics for critical research in the DRG sector.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: CMM used the results of its 2013 and 2014 strategic planning exercises to focus the number and scope of implementing mechanisms to support state-of-the-art peacebuilding approaches and expand application of conflict sensitivity principles in USAID programming. CMM is also developing a more robust approach to program evaluation and learning to identify, disseminate, and support best practices in conflict-related activities.

The DRG Center's impact evaluation initiative is answering questions concerning the day-to-day programs and approaches being used by missions globally. For example, some current evaluations are attempting to examine the relative efficacy of government-led versus civil society-advocated anti-corruption efforts; determine what forms of information increase voter turnout and enable citizens to hold elected officials accountable post-election; identify the types of information that catalyze citizens to proactively engage with local government on service delivery; and investigate other critical DRG issues. These questions are central to the design of many USAID programs. Having rigorous, tested answers will improve both the effectiveness and the cost efficiency of DRG work around the world.

USAID is increasing oversight of CCF activities by requiring a mid-cycle review (a form of performance evaluation) of CCF-funded projects that are approximately half-way through their implementation. These reviews serve as a method for external review to help make relevant programmatic and management adjustments before the project has ended – a critically important approach in the kinds of rapidly changing environments where CCF typically operates. In 2013, a mid-cycle review was completed for Cote d'Ivoire and Zimbabwe. In 2014, reviews of Nepal and Jordan projects are planned.

Economic Growth, Education, and Environment

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and Environment (E3) is the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) technical leadership and field support hub for worldwide activities in fourteen technical sectors. In FY 2015, the E3 Bureau will support the implementation of USAID strategies and policies in education, gender, biodiversity, urban services delivery, water, and climate change by helping to determine the most effective approaches to achieve sustainable results. E3 will continue to deepen its technical leadership via support to high-quality, scalable pilot programs, research, and increased monitoring and evaluation to advance effective and strategically sound development.

Economic growth and trade programs support expanded markets for U.S. businesses. They will promote increased host country capacity to develop and implement effective macroeconomic and trade policies and to manage resources transparently and efficiently. E3 efforts will focus on effective implementation of commitments in the World Trade Organization agreement related to trade facilitation and reducing unnecessary trade barriers.

E3's work in FY 2015 will include collaboration with public and private interests to ensure sustainable land use, protect the environment, reduce the impact of climate change, promote the use of renewable energy, and leverage other donors' support for quality education. The Bureau will incorporate science, technology, and innovation to achieve results in E3-supported programming, including in education, water, and energy to ensure that innovation drives increased primary grade literacy, helps secure water for food, and powers efficiency in agriculture value chains through renewable energy. USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA) will expand credit guarantees to encourage innovative lending using local capital to small and medium businesses, entrepreneurs, and sectors constrained by financial conditions such as food security, access to reliable electricity, and health. E3 also will continue to collect and report microenterprise data through poverty assessment tools and similar instruments and through the Microenterprise Results Report in order to inform poverty-focused programs to ensure programs are based on sound evidence.

E3 will partner with the private sector, international organizations and other U.S. government agencies, including the U.S. Departments of Education, Interior, and State; the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), U.S Forest Service, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA); and the World Bank and European Union to leverage their experience and resources to achieve a broad range of development aims. E3 will broaden USAID's partnerships with local civil society organizations, cooperatives, credit unions, and U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and help strengthen capacity to advance sustainable development. In partnership with Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Department of State, E3 is also providing leadership on the Partnership for Growth initiative. E3 also supports USAID's Administrator in his role on the MCC and OPIC Boards of Directors.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**193,730**	**201,520**	**182,547**	**-18,973**
Development Assistance	187,959	191,520	170,547	-20,973

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	5,771	10,000	12,000	2,000

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Development Assistance (DA)

FY 2015 funding in this account will support key interventions in a wide range of sectors to achieve USAID's development objectives.

Key Interventions:

- Broad-Based Economic Growth: Analyses to identify the constraints to economic growth will be conducted by E3 staff in selected countries leading to more effective and sustainable results. E3 will continue to promote cost-benefit analyses of field projects in sectors ranging from agriculture to roads, global climate change, power, water, and education. E3 will provide technical assistance on matters of public financial management, including tax administration, budgeting, and sound macroeconomic planning. The domestic resource mobilization (tax) initiative ($1.5 million) will help increase the amount of local revenues available for development activities. Improvements in transparency and reliability in the management of local resources will lead to increased capacity for countries to finance their own development.

- Trade: In FY 2015, E3 will provide support to developing countries to reform their trade policies, integrate them into the global trading system, and expand trade and economic opportunities. In particular, E3 will prioritize trade capacity building assistance for developing countries committed to implementation of the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement. This support will be focused on reforms that boost trade by reducing costs and delays for traders, and increase the predictability, simplicity, and uniformity in customs and other border procedures. E3 will work collaboratively with international organizations, such as the International Trade Center, World Customs Organization, International Finance Corporation, and with other U.S. government agencies to provide developing country reformers access to global expertise related to trade policy and trade facilitation reforms.

- Finance for Development: E3 will continue to support opportunities for DCA funding to support credit guarantees that are regional or global in nature, enabling USAID to support cross-border transactions and to expand existing single DCA guarantees to other countries and markets. Key activities will include support for regional adaptation efforts to mitigate the effects of global climate change, primarily through private sector lending for adaptation infrastructure, and support for private lending to enterprises that help the poorest underserved consumers access sound household technologies such as solar lighting. Effort will be made to leverage the significant resources of global diaspora communities in support of development projects in their home countries and to support new and innovative financing structures.

- Infrastructure: Recognizing sound infrastructure is integral to sustainable economic growth, E3 will continue to support resilient infrastructure through energy programs, urban governance, city-to-city partnerships, and architectural and licensed professional engineering services. E3 will support the implementation of the Agency's "Sustainable Service Delivery in an Increasingly Urbanized World" policy by enabling USAID Missions to access short- and long-term technical services and training to improve urban and local service delivery and governance. E3 will work with USAID Missions to address mitigation and adaptation challenges in coastal cities and to improve the sustainability of national power utilities including in Afghanistan, Ghana, Haiti, Liberia and Tanzania.

- Microenterprise: E3 will fund the legislatively mandated Microenterprise Results Report and Poverty Assessment Tools to analyze the extent to which microenterprise efforts of USAID Missions are reaching the extreme poor.

- Education: E3 will continue to support the implementation of programs that are aligned with the basic education goals in the USAID Education Strategy, which aims to improve the reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades and increase equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners. Funds will support the collection and dissemination of evidence-based approaches to be used by USAID Missions to develop effective education programming and provide support for communities of practice in the areas of reading and education in conflict and crisis situations. E3 will also support the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), a global partnership of developing and donor countries and agencies, civil society organizations, private foundations, and the private sector, focused on accelerating progress towards Education for All goals. In support of the USAID Education Strategy's Goal 2, which aims to improve the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to generate workforce skills relevant to a country's development goals, E3 will promote the use of cutting-edge measurement approaches for skills development and work readiness. E3 will support workforce development technical models aimed at more cost-effective programming and develop innovative ways to engage the private sector in workforce development and tertiary education programming. E3 will also fund research, evaluations, programs, training, and professional development activities for USAID Missions and its partners to design, implement, and evaluate effective education programs to address all three goals of the USAID Education Strategy.

- Water: E3 will continue to provide global technical leadership and program support to advance implementation of the two strategic objectives that comprise USAID's Water and Development Strategy. These include: improving health outcomes through the provision of sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services; and managing water support to make it more sustainable and productive, complementing ongoing work through the Feed the Future initiative. E3 will focus its efforts on developing new tools and support mechanisms to strengthen the ability of USAID Missions to ensure the sustainability of water-related investments. E3 programs will leverage strategic partnerships with stakeholders such as Coca-Cola to maximize the impact of water-related investments. E3 will increase its emphasis on evaluation, innovation, and research. E3 will also continue to support urban water and sanitation services.

- Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) ($54.5 million): E3 will continue leading the implementation of USAID's Climate Change and Development Strategy, which includes work to mitigate climate change (reduce emission of greenhouse gases) and adapt to the impact of climate change as well as integrate climate change into other development programming. GCCI Public-Private Partnerships will spur investments in cost-effective, low-carbon, energy efficient, and sustainable technologies and practices. For example, USAID has increased engagement with the private sector through the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) 2020, a public-private partnership between the U.S. government, civil society, partner governments, and the Consumer Goods Forum network of over 400 global manufacturers and retailers to reduce tropical deforestation from global commodities supply chains such as palm oil, soy, pulp/paper, and beef.

  – Adaptation programs ($17.0 million) will help strengthen the resilience of fragile climate-vulnerable states, support climate risk management strategies, improve access to climate data, and support implementation of actions to reduce the risk of climate impacts. This work will support the Agency's Resilience Agenda and promote public-private partnerships in support of

climate change adaptation activities. Funding will allow E3 to provide technical support to USAID Missions in approximately 25 countries in areas such as vulnerability and adaptation assessments as well as support for monitoring and evaluation. Funding will support activities to provide data to decision makers to assist with decision-making processes related to agriculture, water management, urban planning, and disaster risk reduction. For example, through the Regional Visualization and Monitoring System (SERVIR), USAID partners with NASA to deliver valuable climate and land use information to decision makers in developing countries through the SERVIR program. Assistance will also support climate risk management strategies, such as insurance and unlocking climate financing for adaptation.

– Clean Energy programs ($20.5 million) will focus on improving, scaling, and evaluating clean energy investment, including efforts to mobilize private sector investments in clean energy. E3 will continue to play a key leadership role in the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program in more than 20 countries with the goal of curbing greenhouse gas emissions growth while growing economies. In addition to assisting EC-LEDS partner countries in pursuing energy sector reforms, E3 will also engage in clean energy work in key Power Africa countries to support the sustainability of the energy capacity that will be added under the Power Africa Initiative. E3 will continue to support the Powering Agriculture Grand Challenge, supporting innovative application of clean energy in irrigation, refrigeration, and other agricultural value-added activities. Programs such as the Vocational Training and Education for Clean Energy program will train local experts from universities and technical institutes on clean energy and renewable energy technologies to improve the ability of local technical experts to maintain these technologies after they are adopted. Assistance will support the scaling up of wind and solar energy and the promotion of business models for private sector-led renewable energy services under the Renewable Microfinance Program.

– Sustainable Landscapes programs ($17.0 million) will promote policy reform while reducing emissions from land use change. Activities supporting the TFA 2020 public-private partnership aimed at reducing deforestation associated with commodity supply chains will include working with USAID Missions and leading the Agency's interaction with the TFA 2020 Secretariat and partner countries. Funding will support research that promotes innovation in activities that reduce emissions from the land sector. Assistance will also support work with U.S. government partners in several EC-LEDS countries to improve forest management by increasing information and analysis of data such as forest cover and deforestation trends. Partnering with the Environmental Protection Agency, E3 will work with up to 16 EC-LEDS countries to build capacity to measure and report on greenhouse gas emissions from land use change.

- Biodiversity: E3 will continue to address the increasing threat of illicit trade in wildlife ($3.2 million requested) and timber ($1.0 million requested), which undermines security, economic development, and ecosystem stability, particularly through its linkages to organized crime. Assistance will allow E3 to lead the Agency's response to the wildlife trafficking crisis, helping mobilize action on the front lines, and scaling up solutions identified through the Wildlife Trafficking Technology Challenge and through partnerships to combat wildlife trafficking. E3 will support the new USAID Biodiversity Policy by contributing expertise on biodiversity conservation and the integration of biodiversity into other development programs. Programming will continue to measure and enhance the impact of biodiversity and forestry programs through improved knowledge, evidence-based programming, and adaptive management.

- Land Tenure and Property Rights: E3's sustainable land management and land tenure efforts will continue to invest in analysis and research to deepen the understanding of the governance and economic drivers that contribute to food security, reduced conflict, improved livelihoods, a healthy

environment, and resilience. The E3 Bureau will provide technical assistance to countries to implement the "Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security." E3 will provide environment, land tenure, and natural resources management training, communications, and knowledge management services. This will include web and reporting services and analytical tools, impact evaluations, and assessments. E3 will also continue to strengthen the evidence related to natural resource management within communities to improve resource governance, economic growth, and climate resilience.

- Gender: E3 will provide technical support across the Agency to integrate gender equality and female empowerment across USAID initiatives, programs, performance monitoring, and evaluation. E3 funding will focus on reducing gender disparities and gender-based violence, as well as promoting women's leadership by developing activities for women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision-making. E3 will issue competitive calls for proposals on women's leadership and gender-based violence and provide missions receiving funding with targeted technical assistance to support integration of these topics into existing portfolios.

- Local Sustainability: E3 will work to strengthen local non-governmental organizations, PVOs, cooperatives, and credit unions in support of USAID Forward Goals of fostering meaningful and sustainable locally-led development. Through the Cooperative Development Program, E3 will address key challenges facing cooperatives and credit unions to boost their potential to raise incomes. The Development Grants Program (DGP), a small grants program not to exceed $2.0 million per grant, will provide support for local civil society organizations engaged in a variety of sectors, as well as to PVOs to implement programs that allow small organizations to partner more effectively with USAID. By partnering with Peace Corps, E3 will support the Small Project Assistance Program (SPA) that enables Peace Corps volunteers to bring resources to achieve local community goals.

Economic Support Fund (ESF)

FY 2015 funding in this account will support fiscal transparency and fiscal integrity, trade facilitation and standards, inclusive market development and microenterprise reporting.

Key Interventions:

- Microenterprise ($2.0 million): E3 will continue to support Agency microfinance and value-chain activities.

- Fiscal Transparency Initiative ($5.0 million): E3 will help implement the Department of State's Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund, which supports 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 those countries considered to be not fiscally transparent, but show evidence of a commitment to improving budget transparency. Projects will support host country governments, international organizations, and local civil society organizations.

- Trade Promotion ($5.0 million): E3 will partner with developing country partners and the private sector to help foreign markets to become more competitive, transparent, and integrated into the rules-based global trading system. E3 will support the adoption of practices that increase transparency, expand opportunities for private-sector input in decision making, and conform to international best practices. E3 will provide technical assistance and training to developing countries to assist them with implementing trade commitments, such as those related to adoption of standards and technical regulations. E3 will advance these objectives through partnerships with the local host

country business communities on public-private partnerships that expand and deepen bilateral trade and investment opportunities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

In partnership with Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the State Department, E3 is providing leadership on the Partnership for Growth in the four countries selected globally: El Salvador, Ghana, the Philippines and Tanzania. E3 also supports USAID's Administrator in his role on the MCC Board of Directors.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: E3 undertook several monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2013 which are summarized below:

- As a result of reviews of programming in several sectors, E3 used a competitive process to identify 10 high quality evaluation activities in the following sectors: Global Climate Change, Forestry and Biodiversity, Land Tenure and Resource Management, Trade and Regulatory Reform, and Water and procured a central evaluation contract to implement impact and performance evaluations, and improve project design activities. In FY 2015, the central contract will not only provide technical assistance for project designs and evaluations, but also identify potential innovations for scaling up.

- E3 will continue to provide assistance to field missions in developing monitoring and evaluations plans, collecting baseline information, and conducting key evaluations in several sectors. For example, the Global Climate Change office assisted the Regional Development Mission in Asia (RDMA) in analyzing indicator results and data quality and made recommendations for improvements. E 3 also conducted a formal review of Jamaica's Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) and provided PMP guidance to partners working on GCC-related projects in Angola and Macedonia, the evaluation of the African Trade Hubs, an electricity program in Liberia and an urban water assessment in Ghana.

- To promote evidence-based programming, E3 will continue to adapt Agency-wide evaluations for best practice. For example, E3 has reviewed 60 of 186 USAID Forward evaluations to collect data on issues that may impact programming. Findings from these evaluations were shared with USAID Missions, regional USAID Bureaus, and Agency senior staff.

- E3 reviewed and supported the use of specific gender indicators within the Agency and is working with remaining operating units to promote use and utilization.

- E3 will provide extensive Reading and Access Evaluations to evaluate the effectiveness and costs of programs aimed at two goals: improving reading achievement at the primary school level and increasing equitable access to education in fragile and conflict-affected environments.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: E3 was able to reach important conclusions and, with field mission support in some cases, take targeted action based on the efforts noted above. For examples:

- Evaluations were used to further refine E3's approach to implementing climate change integration pilots and strengthen the evidence for effectiveness and scale up. For example, pilot projects in the Dominican Republic, Macedonia, and Kazakhstan have been expanded and their time of

implementation extended to allow for enhanced programming and generation of evidence. These pilot projects will receive additional funding in FY 2015 to maximize learning and results monitoring.

- USAID's Global Climate Change programs met or exceeded planned FY 2013 Annual Performance Goals (APG) which led to a decision to extend the EC-LEDS program and to use similar monitoring techniques in the next phase of EC-LEDS work.

- As a result of the Africa Trade Hub Evaluation, E3 allocated resources to improve the evaluation design and monitoring of future Trade Hub activities and to improve coordination on evaluation recommendations across the Trade Hubs. It expected that evaluation design will be included at the beginning of the new trade hub projects and include improved. This will result in better measurement of the impact of the Hubs and identification of best practices.

- In the financial sector, findings of Iraq's ongoing Financial Development mid-term evaluation will be used to revise the scope and targets for the remainder of the $53.0 million project.

- E3's sustainable land management and land tenure programming is integrating the results from FY 2012 assessments in Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) and USAID's Nature, Wealth, and Power Framework into new funding mechanisms. Key results include recognition that integrated programs get better results in reducing poverty and provide better opportunities to increase food security and build resiliency to climate change shocks.

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, achieving an AIDS-free generation, and protecting communities from other infectious diseases 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 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**370,331**	**399,054**	**373,244**	**-25,810**
Global Health Programs - USAID	370,331	399,054	373,244	-25,810

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

GH works to improve 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, achieve an AIDS-free generation, and protect communities from other infectious diseases, GH assists countries in the design 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 $95.2 million to build partnerships to provide integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs and support orphans and vulnerable children. Programs will be consistent with and significantly contribute to the targets in the PEPFAR Stewardship and Oversight Act of 2013 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): The FY 2015 request includes $31.8 million to 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 tools and approaches available to detect and treat TB, multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB), and support national TB programs in their implementation. A focus will be on new and ongoing research, improvements in drug availability and quality, infection control and other prevention strategies, routine surveillance, new diagnostic optimization, and preventing further drug resistance. 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.

Malaria: A total of $63.5 million in the request will support the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), including the provision of 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 Southeast 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 insecticide-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): To support efforts to end preventable child and maternal deaths, the request includes $69.1 million for programming focused on innovation and expansion of high-impact interventions in 24 countries that account for over 70 percent of child and maternal mortality. GH, in collaboration with its partners, addresses the key MCH interventions, such as improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, including new approaches to the control of postpartum hemorrhage and pre-eclampsia/eclampsia (among the leading causes of maternal mortality in the developing world); essential newborn care (including resuscitation and interventions for the complications of pre-term birth) and treatment of severe newborn infection; immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia; and interventions to improve sanitation and hygiene. Fistula prevention and rehabilitation will continue to be a priority. GH's support of the final push for polio eradication will also be a significant focus. Programs will be integrated across health areas to achieve greater efficiencies and sustainability and, within the broader framework for Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths, fully leverage programming in malaria, nutrition, family planning, and HIV/AIDS. GH will continue to provide technical leadership globally in support of research and innovation to test and bring to scale new or underutilized low-cost, high-impact interventions. Further, GH 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): Funds totaling $99.1 million in the FY 2015 request will help 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 the 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 under-nutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets; nutrition during pregnancy; exclusive breastfeeding practices and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or bio-fortified 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; and building capacity to design, implement, and report on food and nutrition programs while strengthening coordination and integration with other programs.

In June 2013, global leaders in government and development joined representatives from the private sector and civil society to put nutrition at the core of the development agenda through a Global Nutrition for Growth Compact to ensure that at least 500 million pregnant women and children under two are reached with effective nutrition interventions; prevent at least 20 million children under five from being stunted; and save at least 1.7 million lives by reducing stunting, increasing breastfeeding, and treating severe acute malnutrition. The U.S. government further committed to develop a USAID Global Nutrition Strategy, followed by a U.S. government whole-of-government nutrition strategy in 2014 to align programs towards common goals. This global movement, to which the USAID Administrator serves as the U.S. government representative, was launched in 2010 to increase advocacy and resources to address global under-nutrition. As of February 2014, 46 countries have signed on to the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement pledging to scale up effective nutrition interventions in their countries.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2013, GH undertook a portfolio review, in addition to 30 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. The findings will be used to inform USAID activities in FY 2014 and beyond.

Under the Child Survival and Health Grants Program, GH 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, GH 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 Sub-Saharan Africa.

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, pandemic influenza and other emerging threats, neglected tropical diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, family planning, and children in adversity. 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 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**392,017**	**468,695**	**453,345**	**-15,350**
Global Health Programs - USAID	392,017	468,695	453,345	-15,350

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

In FY 2015, funding for international partnerships will significantly contribute to improving health in developing countries. While the Administration emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. government can make a marked difference – ending preventable child and maternal deaths and creating an AIDS-free generation – U.S. government efforts will also continue to protect communities from other infectious diseases from which millions of people die or could die each year including tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, 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 GAVI Alliance (GAVI), Microbicides, the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), the Tuberculosis Global Drug Facility (GDF), Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), and Neglected Tropical Diseases. Funding will support USAID programs in pandemic influenza and other emerging threats, family planning, and children in adversity by providing technical assistance and other support to developing countries.

Key Interventions:

Ending Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths

- **Maternal and Child Health:** With $200.0 million to support the introduction of new vaccines through the U.S. partnership with GAVI, funding 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. 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.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health:** With $2.8 million, USAID will continue to fund partnerships to strengthen international family planning (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.
- **Children in Adversity:** With $1.5 million, USAID will implement the Action Plan for Children in Adversity, the first-ever whole-of-government strategic guidance on international assistance for children in adversity. Children in adversity include those affected by HIV/AIDS, disasters, or who are orphans, trafficked, exploited for child labor, recruited as soldiers, neglected, or in other vulnerable states. This effort builds on the success of the Child Survival Call to Action, enhancing it by integrating assistance and measuring results to ensure that children ages 0-18 not only survive, but thrive.

Creating an AIDS-Free Generation

- **HIV/AIDS:** The request includes $94.0 million for programs that 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 introduction of microbicides in prevention programs. Programs will also support preclinical and clinical studies of promising alternative formulations, including rings and tablets that release tenofovir, dapivirine, and other anti-retroviral drugs. The U.S. contribution to IAVI will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and design, and will advance at least three 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.

Protecting Communities from Infectious Diseases

- **Neglected Tropical Diseases:** With $86.5 million USAID will use an agency-tested and 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 $6.7 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 helminths. 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 roll-out the international NTD training course; ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals, standardized monitoring, and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs; and develop approaches for evaluating impact in multi-disease settings. USAID will prioritize scale-up of NTD treatments in currently supported countries to accelerate progress toward the WHO 2020 elimination goals.

- **Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats:** With $50.0 million, USAID will 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 viruses 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; 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
- **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.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During 2013, GH conducted evaluations to systematically analyze programs to improve effectiveness and inform decisions about current and future programming. Evaluations included a broad array of programs: maternal and child heath, malaria, family planning and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis. In addition, GH conducts annual portfolio reviews and communicates results to disseminate best practices globally.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of evaluations, performance reports, portfolio reviews, and site visits, GH will focus greater resources on proven life-saving interventions to end preventable child and maternal deaths, with increased funding for new vaccines, while continuing programs that protect communities from other infectious diseases. USAID will improve metrics, expand monitoring and evaluations, advance modeling of high impact interventions, and assess their efficiency and effectiveness.

Global Development Lab

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Global Development Lab lies at the heart of USAID's commitment to modernizing the development enterprise. By using science, technology, innovation, and partnerships (STIP) to solve many of the largest development challenges, the Lab will increase cost effectiveness and accelerate impact. It will partner with world-class experts from corporations, finance, non-governmental organizations, universities, and science and research institutions to develop answers to specific development challenges – and then take the most promising approaches to a global scale. The Lab is an evolution of the Offices of Innovation and Development Alliances, and Science and Technology and consists of five Centers: Data, Analysis, and Research; Development Innovation; Global Solutions; Transformational Partnerships; and Mission Engagement and Operations as well as the Office of Evaluation and Impact Assessment.

The Lab operates through a two-part mission: First, it will produce breakthrough development innovations by investing in directed research and open innovation approaches; building a pipeline to invent, test, and apply solutions; connecting scientific and innovation staff and programs at USAID; bringing interdisciplinary teams together to solve problems; and building alliances and expertise to take proven solutions to a global scale. Second, the Lab will accelerate the transformation of U.S. development efforts by supporting the use of STIP approaches. It will advance efforts that leverage the capabilities and resources of stakeholders engaged in global problem solving; embrace data and evidence to drive decision making and solutions; and harness scientific and innovative approaches as core to problem solving.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**-**	**112,000**	**151,300**	**39,300**
Development Assistance	-	105,000	146,300	41,300
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	7,000	5,000	-2,000

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Development Assistance (DA)

Data, Analytics, and Research: The Lab's Center for Data, Analytics, and Research (DAR) supports USAID's commitment to evidence-based development, using data and research tools and methods to define and address our most critical challenges. DAR programs gather and analyze data (including geospatial analysis, data visualization, modeling, open data, and futures analysis) and advance collaborative research to better understand development challenges, build more effective strategies and programs, and measure impacts. DAR also will develop a research strategy for USAID and coordinate research, data, and technology investments across the Agency to advance development. DAR will promote the transparency of Agency data, as well as support use of Open Data.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will create up to 50 new research partnerships between U.S. and host-country scientists, engineers, and technology innovators ($7.0 million). This sum will leverage eight times that amount

from the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and other science agencies for these same partnerships.

- The Lab will strengthen the research capacity of more than 50 developing countries and will ensure their ability to become strong participants in their own development.
- USAID will leverage support through partnerships with the private sector to provide scientific equipment and training to host-country researchers.
- The Agency will conduct research on a variety of constraints to economic growth analyzing "big data" from various sources.
- The Lab will use foresight analysis to help USAID better understand the mid- to long-term challenges its developing country partners will face.
- USAID will employ sophisticated analysis of geospatial and satellite imagery to better understand the impact of and interrelationship among the many factors constraining growth.
- The Lab will create analytical tools and approaches that will help USAID and its partners identify, capture, and synthesize data from many sources around the world to strategically plan, implement, and evaluate its programs more effectively.

Development Innovation: The Lab's Center for Development Innovation (DI) will build a pipeline for new breakthroughs by harnessing the best in American and global scientific, innovation, and higher education communities. DI systematically will discover, incubate, test, and transition to scale proven solutions. Building off of principles that have proven successful in Silicon Valley and the pharmaceutical sector, the various DI programs will help shepherd solutions along their growth path, from conception, to development/prototyping, to incubation, to piloting in the field, to rigorous testing, to refining and iteration, to transitioning to scale.

DI is home to a number of distinct, but complementary, programs to source, refine, analyze, and scale innovations, including the Development Innovation Ventures (DIV), Grand Challenges for Development (GCD) Prizes, Higher Education Solutions Network (HESN), and LAUNCH. DIV uses an open call solicitation to identify innovative solutions in any sector that demonstrate evidence, cost effectiveness, and plans for scale. DIV has been cited by both the White House and Office of Management and Budget as a model for how other government agencies can use tiered funding to support evidence-based innovations. Since its inception, more than 6,000 innovators, 65 percent of whom have never worked with USAID before, have submitted their inventions to DIV for review. With $30.0 million in FY 2015 funding, DIV will support innovative projects as well as continue its support of the Global DIV (GDIV) program that was started in 2014. GDIV is a multi-donor innovation platform modeled on USAID's DIV program. USAID funding for GDIV will be leveraged at least 2:1 by other donors. With $10.0 million in funding for GCDs, USAID will steer innovators and entrepreneurs to focus on finding solutions for clearly defined challenges in high-priority areas such as literacy and children in adversity. Using $31.0 million, the Lab will meet existing commitments to the HESN development laboratories, which are housed at pre-eminent universities in the United States and Africa. The development labs are helping USAID to better understand development challenges and will produce innovations to change the trajectory of development

Key Interventions:

- USAID will maintain the number of the HESN's university-based development laboratories at seven and allow for more expansive outreach to the academic community to broaden the scope of themes being analyzed so that others may benefit from this work.
- The Agency will support existing GCDs that address literacy, maternal-child health, sustainable energy for agriculture, securing water for food, and more empowered civil society. One additional Grand Challenge is planned for launch in 2014.

- The Lab will launch new prize programs on high-priority development topics and maintain prizes launched in 2014 focusing on expanding rural broadband access and developing low-energy, low-cost water desalination technology for rural households.
- USAID will maintain the LAUNCH partnership with NASA and Nike to take advantage of innovations in textiles production and improve the lives of those involved in this value chain, especially women.
- The Lab will support innovators that are ready to transition to scale, in particular by funding an innovative financing mechanism in cooperation with the Government of Sweden.

Global Solutions: The Lab's Center for Global Solutions (GS) facilitates widespread adoption of proven, transformative solutions that will benefit tens of millions of people across a broad geographic area (regionally or globally). GS programs will provide technical expertise and build platforms to take innovations to scale. G S houses the Lab's sector support function – coordinating activities with USAID's Pillar Bureaus across the Lab's programs and personnel. In FY 2015, USAID will use approximately $14.0 million to apply the power and reach of mobile technology to accelerate USAID's development goals. A total of $2.0 million is planned to support other proven, transformational development innovations in reaching global scale, primarily through technical assistance and new platforms.

Key Interventions:
- USAID will increase access to mobile technology and mobile broadband to provide equal access and improved conditions for broad-based economic growth.
- The Lab will increase the use of mobile money (referring to the use of 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.
- The Agency will expand 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.
- The Lab will bring together innovators in three to five sectors, creating a platform for them to share information and lessons learned.

Transformational Partnerships: The Lab's Center for Transformational Partnership (CTP) develops and scales global partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders in order to deepen impact and sustainability. In the past 11 years, CTP programs – including Global Development Alliances – have leveraged more than $19.0 billion in public and private resources. In collaboration with USAID Missions in 11 priority countries, CTP's Research and Innovation Fellowship program is sending U.S. scientists and innovators abroad to strengthen host country scientific and innovation ecosystems, enable field-based discovery, and help partner nations to better address their own problems. In FY 2015, CTP will continue to support the Partnering to Accelerate Entrepreneurship (PACE) initiative, helping entrepreneurs access the funding needed to refine their innovations to the point that they are attractive to impact investors, who look for impact along with financial gain. CTP also will invest in partnerships with the Lab's Cornerstone Partners, which look for solutions to critical development problems aligned to Agency priorities and Presidential Initiatives. An estimated of $3.0 million is planned for PACE and $2.0 million for Cornerstone Partner activities in FY 2015.

Key Interventions:
- USAID will leverage additional private-sector resources, which further the Agency's mission of advancing development innovation and transforming the development enterprise.
- The Lab will coordinate a network of Cornerstone Partners to define problem sets and source, test, and scale development innovations.

- The Lab will pioneer new models of private-sector engagement beyond those used by existing USAID programs.
- Through the Research and Innovation Fellows program, the Lab will build more than 70 new partnerships that link American scientists, technologists, and entrepreneurs with key host-country organizations to enable knowledge exchange and to collaboratively apply science, technology, and innovation to complex development challenges.
- The Agency will create and augment local centers of innovation and entrepreneurship and facilitate institutional capacity building. The Lab will advise on the creation of appropriate incentive systems and policies, tying local innovation and scientific communities with opportunities to commercialize and scale.

Mission Engagement and Operations: The Center for Mission Engagement and Operations develops and monitors implementation of the Global Development Lab's overall strategy and coordinates all aspects of the Lab related to the Agency's strategic planning, programming, and budgeting requirements. The Center houses the Lab's regional support function – coordinating activities with USAID Missions and regional bureaus across the Lab's programs and personnel. It provides leadership and expertise in talent management to attract highly qualified staff, and works to modernize and streamline USAID's managerial systems. In addition, the Center is home to innovative procurement, information technology, human resources, and legal experts who develop new tools and mechanisms that USAID can use to more flexibly and effectively address global challenges.

Key Interventions:
- The Lab will support 50 science fellows from the American Association for the Advancement of Science and 8 from the Department of State's Jefferson Science Fellowship program. These fellows will be seeded throughout the Agency and USAID Missions to expand the Agency's technical expertise and connect the overseas missions with scientific data, provide scientific advice, and assist with longer-term technical planning.
- The Lab will coordinate the application of STIP to development challenges in 20 USAID Missions globally in order to achieve faster, more effective, cost-efficient, and sustainable results.
- USAID will identify state-of-the-art approaches to procurement and human resource practices, transform and evaluate these approaches for USAID, and incorporate successful approaches into Agency processes.

Evaluation and Impact Assessment: The Lab's Office of Evaluation and Impact Assessment (EIA) provides the necessary evidence base to help Lab and Agency leadership make informed decisions about development investments. Working closely with internal and external stakeholders, EIA will provide a robust and independent evidence base to guide the allocation of all Lab resources, with a particular emphasis on determining which programs should be taken to scale. This office conducts rigorous, evidence-based analysis to determine whether STIP interventions are delivering development impact more quickly, cost-effectively, sustainably, and are reaching more beneficiaries. It will determine which innovations have the greatest potential, for transformative, cost-effective impact at a global scale, working extensively with the DI and GS centers, and other stakeholders. EIA collaborates with other parts of the Lab to help set policy and standards for monitoring and evaluating programs to promote continuous learning. EIA's FY 2015 funding will be used to conduct impact evaluation of Lab programs ($3.0 million) and independent research on the overall impact of STIP on accelerating developing impact ($0.6 million).

Key Interventions:
- USAID will establish Lab-wide processes to yield rigorous evidence of whether specific interventions are achieving desired results.

- The Agency will create an inventory of the Lab's research and development pipeline, with an emphasis on understanding current evidence standards.
- The Lab will determine minimum evidence standards and develop options for bringing the maximum number of solutions up to that standard.
- EIA will provide technical assistance to help the Lab's other Centers build in external impact evaluations into programming and to clarify when an impact evaluation is not a pre-requisite to take an innovation to scale.
- EIA will develop a conceptual framework for how, why, and under what circumstances the Lab should champion specific solutions.
- EIA will develop a process to collect and report on the necessary information to make informed decisions to Lab leadership about specific Lab and other donor solutions.
- EIA will prove (or disprove) the Lab's theory of change that in certain circumstances a robust application of STIP can yield substantially (if not radically) improved development outcomes in terms of cost effectiveness, speed and reach.

Global Health Programs (GHP)

Data, Analytics, and Research: Innovative clinical interventions have the capacity to impact the lives of millions around the world. The practice of bringing successful biomedical research to the clinic and to scale in USAID's partner countries increases their research capacity and strengthens their health systems by saving the lives of mothers and babies. These tools and techniques are essential to the sustainable development of partner countries. Lack of scientific, technological, and research capacity constrains developing countries in their ability to play central roles in solving local health challenges. In FY 2015, Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs will strengthen the capacity of host countries to engage in STIP through research grants, technical assistance, equipment and training.

Key Interventions:

- The Lab plans $3.0 million in GH funds, the Partners for Enhanced Engagement in Research (PEER) Health program will foster partnerships between developing country health scientists and researchers funded by U.S. government science agencies such as the National Institutes of Health.
- USAID will leverage significant private sector resources through partnerships to provide scientific equipment and training to host-country researchers.

Development Innovation: The Higher Education Solutions Network includes the Duke University Social Entrepreneurship Accelerator (SEAD), which identifies and supports solutions to global health innovations. Because many early stage inventions lack the funds they need to sustain and grow their operations, SEAD works to increases their ability to attract capital and cultivate an active investor community. To achieve its mission, Duke is working with the CASE Impact Investing Initiative (CASE i3) and the Durham-based Investors' Circle, the world's oldest, largest, and most successful early-stage impact investing network.

Key Intervention:

- USAID plans to use $2.0 million in GHP funds to meet existing commitments to SEAD.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The Lab is committed to using rigorous, evidence-based analysis to determine whether approaches and interventions are delivering development impact more quickly, cost-effectively, sustainably, and are reaching more beneficiaries. Toward this end, it has established EIA to determine which innovations have the greatest potential for transformative,

cost-effective impact at a global scale. It will set policy and standards for monitoring and evaluating Lab programs to ensure that efforts are guided by rigorous prospective and retrospective impact assessments and evaluation, including randomized controlled trials as appropriate. EIA will also work to build a strong commitment to continuous learning within the Lab community.

More specifically EIA will:

- Set criteria and manage the decision-making process to determine which proven innovations USAID will help apply in multiple countries and regions, with the ultimate objective being transformational impact on a global scale.
- Work closely with other stakeholders inside and outside USAID to build effective relationships with individuals and organizations engaged in complementary STIP evaluation and assessment efforts.
- Apply multi-disciplinary development impact modeling and cost-benefit expertise to estimate the likely development impact of various interventions.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Lab came into existence with a diverse portfolio of programs, some very new and others reaching full implementation mode. Older, more established programs, such as DIV and Global Development Alliances, have well-developed monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plans for both individual activities and the programs as a whole. Newer programs, however, are just beginning to establish full M&E strategies. Now that these programs have been brought together under the Lab umbrella, a holistic strategic plan, with M&E strategies and a complete results framework, will be completed before the end of FY 2014. This framework will include quantitative and qualitative indicators and important milestones for use by all Lab programs.

The following M&E activities have taken place in FY 2013 and/or will take place in FY 2014.

- In FY 2013, the Office of Science and Technology created a strategic framework to be a management tool for its programs, including HESN, GCD, Data Analysis, the Geocenter, Prizes, LAUNCH, PEER, Research and Innovation Fellowships, and the AAAS Fellowships. This framework includes baseline data and targets for the out years. It will be used to help inform the Lab's new strategic plan.

- Within one month of being formally established, the Lab held an intensive portfolio review to take a holistic look at its current programs, funding levels, and systems in order to create efficiencies and ensure a smooth merger of the Office of Science and Technology and the Office of Innovation and Development Alliances.

- In FY 2013, the Development Partners program trained 497 USAID staff and implementing partners with on how to create and manage strategic partnerships.

- As the Agency's lead on strategic partnerships, GP regularly convenes meetings of a "Partnership Communities of Practice" group to facilitate dialogue among USAID and other stakeholders to share learning on best practices for and challenges to the creation of partnerships.

With programs now well underway and extensive monitoring and evaluation efforts taking place, the Lab will make extensive use of the findings and refine programs accordingly over the next year.

Policy, Planning and Learning

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL) serves as a key focal point for the Agency's reform effort, which emerged from the President's Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD) and the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), and which is critical to achieving the Administration's vision to restore the United States as the global leader in international development. PPL leads USAID's policy and strategic planning, ensuring that the Agency's processes are informed by evidence and analysis. PPL is strengthening policy integration and coherence within USAID on key priorities, enhancing development effectiveness and cooperation within the U.S. government and globally, and reinforcing the discipline of development for its staff. As a result of these efforts, PPL leadership is ensuring that development analysis is actively considered in U.S. foreign policy and national security formulation.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**21,975**	**21,000**	**20,500**	**-500**
Development Assistance	21,975	21,000	20,500	-500

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Developing Policy Capacity: PPL will continue its goal of rebuilding USAID's policy capacity, including developing Agency policies and strategies and exercising global policy leadership to help make USAID a premier development agency. Over the past three years, PPL has advised and led the development of more than a dozen Agency-wide policies and has provided policy analysis for the U.S. government commitment to end extreme poverty by 2030. In FY 2015, PPL will emphasize strengthening policy analysis on emerging development issues, including ongoing international development policy processes, and defining agency-wide positions on new, cross-cutting policy issues, such as harnessing the data revolution towards development outcomes and how to effectively build country capacity in challenging and non-permissive environments. Opportunities for international policy engagement will continue to be priorities, including shaping the post-2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) agenda and working with partners to achieve the goal of eliminating extreme poverty by 2030.

Key Interventions:

- PPL will coordinate and draft in-depth research and analysis in the form of country case studies, discussion papers, and policy papers in support of new and existing approaches to cross-cutting development challenges.

- PPL will convene a summit on extreme poverty focused on evidence-based analysis, in coordination with private sector actors, non-governmental organizations, and universities, that will provide programmatic recommendations to addressing extreme poverty.

Building a Culture of Evaluation and Monitoring: PPL is responsible for elevating the quality and use of evaluations and monitoring across the entire Agency and ensuring that evidence is utilized to inform decision-making. In this role, PPL will continue to strengthen the capacity of USAID missions to meet standards for evaluation, performance monitoring, and learning within USAID's Program Cycle, the framework used by USAID to strategically plan, monitor, evaluate, and adapt international development programs to produce better outcomes. Evaluation represents one of the Agency's key reforms in USAID Forward; PPL launched the Agency's Evaluation Policy in January 2011, and in just three years has trained over 1,400 USAID staff in evaluation methods and practices.

In 2013, PPL completed revisions to the Performance Monitoring section of the Agency-wide policy that guides all program monitoring. To ensure compliance with the requirements for monitoring, PPL designed and delivered targeted training workshops focused on performance monitoring guidance and practice, reaching staff in every region USAID serves, and training nearly 350 USAID staff in performance monitoring. This agency-wide effort is serving to integrate good evaluation, performance monitoring and learning practice into field missions worldwide, leading to a cultural shift in USAID's increased use of evaluations and performance monitoring data in evidence-based decisions. Nearly all missions now report that evaluations inform budget decisions, project design changes and/or mid-course corrections in development programming. The USAID Bangladesh Mission, for example, conducted an evaluation on a postpartum hemorrhage prevention project and then implemented the recommendations from the evaluation to improve the follow-on project by including the use of technology – cell phones and social media – to reach more women. FY 2015 will build and expand upon these efforts.

Requested funding will support technical assistance to USAID missions on evaluation, performance monitoring, and learning, using online web platforms to make information and practical tools accessible to USAID staff and partners. Funds will also allow for continued improvement and delivery of state-of-the-art training and contracting mechanisms to help staff plan and manage performance monitoring, evaluation, and learning efforts. USAID will partner with global evaluation leaders, leveraging USAID resources and ensuring Agency evaluation and monitoring practices remain up-to-date.

Requested funding also will support USAID's continued transformation into a learning organization that leverages evidence to improve development outcomes. For example, PPL is providing technical assistance to support USAID Missions to develop and implement Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting (CLA) Plans. CLA Plans were conceived as a means to improve program effectiveness through better internal and external coordination; continuous learning from monitoring and evaluation, synthetic analysis, and research; leveraging contextual knowledge in collaboration with local thought leaders; and iterative adapting as new learning emerges and local contexts evolve. Currently more than 20 USAID missions have developed CLA Plans and are in various stages of implementation, and additional missions are seeking PPL support to develop and implement CLA plans. Other specific activities to transform USAID into a more effective learning organization include holding evidence summits to facilitate learning from experience across sectors and regions; commissioning high-priority evaluations and research to fill knowledge gaps; and transparently reporting on USAID's performance monitoring and evaluation findings. The FY 2015 request continues and expands this activity.

As a result of these efforts, USAID will continue to improve the quality and utility of evaluations, and ensure that learning from a wide range of sources informs policies, budgets, strategic planning, and project design and implementation, ultimately achieving improved development results.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will design, update and deliver Performance Monitoring and Evaluation training to educate USAID staff and partners on best practices and promising innovations in approaches and methods.

- The Agency will provide technical assistance and creative approaches to build staff capacity, elevate the quality of USAID performance monitoring and evaluations, and instill stronger learning practices and adaptive management.

- USAID will develop guidance, hold webinars, and facilitate peer learning and networking among USAID staff and implementing partners to further develop and institutionalize collaborating, learning, and adapting practices in mission programs.

- PPL will commission evaluations on topics that support and inform Agency priorities and fill existing knowledge gaps to inform USAID programming and budget decisions and determine the development outcomes and the sustainability of Agency interventions.

- USAID will build global leadership in evaluation and performance monitoring of development programs by partnering with international and regional governments and non-governmental organizations.

Donor Engagement: To advance the U.S. development policy agenda, USAID works to build consensus on policy issues among traditional and emerging donors and to mobilize collective action to advance civil society and good governance priorities. This requires active advocacy and relationship-building as well as strategic engagement in major multilateral and bilateral meetings and international fora. These activities align donors behind common goals, promote joint action and burden sharing, and help improve the effectiveness and transparency of U.S. foreign assistance to U.S. taxpayers and recipient countries. Through this work, USAID expects to advance the following policy issues in FY 2015: progress on development cooperation effectiveness and aid transparency; international engagement on the post-2015 MDG development agenda; continued leadership on Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) priorities and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC); support for trilateral cooperation; establishing agreements between existing donors and emerging donors; managing USAID's voting positions on multilateral development bank (MDB) projects; and advancing effective partnerships and building more meaningful relationships with emerging or "pivotal" donors such as the Arab states, Brazil, China, India, Korea, and Turkey.

Key Interventions:

- USAID will provide continued leadership on behalf of the U.S. government towards aid transparency efforts in establishing and meeting the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and Busan data standards and formats by completing and maintaining the U.S. government detailed database.

- The Agency will support operational leadership and implementation efforts of the GPEDC, which is working to promote and review progress towards implementation of Busan commitments and convene approximately seven high-level meetings with development stakeholders.

- USAID will reach out to leading academic institutions and policy institutes in emerging donor countries to support efforts to identify new and innovative approaches to development cooperation.

- USAID will support post-2015 MDG activities that contribute to sustainable development and achievement of the MDGs, including halving extreme poverty, halting the spread of HIV/AIDS, and providing universal primary education.

- PPL will participate in the OECD/DAC development finance dialogue to leverage development stakeholder funds to increase development impact.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Key Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PPL uses several methods to measure progress annually on: 1) whether evaluation quality is improving at USAID; 2) whether staff capacity to carry out effective performance monitoring and evaluation is strengthening; and 3) how evidence and knowledge from evaluation and monitoring is being used to inform key Agency decisions. For example, PPL monitors the number of evaluations completed each year and the percentage of the overall USAID program budget that is used for evaluations. The Agency has a goal of using three percent of its budget for evaluations. While significant progress has been made, current estimates are that less than one percent of the budget is used for evaluation purposes. This and other performance-related findings reinforce 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: Based on the results of performance monitoring and evaluation activities (see below), in FY 2015, PPL plans to provide additional classroom training through in-country and regional workshops, webinars and other internet-based approaches, and promote increased participation in evaluations through mentoring and peer-to-peer learning.
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 as 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 planning and management of evaluation, and less time to evaluation methods.

In addition, PPL will continue efforts started in FY 2014 to study the use of evaluations in decision making at USAID, and improve policies and systems to encourage use and to ensure that knowledge and evidence from evaluations and performance monitoring are readily available to USAID staff and partners. In the area of donor engagement, performance information is used on a regular basis to determine both programmatic choices and the way selected programs are implemented. For example, performance information collected from long-standing Public International Organization (PIO) grants to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the OECD in support of their efforts to lead the international dialogue on the achievement of the MDGs has informed USAID's position vis-à-vis the post-2015 agenda. In other cases, investments in building relationships with donor and recipient countries directly leads to the ability of the U.S. government to play a more credible leadership role in important international fora on development, including the OECD-DAC, GPEDC, the G-20 Development Working Group, and in UN-led negotiations for a post-2015 development agenda.

As a complement to the on-going monitoring of its performance, PPL funded in FY 2013 the first comprehensive independent evaluation of its capacity building activities since the bureau was established in FY 2010. The results of the evaluation showed that while USAID staff values PPL's efforts to support the Agency in implementing the USAID Forward reforms and the Program Cycle, there is a need for more tools and guidance, direct technical assistance, and partnerships. Following these recommendations, PPL is continuing to focus on capacity building activities to strengthen the implementation of the Program Cycle through the use of knowledge management platforms as well as

increasing the use of webinars and e-consultations to disseminate new approaches and share best practices and trends in development programming.

In FY 2013, PPL conducted a Meta-Evaluation on the Quality and Coverage of USAID Evaluations. The evaluation reported a statistically significant increase in the quality of USAID-conducted evaluations since 2009 and identified specific areas for improvement. PPL is working to identify constraints and opportunities to support continued improvement of evaluation quality. Experience and evidence from these studies confirms that PPL's long-term approach, to be continued in FY 2015, is solid. This approach aims to improve program effectiveness by building staff capacity in performance monitoring and evaluation, fostering an institutional culture that incorporates collaborating, learning, and adapting processes, and commissioning priority evaluations and partnering with international organizations to improve evaluation and performance monitoring practice in the development field as a whole.

USAID Program Management Initiatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Estimate	FY 2015 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**573**	**2,000**	**1,139**	**-861**
Development Assistance	573	2,000	1,139	-861

Note: The FY 2014 Estimate reflects the estimated funding levels for FY 2014 at the Account and Operating Unit level and are subject to change. Detailed allocations below the Account and Operating Unit level are not available.

Development Assistance (DA)

FY 2015 program funding is being requested for the Partner Vetting System Pilot Program and Managing for Efficiency and Effectiveness.

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 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 promote a process for transparent monitoring and reporting on the delivery of foreign assistance.
- Additionally, the FY 2015 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.

Biodiversity

Summary

Biodiversity and healthy ecosystems provide an essential component of development. Local people and national economies depend on natural resources such as wild fisheries and forest products for food, nutrition, revenues, and livelihoods; and healthy ecosystems for clean water, income from ecotourism, and productive grasslands for livestock pasture. Biodiversity conservation actions can increase incomes and the sustainability of livelihoods, counter disease and malnutrition, enhance transparent and equitable governance, and help people access, manage, and benefit from natural resources. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is committed to conserving the most biologically diverse places in the world, addressing the wildlife trafficking crisis, and protecting the natural systems that can help alleviate extreme poverty and provide a foundation for development. USAID's conservation activities cover key terrestrial and marine ecosystems, including for example, the Congo Basin, the Amazon, and Asia's Coral Triangle.

A portion of USAID's Biodiversity funding supports programming to address the conservation challenges related to wildlife trafficking. Wildlife trafficking, which is the poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and their related parts and products, has expanded into both a serious conservation concern and a threat to global security. (The security challenges related to wildlife trafficking are addressed with programs funded by International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement.) Wildlife trafficking, including illegal fishing, is a critical conservation concern. USAID's comprehensive approach to the trafficking crisis addresses supply, transit, and demand issues, including by supporting community conservation, building strong defenses against poaching, reducing demand for wildlife products, and supporting new technologies. USAID is working to improve knowledge on the complexity and criminology of the illegal trade in elephant ivory, rhino horn, abalone, sharks, tigers, and snow leopards. Through targeted assessments and involvement in planning for a Wildlife Enforcement Network in Southern Africa, an Interpol Conference on wildlife crime, and the African Elephant Summit, USAID and its partners have identified priorities for interagency, trans-regional collaborative action.

The Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), one of USAID's largest biodiversity programs, has now launched its third phase with a dynamic focus on combating wildlife trafficking and tackling drivers of deforestation that impact eight high-biodiversity landscapes mostly in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo. CARPE will improve management of protected areas and community-use zones, complemented by efforts to strengthen policy and monitoring across the Congo Basin. Sustainability is a priority, addressed in part by empowering women as well as indigenous and local communities to participate in and benefit from conservation. CARPE maintains its strong capacity in data collection, analysis, and sharing for forest and species management, closely coordinating with other U.S. government agencies, partner governments, regional initiatives, and international efforts. It employs best practices in adaptive management so that it will be able to track rapidly moving trends, change course if needed, measure results, and communicate effectively with diverse stakeholders.

Biodiversity Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	**92,972**	**81,590**	**11,382**
Africa	**49,712**	**40,080**	**9,632**
Ghana	2,254	2,254	-
Kenya	5,000	5,000	-
Liberia	3,432	-	3,432
Mozambique	3,267	3,267	-
Senegal	1,000	1,000	-
South Sudan	6,200	-	6,200
Tanzania	6,000	6,000	-
Uganda	3,775	3,775	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	9,687	9,687	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,647	1,647	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,450	2,450	-
East Asia and Pacific	**19,410**	**19,410**	**-**
Indonesia	15,000	15,000	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,410	4,410	-
Europe and Eurasia	**750**	**-**	**750**
Georgia	750	-	750
South and Central Asia	**2,000**	**2,000**	**-**
Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	-
Western Hemisphere	**7,000**	**6,000**	**1,000**
Colombia	1,000	-	1,000
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	4,000	4,000	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**14,100**	**14,100**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	14,100	14,100	-

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 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	INCLE - OCO	INCLE	NADR ATA	NADR CWD
TOTAL	**125,415**	**15,165**	**49,880**	**44,220**	**1,000**	**8,800**	**1,850**	**4,500**
Africa	**33,665**	**15,165**	**-**	**13,500**	**-**	**5,000**	**-**	**-**
Ethiopia	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	1,615	1,615	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	INCLE - OCO	INCLE	NADR ATA	NADR CWD
Somalia	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	14,500	-	-	9,500	-	5,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,400	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**320**	**-**	**-**	**320**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	320	-	-	320	-	-	-	-
Near East	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Lebanon	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	300	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	**66,380**	**-**	**49,880**	**10,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**-**	**4,500**
Afghanistan	45,000	-	30,000	10,000	1,000	-	-	4,000
Bangladesh	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Pakistan	19,880	-	19,880	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Western Hemisphere	**2,800**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,800**	**-**	**-**
Colombia	2,800	-	-	-	-	2,800	-	-
Counterterrorism	**11,850**	**-**	**-**	**10,000**	**-**	**-**	**1,850**	**-**
Counterterrorism	11,850	-	-	10,000	-	-	1,850	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	**9,400**	**-**	**-**	**9,400**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	9,400	-	-	9,400	-	-	-	-

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. USAID's basic education programs promote equitable, accountable, and sustainable education systems. USAID's Education Strategy 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 57 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 classroom. Recent reports estimate that nearly 250 million primary school age children are not learning basic skills such as reading -- whether they have been to school or not. If these children do not learn to read they will have fewer opportunities and struggle with learning for the rest of their lives.

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 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	FFP	IO&P
TOTAL	**534,291**	**229,744**	**77,000**	**225,597**	**1,070**	**880**
Africa	**225,453**	**144,451**	**-**	**79,932**	**1,070**	**-**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22,592	-	-	22,592	-	-
Djibouti	1,384	1,384	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	19,070	18,000	-	-	1,070	-
Ghana	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	11,861	11,861	-	-	-	-
Liberia	19,572	-	-	19,572	-	-
Malawi	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Mali	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	7,290	7,290	-	-	-	-
Senegal	6,500	6,500	-	-	-	-
Somalia	11,268	-	-	11,268	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	FFP	IO&P
South Africa	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	26,500	-	-	26,500	-	-
Tanzania	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	8,073	8,073	-	-	-	-
Zambia	4,843	4,843	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**10,806**	**9,000**	**-**	**1,806**	**-**	**-**
Burma	1,806	-	-	1,806	-	-
Indonesia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Philippines	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**3,098**	**-**	**-**	**3,098**	**-**	**-**
Georgia	1,098	-	-	1,098	-	-
Kosovo	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Near East	**88,261**	**-**	**-**	**88,261**	**-**	**-**
Egypt	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-
Jordan	45,000	-	-	45,000	-	-
Lebanon	10,721	-	-	10,721	-	-
Morocco	4,500	-	-	4,500	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	9,500	-	-	9,500	-	-
Yemen	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	540	-	-	540	-	-
South and Central Asia	**117,800**	**4,000**	**77,000**	**36,800**	**-**	**-**
Afghanistan	82,000	-	77,000	5,000	-	-
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Nepal	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	25,000	-	-	25,000	-	-
Tajikistan	3,800	-	-	3,800	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**51,218**	**35,518**	**-**	**15,700**	**-**	**-**
Dominican Republic	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	4,818	4,818	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,500	6,500	-	-	-	-
Haiti	15,700	-	-	15,700	-	-
Honduras	10,700	10,700	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Peru	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	FFP	IO&P
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**35,775**	**35,775**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	35,775	35,775	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	**880**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**880**
International Organizations	880	-	-	-	-	880
USAID Asia Regional	**1,000**	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-

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. 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. Around 40 percent of the world's unemployed are youth, with young people out of work at up to four times the rate of adults. This brings major costs to both young people and society at large. Yet job creation requires a population that is educated, informed, and skilled. 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 2015 request supports programming under USAID's 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 focused strategy to engage universities in development. USAID will continue to 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 USAID and its development partners to make more strategic planning, budgeting, and implementation decisions.

Higher Education Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF
TOTAL	**249,592**	**118,573**	**45,000**	**86,019**
Africa	**16,534**	**13,000**	**-**	**3,534**
Ethiopia	2,000	2,000	-	-
Liberia	1,334	-	-	1,334
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-	-
South Sudan	2,200	-	-	2,200
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	10,000	10,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**44,980**	**44,630**	**-**	**350**
Indonesia	34,400	34,400	-	-
Philippines	8,730	8,730	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF
Vietnam	1,500	1,500	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	350	-	-	350
Europe and Eurasia	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**1,000**
Kosovo	1,000	-	-	1,000
Near East	**47,742**	**-**	**-**	**47,742**
Egypt	28,500	-	-	28,500
Lebanon	11,071	-	-	11,071
Morocco	1,911	-	-	1,911
Tunisia	1,400	-	-	1,400
West Bank and Gaza	4,500	-	-	4,500
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	360	-	-	360
South and Central Asia	**76,793**	**-**	**45,000**	**31,793**
Afghanistan	50,000	-	45,000	5,000
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	-	500
Pakistan	25,000	-	-	25,000
Tajikistan	180	-	-	180
Turkmenistan	563	-	-	563
Central Asia Regional	550	-	-	550
Western Hemisphere	**13,500**	**13,500**	**-**	**-**
El Salvador	4,000	4,000	-	-
Guatemala	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	7,000	7,000	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**4,037**	**4,037**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	4,037	4,037	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**500**	**500**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	500	500	-	-
Global Development Lab	**41,010**	**41,010**	**-**	**-**
Global Development Lab	41,010	41,010	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**1,600**	**-**	**-**	**1,600**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,600	-	-	1,600
USAID Asia Regional	**1,896**	**1,896**	**-**	**-**
USAID Asia Regional	1,896	1,896	-	-

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 inform decisions about current and future programming. The Department of State's and USAID's evaluation policies seek to promote accountability and learning and respond to the requirements of Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010 to evaluate programs. The policies also respond to increased demands from Congress and the Administration for evidence-based planning, decision making, and budgeting.

The Department of State and USAID have made major progress in collecting and analyzing country and program performance information to support 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. The Department of State and USAID have significantly modified their respective approaches to link the various aspects of planning, budgeting, program management, and monitoring and evaluation to maximize the impact of Department of State and USAID resources, incorporating a stronger emphasis on evidence throughout.

Program evaluation policies at State and USAID provide a key framework for generating evidence to inform decisions. USAID updated its program Evaluation Policy in January 2011 as part of its *USAID Forward* agenda, and in 2012 the State Department released its first ever Department-wide program and operations evaluation policy. The Department of State coordinated closely with USAID to ensure uniform definitions and evaluation principles. USAID has published two reports on its progress implementing its evaluation policy and Department of State is planning an evaluation of the implementation of its policy. In addition to agency-specific efforts, State and USAID continue to collaborate 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.

Key Components

The foreign assistance funding attributed to evaluation in the FY 2015 request is $347.5 million, managed for the most part within country programs.

Evaluation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE	MRA	NADR
TOTAL	**347,523**	**81,851**	**38,617**	**173,299**	**44,847**	**6,183**	**1,000**	**1,726**
Impact Evaluations	**94,775**	**31,339**	**8,295**	**34,945**	**17,173**	**2,649**	**-**	**374**
Africa	**20,493**	**11,313**	**1,175**	**-**	**8,005**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Ethiopia	1,410	910	-	-	500	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE	MRA	NADR
Ghana	2,500	1,200	-	-	1,300	-	-	-
Kenya	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	575	-	575	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-
Malawi	3,350	1,050	-	-	2,300	-	-	-
Mali	1,330	1,240	-	-	90	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,000	700	-	-	300	-	-	-
Nigeria	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	725	225	-	-	500	-	-	-
South Sudan	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	3,500	1,700	-	-	1,800	-	-	-
Zambia	650	500	-	-	150	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	650	250	-	-	400	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	1,315	1,200	-	-	115	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	240	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**3,316**	**1,216**	**-**	**-**	**2,100**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Burma	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-
Cambodia	830	330	-	-	500	-	-	-
Philippines	1,500	500	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Vietnam	386	386	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**1,120**	**-**	**1,120**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	120	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	**3,525**	**-**	**3,425**	**-**	**-**	**100**	**-**	**-**
Egypt	2,400	-	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	950	-	950	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	175	-	75	-	-	100	-	-
South and Central Asia	**6,754**	**2,120**	**815**	**-**	**2,220**	**1,599**	**-**	**-**
Afghanistan	1,923	-	500	-	-	1,423	-	-
Bangladesh	3,420	1,920	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Nepal	1,235	200	315	-	720	-	-	-
Pakistan	176	-	-	-	-	176	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE	MRA	NADR
Western Hemisphere	**5,047**	**2,814**	**1,260**	**-**	**598**	**375**	**-**	**-**
Colombia	1,260	-	1,260	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	522	424	-	-	98	-	-	-
Honduras	550	550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	740	740	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	375	-	-	-	-	375	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	**7,000**	**7,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bureau for Food Security	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterterrorism	**500**	**-**	**500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Counterterrorism	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**2,200**	**2,200**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	**4,676**	**4,676**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Development Lab	4,676	4,676	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	**4,250**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,250**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Health	4,250	-	-	-	4,250	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	**575**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**575**	**-**	**-**
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	575	-	-	-	-	575	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation	**374**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**374**
International Security and Nonproliferation	374	-	-	-	-	-	-	374
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	**34,945**	**-**	**-**	**34,945**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	34,945	-	-	34,945	-	-	-	-
Performance Evaluations	**252,748**	**50,512**	**30,322**	**138,354**	**27,674**	**3,534**	**1,000**	**1,352**
Africa	**171,367**	**17,541**	**7,390**	**129,385**	**16,711**	**340**	**-**	**-**
Angola	598	-	-	198	400	-	-	-
Benin	705	-	-	-	705	-	-	-
Botswana	1,404	-	-	1,404	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Burundi	503	-	-	503	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE	MRA	NADR
Cameroon	1,225	-	-	1,225	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	5,619	-	180	5,439	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,227	-	2,858	2,261	5,088	20	-	-
Ethiopia	10,332	4,024	-	5,459	849	-	-	-
Ghana	2,292	2,100	-	192	-	-	-	-
Guinea	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-
Kenya	15,667	140	-	15,517	-	10	-	-
Lesotho	986	-	-	986	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,252	-	1,152	-	-	100	-	-
Madagascar	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-
Malawi	6,723	990	-	2,319	3,414	-	-	-
Mozambique	11,364	450	-	10,614	300	-	-	-
Namibia	1,295	-	-	1,295	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	18,135	300	-	17,635	200	-	-	-
Rwanda	3,223	650	-	2,223	350	-	-	-
Senegal	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	770	-	750	-	-	20	-	-
South Africa	18,042	603	-	17,409	-	30	-	-
South Sudan	2,814	-	1,800	364	600	50	-	-
Swaziland	1,205	-	-	1,205	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	17,840	1,400	-	15,630	800	10	-	-
Uganda	16,216	1,200	-	13,616	1,400	-	-	-
Zambia	12,979	1,300	-	11,029	650	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,062	-	100	2,862	100	-	-	-
African Union	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	350	-	250	-	-	100	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,100	1,750	-	-	350	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	575	250	-	-	325	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,114	934	-	-	180	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**9,602**	**5,796**	**250**	**2,511**	**1,045**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Burma	622	-	250	227	145	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,018	170	-	148	700	-	-	-
Indonesia	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE	MRA	NADR
Laos	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	180	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	293	-	-	93	200	-	-	-
Philippines	4,583	4,583	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,407	438	-	1,969	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	143	75	-	68	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**4,120**	**-**	**3,661**	**459**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Armenia	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	123	-	123	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,459	-	1,000	459	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	538	-	538	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	**4,790**	**-**	**4,790**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Egypt	3,700	-	3,700	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	750	-	750	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	290	-	290	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	**13,129**	**2,785**	**5,491**	**1,332**	**1,925**	**1,596**	**-**	**-**
Afghanistan	2,771	-	1,349	-	-	1,422	-	-
Bangladesh	2,425	2,125	-	-	300	-	-	-
India	2,234	250	-	1,084	900	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1,267	410	132	-	725	-	-	-
Pakistan	4,084	-	3,910	-	-	174	-	-
Tajikistan	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	248	-	-	248	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**17,863**	**5,314**	**6,840**	**4,667**	**493**	**549**	**-**	**-**
Brazil	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2,940	-	2,940	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	370	150	-	220	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	950	950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,562	1,269	-	-	293	-	-	-
Guyana	130	-	-	130	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,819	-	1,000	3,819	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE	MRA	NADR
Honduras	1,135	1,135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	984	810	-	-	-	174	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	253	-	-	253	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	3,275	-	2,900	-	-	375	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	245	-	-	245	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	450	300	-	-	150	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	100	50	-	-	50	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	**4,000**	**4,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bureau for Food Security	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterterrorism	**1,150**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,150**
Counterterrorism	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**150**	**150**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	**1,200**	**-**	**1,200**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	1,200	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**4,300**	**4,300**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	4,300	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	**4,151**	**4,151**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Development Lab	4,151	4,151	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	**7,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Health	7,500	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	**1,049**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,049**	**-**	**-**
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,049	-	-	-	-	1,049	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation	**202**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**202**
International Security and Nonproliferation	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	202
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**100**	**-**	**100**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE	MRA	NADR
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	**6,475**	**6,475**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Policy, Planning and Learning	6,475	6,475	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,000**	**-**
Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Special Representatives	**600**	**-**	**600**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Special Representatives	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Summary

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. An essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs contribute to reduced maternal mortality, healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing).

U.S. Government programs will exercise global leadership with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) providing missions with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs. These programs will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health and information services to enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and reduce abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically, funding will support development of tools and models needed to share best practices related to the key elements of successful voluntary family planning (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 2015 Total	ESF	GHP-USAID	IO&P
TOTAL	**644,300**	**71,000**	**538,000**	**35,300**
Africa	**329,200**	**-**	**329,200**	**-**
Angola	4,000	-	4,000	-
Benin	3,000	-	3,000	-
Burundi	3,000	-	3,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22,000	-	22,000	-
Ethiopia	33,700	-	33,700	-
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	37,000	-	37,000	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	ESF	GHP-USAID	IO&P
Rwanda	13,000	-	13,000	-
Senegal	16,000	-	16,000	-
South Sudan	8,000	-	8,000	-
Tanzania	28,000	-	28,000	-
Uganda	29,000	-	29,000	-
Zambia	13,000	-	13,000	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	-	2,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	-	2,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,000	-	4,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,400	-	10,400	-
East Asia and Pacific	**26,000**	**-**	**26,000**	**-**
Burma	2,000	-	2,000	-
Cambodia	5,000	-	5,000	-
Philippines	18,000	-	18,000	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	1,000	-
Near East	**19,500**	**16,000**	**3,500**	**-**
Jordan	15,000	15,000	-	-
Yemen	3,500	-	3,500	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	1,000	1,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	**112,900**	**55,000**	**57,900**	**-**
Afghanistan	15,000	15,000	-	-
Bangladesh	29,000	-	29,000	-
India	14,000	-	14,000	-
Nepal	14,900	-	14,900	-
Pakistan	40,000	40,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**16,500**	**-**	**16,500**	**-**
Guatemala	6,500	-	6,500	-
Haiti	9,000	-	9,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,000	-	1,000	-
Global Development Lab	**2,000**	**-**	**2,000**	**-**
Global Development Lab	2,000	-	2,000	-
Global Health	**99,100**	**-**	**99,100**	**-**
Global Health	99,100	-	99,100	-
International Organizations	**35,300**	**-**	**-**	**35,300**
International Organizations	35,300	-	-	35,300
International Partnerships	**2,800**	**-**	**2,800**	**-**
International Partnerships	2,800	-	2,800	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	ESF	GHP-USAID	IO&P
USAID Asia Regional	**1,000**	**-**	**1,000**	**-**
USAID Asia Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-

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 health systems strengthening, including human resources for health, strategic information systems, 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 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 is intensifying its focus on 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 2015 Total	ESF - OCO	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	**5,700,250**	**250**	**5,370,000**	**330,000**
Africa	**3,420,596**	**-**	**3,332,686**	**87,910**
Angola	17,299	-	12,899	4,400
Botswana	57,804	-	57,804	-
Burundi	18,860	-	15,360	3,500

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	ESF - OCO	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Cameroon	35,675	-	34,175	1,500
Cote d'Ivoire	138,405	-	138,405	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	69,175	-	59,975	9,200
Djibouti	1,800	-	1,800	-
Ethiopia	147,213	-	147,213	-
Ghana	12,297	-	6,797	5,500
Kenya	371,680	-	371,680	-
Lesotho	33,688	-	27,288	6,400
Liberia	3,500	-	800	2,700
Malawi	83,488	-	67,988	15,500
Mali	4,500	-	1,500	3,000
Mozambique	274,001	-	274,001	-
Namibia	43,513	-	43,513	-
Nigeria	456,652	-	456,652	-
Rwanda	78,559	-	78,559	-
Senegal	4,535	-	1,535	3,000
Sierra Leone	500	-	500	-
South Africa	409,550	-	409,550	-
South Sudan	13,800	-	11,790	2,010
Swaziland	43,313	-	36,413	6,900
Tanzania	372,381	-	372,381	-
Uganda	320,176	-	320,176	-
Zambia	304,282	-	304,282	-
Zimbabwe	93,750	-	77,250	16,500
USAID East Africa Regional	3,600	-	800	2,800
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,600	-	1,600	2,000
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	-	-	3,000
East Asia and Pacific	**108,877**	**-**	**83,627**	**25,250**
Burma	10,000	-	9,000	1,000
Cambodia	14,122	-	5,122	9,000
China	1,500	-	1,500	-
Indonesia	8,000	-	250	7,750
Papua New Guinea	6,200	-	3,700	2,500
Vietnam	58,142	-	58,142	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	10,913	-	5,913	5,000
Europe and Eurasia	**24,515**	**-**	**22,015**	**2,500**
Ukraine	24,515	-	22,015	2,500

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	ESF - OCO	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
South and Central Asia	**42,744**	**250**	**38,494**	**4,000**
Afghanistan	250	250	-	-
India	26,000	-	26,000	-
Nepal	3,000	-	-	3,000
Central Asia Regional	13,494	-	12,494	1,000
Western Hemisphere	**188,535**	**-**	**167,444**	**21,091**
Brazil	500	-	500	-
Dominican Republic	14,113	-	8,363	5,750
Guyana	6,636	-	6,636	-
Haiti	124,013	-	124,013	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	22,281	-	15,331	6,950
USAID Central America Regional	20,992	-	12,601	8,391
Global Health	**95,204**	**-**	**-**	**95,204**
Global Health	95,204	-	-	95,204
International Partnerships	**94,045**	**-**	**-**	**94,045**
International Partnerships	94,045	-	-	94,045
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	**1,725,734**	**-**	**1,725,734**	**-**
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,725,734	-	1,725,734	-

Malaria

Summary

In 2012, an estimated 627,000 people died of malaria and about 207 million people suffered from acute malarial illnesses. At least eighty-five 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. 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 22 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 includes 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 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 diagnostic capacity for all diseases.

Malaria Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	**674,000**	**674,000**
Africa	**591,500**	**591,500**
Angola	29,000	29,000
Benin	17,000	17,000
Burkina Faso	9,000	9,000
Burundi	9,000	9,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	48,000	48,000
Ethiopia	44,000	44,000
Ghana	28,000	28,000
Guinea	12,000	12,000
Kenya	35,000	35,000
Liberia	12,000	12,000
Madagascar	26,000	26,000
Malawi	24,000	24,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	GHP-USAID
Mali	25,000	25,000
Mozambique	29,000	29,000
Nigeria	75,000	75,000
Rwanda	18,000	18,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000
South Sudan	6,000	6,000
Tanzania	46,000	46,000
Uganda	34,000	34,000
Zambia	24,000	24,000
Zimbabwe	15,000	15,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,500	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	**15,500**	**15,500**
Burma	8,000	8,000
Cambodia	4,500	4,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,000	3,000
Western Hemisphere	**3,500**	**3,500**
USAID South America Regional	3,500	3,500
Global Health	**63,500**	**63,500**
Global Health	63,500	63,500

Maternal and Child Health

Summary

Every year in developing countries, there are 6.6 million child deaths (of which, an estimated two-thirds could be prevented) and nearly 300,000 women die from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy or childbirth. 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 delivery platforms to ensure long-term sustainability of these programs. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will extend coverage of proven high-impact interventions, such as immunization, treatment of life-threatening child conditions, and prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage, for the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries. These interventions will accelerate the reduction of maternal and child mortality.

Working with the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, USAID will support the introduction and scale up of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines, which have the greatest potential impact on child survival. 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).

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 obstetric care. The maternal health program will provide support for essential and long-term health system improvements, including human resources, information, medicines, and financing. The program will further enhance its impact through interventions aimed at reducing maternal mortality during labor, delivery, and the vital first 24 hours postpartum, which is a particularly vulnerable time for women and their infants. The MCH program will also work to leverage investments in other health programs, particularly family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-USAID	IO&P
TOTAL	**955,514**	**97,000**	**46,920**	**695,000**	**116,594**
Africa	**303,860**	**-**	**-**	**303,860**	**-**
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	11,000	-	-	11,000	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-USAID	IO&P
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 Sahel Regional Program	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	**31,500**	**-**	**-**	**31,500**	**-**
Burma	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Cambodia	5,500	-	-	5,500	-
Indonesia	20,000	-	-	20,000	-
Philippines	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Near East	**17,920**	**-**	**11,920**	**6,000**	**-**
Egypt	6,920	-	6,920	-	-
Jordan	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Yemen	6,000	-	-	6,000	-
South and Central Asia	**192,500**	**97,000**	**35,000**	**60,500**	**-**
Afghanistan	92,000	67,000	25,000	-	-
Bangladesh	30,000	-	-	30,000	-
India	14,000	-	-	14,000	-
Nepal	15,500	-	-	15,500	-
Pakistan	40,000	30,000	10,000	-	-
Tajikistan	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Western Hemisphere	**18,750**	**-**	**-**	**18,750**	**-**
Guatemala	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Haiti	14,000	-	-	14,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	1,750	-	-	1,750	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-USAID	IO&P
Global Development Lab	**3,000**	**-**	**-**	**3,000**	**-**
Global Development Lab	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Global Health	**69,140**	**-**	**-**	**69,140**	**-**
Global Health	69,140	-	-	69,140	-
International Organizations	**116,594**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**116,594**
International Organizations	116,594	-	-	-	116,594
International Partnerships	**200,000**	**-**	**-**	**200,000**	**-**
International Partnerships	200,000	-	-	200,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	**2,250**	**-**	**-**	**2,250**	**-**
USAID Asia Regional	2,250	-	-	2,250	-

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Summary

More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more painful, debilitating tropical diseases that 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 helminths. Treating of 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 and procurement coordination, decreased costs, and improved efficiencies.

USAID obtains the vast majority of required drugs through public-private partnerships with several pharmaceutical companies. Over $6.7 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 ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Neglected Tropical Diseases Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	**86,500**	**86,500**
International Partnerships	**86,500**	**86,500**
International Partnerships	86,500	86,500

Nutrition

Summary

More than 165 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 up to 45 percent 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 on a multidisciplinary approach working across funding streams to address the root causes of malnutrition. Our focus is primarily on the prevention of undernutrition during the first 1,000 days (from pregnancy through a child's second birthday) through comprehensive programs. Programs work across humanitarian and development contexts with an emphasis in 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, including Food for Peace development programs, aims to improve the nutritional status of women and children. Nutrition-specific activities (as shown in the table below) aim to prevent and treat undernutrition through a variety of integrated services, such as nutrition education to improve maternal diets; enhancing nutrition during pregnancy; promoting exclusive breastfeeding; and improving 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.

Additionally, nutrition-sensitive programs that are not included below aim to address the underlying contributors to poor nutrition to provide a comprehensive integrated approach leveraging all available resources. For example, nutrition-sensitive agriculture can promote nutritious foods for consumption and increased income, and/or address women's access to resources. Nutrition-sensitive programs also integrate sanitation and hygiene interventions to prevent diarrheal disease and other infections that are highly correlated with poor nutrition outcomes.

Nutrition Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	ESF - OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	**233,712**	**6,250**	**5,660**	**84,338**	**36,334**	**101,130**
Africa	**171,026**	**-**	**-**	**73,338**	**35,258**	**62,430**
Botswana	404	-	-	-	404	-
Burkina Faso	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-
Burundi	13,152	-	-	12,500	652	-
Cameroon	338	-	-	-	338	-
Cote d'Ivoire	2,659	-	-	-	2,659	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	22,217	-	-	17,100	3,117	2,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	ESF - OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Ethiopia	22,132	-	-	5,350	8,282	8,500
Ghana	7,000	-	-	-	-	7,000
Kenya	6,041	-	-	-	3,041	3,000
Lesotho	375	-	-	-	375	-
Madagascar	7,216	-	-	7,216	-	-
Malawi	7,698	-	-	3,250	118	4,330
Mali	4,200	-	-	-	-	4,200
Mozambique	7,308	-	-	-	2,208	5,100
Niger	4,830	-	-	4,830	-	-
Nigeria	2,702	-	-	-	702	2,000
Rwanda	3,418	-	-	-	418	3,000
Senegal	4,500	-	-	-	-	4,500
South Africa	2,847	-	-	-	2,847	-
Swaziland	108	-	-	-	108	-
Tanzania	10,753	-	-	-	3,553	7,200
Uganda	21,029	-	-	10,000	3,829	7,200
Zambia	6,004	-	-	-	2,404	3,600
Zimbabwe	8,295	-	-	8,092	203	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	800	-	-	-	-	800
East Asia and Pacific	**1,897**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**397**	**1,500**
Cambodia	1,568	-	-	-	68	1,500
Vietnam	329	-	-	-	329	-
Near East	**5,660**	**-**	**5,660**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Egypt	2,660	-	2,660	-	-	-
Yemen	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	**21,250**	**6,250**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,000**
Afghanistan	6,250	6,250	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	7,200	-	-	-	-	7,200
Nepal	6,800	-	-	-	-	6,800
Tajikistan	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
Western Hemisphere	**17,379**	**-**	**-**	**11,000**	**679**	**5,700**
Guatemala	6,500	-	-	3,000	-	3,500
Haiti	10,879	-	-	8,000	679	2,200
Global Health	**14,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,500**
Global Health	14,500	-	-	-	-	14,500
International Partnerships	**2,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,000**
International Partnerships	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats

Summary

The United States 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. In addition, USAID will continue to adapt the early warning and response programs built for H5N1 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 highly pathogenic avian influenza A 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. USAID's focus is on delivering this package in geographic "hotspots" for the emergence of new infectious disease threats originating from animals (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 2015 Total	ESF	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	**50,075**	**75**	**50,000**
International Partnerships	**50,000**	**-**	**50,000**
International Partnerships	50,000	-	50,000
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**75**	**75**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	75	75	-

Polio

Summary

Huge 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 350,000 in 1988 to 407 cases in 2013. The number of endemic countries has decreased from over 125 in 1988 to just three – Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan. Since 1988, more than ten million people who would otherwise have been paralyzed are walking because of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's 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; strengthen 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 2015 Total	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	**50,000**	**3,000**	**2,500**	**44,500**
Africa	**21,400**	**-**	**-**	**21,400**
Angola	1,300	-	-	1,300
Benin	100	-	-	100
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,500	-	-	3,500
Ethiopia	3,000	-	-	3,000
Guinea	150	-	-	150
Kenya	600	-	-	600
Liberia	150	-	-	150
Nigeria	7,000	-	-	7,000
South Sudan	2,000	-	-	2,000
Uganda	450	-	-	450
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,650	-	-	1,650
USAID East Africa Regional	755	-	-	755
USAID West Africa Regional	745	-	-	745
East Asia and Pacific	**500**	**-**	**-**	**500**
Indonesia	500	-	-	500
Near East	**500**	**-**	**-**	**500**
Yemen	500	-	-	500
South and Central Asia	**9,900**	**3,000**	**2,500**	**4,400**
Afghanistan	3,000	3,000	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-USAID
Bangladesh	700	-	-	700
India	3,000	-	-	3,000
Nepal	700	-	-	700
Pakistan	2,500	-	2,500	-
Global Health	**17,700**	**-**	**-**	**17,700**
Global Health	17,700	-	-	17,700

Tuberculosis

Summary

Tuberculosis (TB) is a leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Each year, approximately 1.3 million people die from TB and about 8.6 million people are newly diagnosed with TB. There are an estimated 600,000 cases globally with multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB), which makes them especially difficult to cure.

Efforts of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of the disease – to both cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority will be given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB and Multidrug Resistant-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 multidrug-resistant 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 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 partners to integrate and strengthen TB control services at the country level and leverage investments, including those of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, other U.S. government 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 2015 Total	ESF - OCO	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	**197,500**	**6,500**	**191,000**
Africa	**76,500**	**-**	**76,500**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,000	-	12,000
Ethiopia	12,000	-	12,000
Kenya	4,000	-	4,000
Malawi	1,500	-	1,500
Mozambique	5,000	-	5,000
Nigeria	11,500	-	11,500
South Africa	10,000	-	10,000
South Sudan	1,500	-	1,500
Tanzania	4,000	-	4,000
Uganda	5,000	-	5,000
Zambia	4,000	-	4,000
Zimbabwe	5,000	-	5,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,000	-	1,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	ESF - OCO	GHP-USAID
East Asia and Pacific	**30,700**	**-**	**30,700**
Burma	1,500	-	1,500
Cambodia	5,000	-	5,000
Indonesia	12,000	-	12,000
Philippines	11,200	-	11,200
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,000	-	1,000
Europe and Eurasia	**5,000**	**-**	**5,000**
Ukraine	4,000	-	4,000
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,000	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	**37,000**	**6,500**	**30,500**
Afghanistan	6,500	6,500	-
Bangladesh	12,000	-	12,000
India	8,000	-	8,000
Kyrgyz Republic	3,750	-	3,750
Tajikistan	3,750	-	3,750
Uzbekistan	3,000	-	3,000
Global Health	**31,800**	**-**	**31,800**
Global Health	31,800	-	31,800
International Partnerships	**16,500**	**-**	**16,500**
International Partnerships	16,500	-	16,500

Microenterprise

Summary

In his 2013 State of the Union address, President Obama pledged to partner with other donors to end extreme poverty in the next two decades. Achieving this target will require that those living in extreme poverty are able to participate in and benefit from the economic growth that is taking place throughout the developing world. Microenterprise and microfinance development is a key tool in working towards USAID's mission to end extreme poverty. While millions of poor and marginalized families earn their livings through the operation of microenterprises including smallholder farms, many of them are constrained by challenges including small size, remote locations, insufficient capital, and lack of market linkages.

In FY 2015 U.S. support will bolster inclusive market strategies that assist the poor, particularly youth and women, in contributing to and benefiting from economic growth. Assistance will 1) link microenterprises and smallholder farmers to new market opportunities; 2) increase the ability of financial institutions and other financial intermediaries to reach the very poor with appropriate products and services; and 3) support vulnerable households in stabilizing income and meeting minimum consumption needs so they can take better advantage of market opportunities.

To achieve these objectives, USAID efforts will target innovative approaches to financial inclusion, particularly in rural areas, through investments in agricultural and non-farm finance, remittance linkages, micro-savings, and technology-based solutions such as mobile payment systems. USAID microenterprise and microfinance projects are also integrated into other U.S. Government programs in order to leverage key initiatives such as Feed the Future, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, and USAID Resilience programs. In addition, USAID will fund the Congressionally-mandated Microenterprise Results Report and the Poverty Assessment Tools to analyze the extent to which microenterprise efforts of USAID Missions are reaching the extreme poor.

Microenterprise Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	**210,302**	**103,433**	**33,290**	**70,484**	**2,895**	**200**
Africa	**102,995**	**75,360**	**-**	**24,540**	**2,895**	**200**
Burkina Faso	2,830	-	-	-	2,830	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Ethiopia	10,360	10,360	-	-	-	-
Ghana	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Kenya	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Liberia	10,723	-	-	10,723	-	-
Mali	500	500	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Niger	65	-	-	-	65	-
Nigeria	1,400	1,400	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP-USAID
Senegal	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Somalia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
South Sudan	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	12,600	12,400	-	-	-	200
Uganda	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	5,817	-	-	5,817	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	11,200	11,200	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**11,200**	**10,500**	**-**	**700**	**-**	**-**
Burma	700	-	-	700	-	-
Cambodia	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	300	300	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**4,304**	**-**	**-**	**4,304**	**-**	**-**
Armenia	300	-	-	300	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Georgia	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	1,004	-	-	1,004	-	-
Near East	**8,500**	**-**	**-**	**8,500**	**-**	**-**
Egypt	7,000	-	-	7,000	-	-
Jordan	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-
South and Central Asia	**41,980**	**1,000**	**33,290**	**7,690**	**-**	**-**
Afghanistan	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-
Nepal	1,250	500	-	750	-	-
Pakistan	8,290	-	8,290	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	500	500	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2,940	-	-	2,940	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**32,000**	**10,150**	**-**	**21,850**	**-**	**-**
Colombia	12,000	-	-	12,000	-	-
Haiti	8,350	-	-	8,350	-	-
Peru	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	150	150	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	**1,923**	**1,923**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bureau for Food Security	1,923	1,923	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP-USAID
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**6,500**	**4,500**	**-**	**2,000**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	6,500	4,500	-	2,000	-	-
Special Representatives	**900**	**-**	**-**	**900**	**-**	**-**
Special Representatives	900	-	-	900	-	-

Public Private Partnerships

Summary

The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Key Issue responds to the Administration's commitment to leverage the resources and capabilities of the private sector to achieve foreign assistance objectives.

The United States is committed to increasing the sustainable results of our foreign assistance programs through strategic alliances with the private sector. Such alliances enable the U.S. government to leverage private sector markets, and partner expertise, interests, and assets in a manner that solves critical development problems and promotes effective market led development. They also enable the private sector to leverage the U.S. government's expertise, resources and working relationships in a manner that advances business success and fosters the broader economic growth and poverty reduction that is vital to sustaining such success.

Under the 2010 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR), the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) highlighted the need to engage in collaborative working relationship with private sector partners (such as private businesses, financial institutions, entrepreneurs, investors, philanthropists, and foundations) in which the goals, structure, and governance, as well as roles and responsibilities, are mutually determined and decision-making is shared. Consequently, the United States has been leading the development of new models of partnerships, such as the New Alliance for Food Security and Power Africa, which show broad-based collaboration among private sector partners and both U.S. and foreign governments.

In FY 2015, the United States will continue to invest in Public-Private Partnerships and support reforms under the QDDR, USAID Forward and the PEPFAR (President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief) Blueprint: Creating an AIDS Free Generation. For example, State Department's Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator recently re-launched the PPP Incentive Fund, a $10.0 million funded initiative designed to incentivize innovative, country-designed and owned PPPs. Also, under the Partnering to Accelerate Entrepreneurship initiative, USAID will invest with a range of private sector partners to pilot and scale innovative and sustainable models for incubation and acceleration of early stage enterprises in developing countries.
In addition, as part of the new U.S. Global Development Lab (LAB), we will co-invest in partnerships with the Lab's private sector Cornerstone Partners, on initiatives which are aligned to priority development challenges and Presidential initiatives.

Public Private Partnerships Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	**211,454**	**98,184**	**45,050**	**17,300**	**41,180**	**9,740**
Africa	**65,890**	**24,550**	**-**	**200**	**39,140**	**2,000**
Angola	435	-	-	-	235	200
Botswana	861	-	-	-	861	-
Cote d'Ivoire	59	-	-	-	59	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	777	-	-	-	777	-
Djibouti	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	874	-	-	-	874	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Ghana	350	350	-	-	-	-
Kenya	10,855	4,100	-	-	6,555	200
Lesotho	519	-	-	-	519	-
Malawi	800	550	-	-	250	-
Mali	500	500	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,055	-	-	-	1,055	-
Namibia	1,736	-	-	-	1,736	-
Nigeria	250	-	-	-	250	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
South Africa	5,409	-	-	-	5,409	-
Tanzania	21,865	900	-	-	19,865	1,100
Uganda	199	-	-	-	199	-
Zambia	2,646	2,150	-	-	496	-
African Union	200	-	-	200	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	500	-	-	-	500
East Asia and Pacific	**10,043**	**6,280**	**-**	**1,000**	**823**	**1,940**
Burma	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Cambodia	2,700	1,000	-	-	-	1,700
Laos	600	600	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,420	3,180	-	-	-	240
Vietnam	2,310	1,500	-	-	810	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	13	-	-	-	13	-
Europe and Eurasia	**1,900**	**-**	**-**	**1,900**	**-**	**-**
Armenia	500	-	-	500	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	500	-	-	500	-	-
Georgia	900	-	-	900	-	-
Near East	**7,500**	**-**	**-**	**7,500**	**-**	**-**
Egypt	7,000	-	-	7,000	-	-
Morocco	500	-	-	500	-	-
South and Central Asia	**58,848**	**5,200**	**45,050**	**1,700**	**1,098**	**5,800**
Afghanistan	12,500	-	12,500	-	-	-
Bangladesh	800	-	-	-	-	800
India	12,598	5,000	-	1,500	1,098	5,000
Maldives	200	200	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	32,550	-	32,550	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Turkmenistan	200	-	-	200	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**23,825**	**19,706**	**-**	**4,000**	**119**	**-**
Colombia	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-
Dominican Republic	980	980	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	3,326	3,326	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	500	500	-	-	-	-
Guyana	4	-	-	-	4	-
Nicaragua	100	100	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	600	600	-	-	-	-
Peru	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	815	700	-	-	115	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	**14,933**	**14,933**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bureau for Food Security	14,933	14,933	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**5,000**	**5,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	**22,515**	**22,515**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Development Lab	22,515	22,515	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**1,000**	**-**	**-**
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-

Relief to Development

Summary

Relief to Development

Summary

The focus on Relief to Development Transitions (R2DT) is important to ensure that chronically vulnerable populations are not inadvertently overlooked or left out of developmental consideration. R2DT is also responsive to the broader objective of demonstrating developmental progress which can ultimately lead to graduation from foreign assistance. The transition from relief to development is neither linear, constant across sectors or geographic regions, nor is there a prescribed time line. Transition is specific to each country context and may be approached from various sector perspectives and approaches. The following countries are currently designated as FY 2015 R2DT focus countries: A fghanistan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Nepal, Pakistan, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

Actively planning and programming for R2DT may involve multiple years of coordination and gradually shifting resources from humanitarian and transition accounts to developmental accounts and does not preclude the fact that new humanitarian or transition needs may arise in other, or the same sectors or areas. R2DT is not sector specific, however, programs will have usually been planned and designed in consultation with the bureaus of Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian assistance and Refugees and Migration Affairs as appropriate or are clearly addressing a need previously addressed by humanitarian or transition account resources.

U.S. assistance that is captured as R2DT include Mission programs designed to reduce the impact of future disasters (known as disaster risk reduction programs - DRR), or programs that increase chronically vulnerable populations' ability to withstand cyclical shocks, as well as programs that assist in the transition to more sustainable services (e.g., a clinic or health service that was independently run by an NGO with humanitarian assistance but now more fully falls within the government's managed health system and receives U.S. development assistance). Mission, regional, or centrally managed programming may be sequential to, combined, or complementary with humanitarian support, as long as the expectation is that humanitarian or transition assistance will eventually no longer be needed while developmental assistance may continue for some time longer.

Examples of R2DT programming scenarios, which are neither mutually exclusive nor exhaustive, include:

- Funding for a country or region that has been identified for development assistance based on chronic vulnerability, such as food insecurity and all of its attendant symptoms, which has resulted in repeated or cyclical humanitarian support.
- Programming that carries on from relief and recovery programming following a sudden onset natural disaster such as an earthquake or flood.
- Programs that address the socio-economic needs of displaced populations either in their country of origin or a second country, including populations which have been displaced for several years with little hope of return in the near term, as well as populations that are returning to areas of origin that will need assistance in reestablishing their lives and livelihoods.
- Countries where a violent conflict has ceased and government institutions are being created or reorganized, social services or programs and/or basic political organizing/ self-help groups are being regularized following interim humanitarian or transition assistance.
- Programming that mitigates or reduces vulnerability to disasters in disaster prone countries.

- Countries where a combination of these factors apply.

Relief to Development Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP-USAID	NADR CWD
TOTAL	**105,712**	**21,930**	**140**	**21,299**	**51,572**	**8,771**	**2,000**
Africa	**80,787**	**20,600**	**-**	**994**	**51,572**	**7,621**	**-**
Ethiopia	34,880	2,780	-	-	32,100	-	-
Kenya	10,607	9,000	-	-	-	1,607	-
Mali	14,834	8,820	-	-	-	6,014	-
Sudan	994	-	-	994	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	19,472	-	-	-	19,472	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**200**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**200**	**-**
Cambodia	200	-	-	-	-	200	-
Near East	**11,255**	**-**	**-**	**10,305**	**-**	**950**	**-**
Yemen	4,755	-	-	3,805	-	950	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	6,500	-	-	6,500	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	**13,470**	**1,330**	**140**	**10,000**	**-**	**-**	**2,000**
Afghanistan	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Nepal	830	830	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	140	-	140	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2,500	500	-	-	-	-	2,000

Science, Technology and Innovation

Summary

Science, Technology and Innovation

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 2015, 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 Global Development Lab 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 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE
TOTAL	**737,386**	**463,976**	**9,710**	**87,247**	**3,050**	**34,945**	**137,358**	**1,100**
Science, Technology & Innovation - Focused	**488,527**	**321,489**	**4,260**	**30,365**	**1,750**	**34,945**	**95,718**	**-**
Africa	**39,445**	**23,000**	**-**	**2,917**	**-**	**-**	**13,528**	**-**
Angola	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ghana	3,100	3,000	-	-	-	-	100	-
Kenya	4,700	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	917	-	-	917	-	-	-	-
Malawi	13,048	2,000	-	-	-	-	11,048	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	-
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	450	-	-	-	-	-	450	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	2,630	2,400	-	-	-	-	230	-
East Asia and Pacific	**18,414**	**16,416**	**-**	**98**	**1,750**	**-**	**150**	**-**
Cambodia	650	500	-	-	-	-	150	-
Indonesia	15,066	13,316	-	-	1,750	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	98	-	-	98	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	**17,400**	**-**	**-**	**17,400**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Egypt	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	13,400	-	-	13,400	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	**64,144**	**20,404**	**4,260**	**3,500**	**-**	**-**	**35,980**	**-**
Bangladesh	30,955	15,075	-	-	-	-	15,880	-
India	28,329	5,229	-	3,000	-	-	20,100	-
Maldives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE
Nepal	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	4,260	-	4,260	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**9,250**	**6,150**	**-**	**3,100**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Colombia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	**129,726**	**129,726**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bureau for Food Security	129,726	129,726	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**2,000**	**2,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	**123,793**	**123,793**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Global Development Lab	123,793	123,793	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	**46,060**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**46,060**	**-**
Global Health	46,060	-	-	-	-	-	46,060	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**3,350**	**-**	**-**	**3,350**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	3,350	-	-	3,350	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	**34,945**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**34,945**	**-**	**-**
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	34,945	-	-	-	-	34,945	-	-
Science, Technology & Innovation - Indirect	**248,859**	**142,487**	**5,450**	**56,882**	**1,300**	**-**	**41,640**	**1,100**
Africa	**73,669**	**44,933**	**-**	**6,471**	**-**	**-**	**22,265**	**-**
Benin	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-
Cote d'Ivoire	400	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2,988	2,573	-	-	-	-	415	-
Ghana	2,500	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,500	-
Kenya	11,220	10,920	-	-	-	-	300	-
Liberia	3,371	-	-	3,371	-	-	-	-
Malawi	4,370	-	-	-	-	-	4,370	-
Mali	9,090	6,290	-	-	-	-	2,800	-
Mozambique	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE
Rwanda	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	1,350	-
Senegal	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	10,040	4,000	-	-	-	-	6,040	-
Zimbabwe	1,650	-	-	200	-	-	1,450	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	9,390	6,200	-	-	-	-	3,190	-
USAID East Africa Regional	550	-	-	-	-	-	550	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**51,385**	**34,462**	**-**	**3,698**	**1,300**	**-**	**11,925**	**-**
Burma	6,600	-	-	3,500	-	-	3,100	-
Cambodia	5,040	3,290	-	-	-	-	1,750	-
Indonesia	8,819	3,544	-	-	1,300	-	3,975	-
Laos	900	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	25,128	22,028	-	-	-	-	3,100	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	98	-	-	98	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	4,800	4,700	-	100	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**2,400**	**-**	**-**	**2,300**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100**
Albania	300	-	-	200	-	-	-	100
Armenia	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-
Near East	**24,013**	**-**	**-**	**24,013**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Egypt	9,400	-	-	9,400	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2,250	-	-	2,250	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	11,033	-	-	11,033	-	-	-	-
Morocco	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	300	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
Yemen	930	-	-	930	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	**27,700**	**6,650**	**5,450**	**14,800**	**-**	**-**	**800**	**-**
Afghanistan	10,500	-	5,450	5,050	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	6,550	6,550	-	-	-	-	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	FMF	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID	INCLE
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-
Maldives	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	3,050	-	-	2,250	-	-	800	-
Pakistan	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**22,685**	**15,935**	**-**	**5,100**	**-**	**-**	**1,650**	**-**
Brazil	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	400	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	4,100	4,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,425	1,425	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,700	-	-	4,700	-	-	-	-
Honduras	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	600	-	-	-	-	-	600	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,950	3,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	610	560	-	-	-	-	50	-
USAID South America Regional	1,500	500	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**6,000**	**6,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**16,000**	**16,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Development Lab	**23,507**	**18,507**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,000**	**-**
Global Development Lab	23,507	18,507	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,000**
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Special Representatives	**500**	**-**	**-**	**500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Special Representatives	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-

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, which is 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 2015 levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate.

Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	INCLE
TOTAL	**47,295**	**11,244**	**5,000**	**5,912**	**25,139**
Africa	**2,800**	**1,500**	**-**	**1,200**	**100**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	-	-	200	-
Liberia	100	-	-	-	100
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	**6,057**	**4,244**	**-**	**1,313**	**500**
Burma	1,025	-	-	1,025	-
Cambodia	1,994	1,994	-	-	-
Indonesia	200	-	-	-	200
Philippines	600	600	-	-	-
Thailand	450	450	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	588	-	-	288	300
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,200	1,200	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	**3,384**	**-**	**-**	**1,489**	**1,895**
Albania	120	-	-	-	120
Armenia	101	-	-	-	101
Azerbaijan	489	-	-	225	264
Belarus	337	-	-	337	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	323	-	-	263	60
Georgia	140	-	-	-	140
Kosovo	250	-	-	-	250

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	INCLE
Macedonia	445	-	-	-	445
Moldova	250	-	-	50	200
Montenegro	100	-	-	10	90
Serbia	75	-	-	-	75
Ukraine	754	-	-	604	150
Near East	**600**	**-**	**-**	**600**	**-**
Egypt	500	-	-	500	-
Lebanon	100	-	-	100	-
South and Central Asia	**9,266**	**2,500**	**5,000**	**1,310**	**456**
Afghanistan	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Bangladesh	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	250	-	-	250	-
Kyrgyz Republic	350	-	-	350	-
Nepal	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Tajikistan	180	-	-	-	180
Turkmenistan	230	-	-	110	120
Uzbekistan	556	-	-	400	156
Central Asia Regional	200	-	-	200	-
Western Hemisphere	**2,500**	**1,500**	**-**	**-**	**1,000**
Guatemala	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Mexico	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**1,500**	**1,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	**465**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**465**
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	465	-	-	-	465
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	**20,723**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20,723**
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	-	20,723

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, Cameroon, 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 2015 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR ATA	NADR TIP	PKO
TOTAL	**63,331**	**11,865**	**13,644**	**6,000**	**11,000**	**1,722**	**19,100**
Africa	**33,087**	**11,865**	**7,000**	**4,000**	**9,000**	**1,222**	**-**
Mali	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	1,615	1,615	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	21,222	-	7,000	4,000	9,000	1,222	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	**11,144**	**-**	**6,644**	**2,000**	**2,000**	**500**	**-**
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	11,144	-	6,644	2,000	2,000	500	-
Political-Military Affairs	**19,100**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,100**
Political-Military Affairs	19,100	-	-	-	-	-	19,100

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. FY 2015 will be the second full year after the release of USAID's Water and Development Strategy, for which the goal is to save lives and advance development through: (1) improvements in water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs, and (2) efficient and productive use of water for food security, all within the context of sound water resources management.

The FY 2015 request will support the WASH objective of the strategy, continuing 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.

Water programs will also improve health and nutrition through access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene; improve food security through productive uses of water in agriculture; and strengthen resilience and response to critical stressors, including climate change, natural disasters, and conflict.

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 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	**231,306**	**82,767**	**15,000**	**102,274**	**6,450**	**8,440**	**16,375**
Africa	**74,867**	**38,886**	**-**	**15,238**	**6,450**	**8,093**	**6,200**
Burundi	57	-	-	-	-	57	-
Cote d'Ivoire	398	-	-	-	-	398	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Ethiopia	6,952	-	-	-	5,778	1,174	-
Ghana	5,570	4,570	-	-	-	-	1,000
Kenya	5,730	5,000	-	-	-	730	-
Liberia	5,338	-	-	5,338	-	-	-
Malawi	19	-	-	-	-	19	-
Mali	1,640	1,640	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,841	1,500	-	-	-	341	-
Niger	672	-	-	-	672	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Nigeria	3,360	3,360	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,686	810	-	-	-	176	700
Senegal	1,500	1,000	-	-	-	-	500
South Africa	42	-	-	-	-	42	-
South Sudan	9,700	-	-	9,700	-	-	-
Tanzania	5,096	4,700	-	-	-	396	-
Uganda	6,178	-	-	-	-	4,678	1,500
Zambia	1,696	1,615	-	-	-	81	-
Zimbabwe	201	-	-	200	-	1	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	4,880	4,880	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	4,600	4,600	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,211	1,211	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**14,600**	**13,600**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,000**
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	9,100	8,100	-	-	-	-	1,000
Philippines	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	**77,586**	**-**	**-**	**77,086**	**-**	**-**	**500**
Jordan	18,000	-	-	18,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	11,636	-	-	11,636	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	-	-	40,000	-	-	-
Yemen	1,000	-	-	500	-	-	500
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	950	-	-	950	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	**22,100**	**-**	**15,000**	**600**	**-**	**-**	**6,500**
Afghanistan	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
India	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Nepal	2,500	-	-	500	-	-	2,000
Tajikistan	100	-	-	100	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	**11,022**	**-**	**-**	**8,500**	**-**	**347**	**2,175**
Guatemala	750	-	-	-	-	-	750
Haiti	10,272	-	-	8,500	-	347	1,425
Bureau for Food Security	**18,581**	**18,581**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bureau for Food Security	18,581	18,581	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**11,700**	**11,700**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF - OCO	ESF	FFP	GHP-STATE	GHP-USAID
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	11,700	11,700	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**850**	**-**	**-**	**850**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	850	-	-	850	-	-	-

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 impacts of extreme weather events such as drought, floods, and storms aggravate problems such as poverty, social tensions, and environmental degradation. The number of heat waves, droughts, and major storms in some regions is expected to increase, 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. 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 (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 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. Funds also support the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which conducts assessments of climate change science and technology, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which coordinates international efforts on greenhouse gas reduction.

Adaptation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	**193,300**	**132,500**	**54,500**	**6,300**
Africa	**41,500**	**41,500**	**-**	**-**
Ethiopia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Kenya	2,000	2,000	-	-
Malawi	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	3,000	3,000	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**31,500**	**31,500**	**-**	**-**
Cambodia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	12,500	12,500	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-	-
Vietnam	4,000	4,000	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,000	6,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	**13,500**	**9,000**	**4,500**	**-**
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-	-
India	2,000	2,000	-	-
Maldives	2,000	2,000	-	-
Nepal	4,500	-	4,500	-
Western Hemisphere	**27,500**	**25,500**	**2,000**	**-**
Colombia	2,000	-	2,000	-
Dominican Republic	3,000	3,000	-	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-
Jamaica	3,000	3,000	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	5,500	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	2,000	2,000	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	**6,000**	**6,000**	**-**	**-**
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	6,000	6,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**17,000**	**17,000**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	17,000	17,000	-	-
International Organizations	**6,300**	**-**	**-**	**6,300**
International Organizations	6,300	-	-	6,300

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**48,000**	**-**	**48,000**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	48,000	-	48,000	-
USAID Asia Regional	**2,000**	**2,000**	**-**	**-**
USAID Asia Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-

Clean Energy

Summary

Through its clean energy programs, the United States works with partner countries to develop and deploy cleaner energy technology alternatives that will sustain economic growth and reduce poverty while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. 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. Clean Energy programs address one of the major development challenges of the 21st century, which is managing 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.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Clean Energy funds will strengthen the ability of countries to use renewable energy resources at both small and large scales, including wind, solar, biomass, geothermal, and hydropower, and will support energy efficiency through improvements in the efficiency of buildings and appliances, smarter grids, and industrial applications, all of which can reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector. Programs focus on economies with the potential for significant emissions reductions or renewable energy development. Both bilaterally budgeted and centrally managed USAID Clean Energy programming will support the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program. USAID focuses these efforts on countries that are implementing key reforms for successful clean energy development, and that actively cooperate on LEDS work with the United States. A priority in FY 2015 will be to integrate EC-LEDS policy assistance in targeted Power Africa countries to enhance the impact and sustainability of Power Africa transactions.

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 strategies. 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. Department of State funding will also support efforts to unlock low-carbon energy transformation in developing countries and enhance coordination and cooperation among countries, including bilateral efforts with China and India (the world's largest and third largest greenhouse gas emitters), and international programs to advance low-carbon growth. To address short-lived climate pollutants, funds will continue to support the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, a plurilateral initiative attracting significant international support that is 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. Funds also support the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which conducts assessments of climate change science and technology; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which coordinates international efforts on greenhouse gas reduction; and the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund, which coordinates international efforts to phase out the use of ozone depleting chemicals, many of which are greenhouse gases.

Clean Energy Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	**189,450**	**90,500**	**68,050**	**30,900**
Africa	**27,200**	**27,200**	**-**	**-**
Ethiopia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Ghana	3,000	3,000	-	-
Kenya	2,000	2,000	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	6,200	6,200	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,500	4,500	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	**17,300**	**17,300**	**-**	**-**
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	5,000	5,000	-	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,800	6,800	-	-
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	**16,000**	**13,500**	**2,500**	**-**
Bangladesh	4,500	4,500	-	-
India	9,000	9,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	2,500	-
Western Hemisphere	**15,500**	**12,000**	**3,500**	**-**
Colombia	3,500	-	3,500	-
Jamaica	2,500	2,500	-	-
Mexico	6,000	6,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	500	500	-	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**20,500**	**20,500**	**-**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	20,500	20,500	-	-
International Organizations	**30,900**	**-**	**-**	**30,900**
International Organizations	30,900	-	-	30,900
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**49,550**	**-**	**49,550**	**-**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	49,550	-	49,550	-

Sustainable Landscapes

Summary

Sustainable Landscapes programs reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the land use sector and improve economic development through better land use and natural resource management decisions. These programs work to change the economic signals and regulations currently driving deforestation and other land use changes that lead to higher greenhouse gas emissions. Deforestation and degradation of other landscapes result in significant costs to economic activities and assets that depend on healthy ecosystems. Combined, deforestation, other changes in land use, and agriculture represent the second largest source of greenhouse gas emissions from human activity and account for well over 50 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in many developing countries. Targeting these emissions, including through interventions that foster better land use planning and enforcement, reduce incentives for land conversion, restore productivity of degraded lands, and improve management of forests, mangroves, and other productive landscapes, can improve emissions trends and sustain economic growth over the long term.

Programs address the drivers of deforestation and land use change: 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. They also work to reduce emissions from agriculture, productive forests, and other landscapes. Programs engage a wide range of stakeholders – governments, the private sector, indigenous peoples, local communities, and civil society – in transforming how land is valued and used. Sustainable Landscapes programming contributes to 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 will focus on reducing emissions from deforestation and other land use, limiting the drivers of deforestation, and increasing carbon sequestration, while also increasing economic development, particularly in rural areas. Country programs are integrated into the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program. Areas of focus include developing forest carbon measurement and monitoring systems, improving greenhouse gas inventories, and improving land use planning that reduces deforestation while also protecting the rights and engagement of local and indigenous communities. In FY 2015, this work will include engagement with the private sector through the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, a public-private partnership between the U.S. government, civil society, partner governments, and the Consumer Goods Forum, which aims to reduce tropical deforestation resulting from commodity supply chains.

Department of State Sustainable Landscape funds will support developing countries' mitigation efforts in the land sector, including 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 improve capacity in developing countries to implement strategies that reduce emissions from deforestation, agriculture, and land use change. Requested funds may be used for a contribution to the World Bank Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes or to one of the other forest carbon funds managed by the World Bank, such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

Sustainable Landscapes Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2015 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	**123,500**	**93,900**	**29,600**
Africa	**19,400**	**19,400**	**-**
Malawi	5,000	5,000	-
Zambia	5,000	5,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	6,400	6,400	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	**26,500**	**26,500**	**-**
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	-
Vietnam	3,500	3,500	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,000	6,000	-
South and Central Asia	**8,000**	**8,000**	**-**
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-
India	4,000	4,000	-
Western Hemisphere	**29,550**	**23,000**	**6,550**
Colombia	6,550	-	6,550
Guatemala	5,500	5,500	-
Mexico	6,500	6,500	-
Peru	7,000	7,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	-
USAID South America Regional	2,000	2,000	-
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	**17,000**	**17,000**	**-**
Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	17,000	17,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	**23,050**	**-**	**23,050**
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	23,050	-	23,050

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

FY 2013 Performance Report

Introduction

This section of the Fiscal Year 2015 Congressional Budget Justification contains the FY 2013 Foreign Operations Annual Performance Report (APR). The APR describes the work conducted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State to achieve foreign assistance goals under the current State - USAID strategic framework, and summarizes our performance through performance indicators and descriptive narrative.

The FY 2013 APR will close out performance reporting under our current strategic framework consisting of seven goals. The Foreign Operations APR describes progress made against Strategic Goals 1, 3, and 4. Strategic Goals 2 and 5-7 are covered in the State Diplomatic Engagement APR.

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.
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.

This section of the CBJ would typically include both the FY 2013 APR and the FY 2015 Annual Performance Plan (APP), however, a new reporting framework of performance goals and performance indicators aligned to the FY 2014-2017 State-USAID Joint Strategic Plan will commence with the FY 2015 APP. The FY 2015 APP and all future APRs and APPs aligned to the Joint Strategic Plan will be posted online at www.Performance.gov.

Agency and Mission Information

Department of State

The U.S. Department of State (the Department) 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 nation's oldest cabinet agency. The Department is led by the Secretary of State, who is nominated by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. The Secretary of State is the President's principal foreign policy advisor and a member of the President's Cabinet. The Secretary carries out the President's foreign policies through the Department and its employees.

The Department of State advances U.S. objectives and interests in the world through its primary role in developing and implementing the President's foreign policy worldwide. The Department also supports the foreign affairs activities of other U.S. Government entities including USAID. The Department carries out its foreign affairs mission and applies its values, globally, focusing its energies and resources on activities that best serve the American people and the world.

The Department is headquartered in Washington, D.C. and has an extensive global presence, with more than 270 embassies, consulates, and other posts in over 180 countries. Host country Foreign Service National (FSN) and other Locally Employed (LE) staff contribute to advancing the work of the Department

overseas. Both FSNs and other LE staff contribute local expertise and provide continuity as they work with their American colleagues to perform vital services for U.S. citizens. At the close of FY 2013, the Department was comprised of approximately 71,000 employees.

USAID

The mission of USAID is to partner to end extreme poverty and promote resilient, democratic societies while advancing our security and prosperity. Today, with the strong backing of the Obama Administration, the Agency is building on its legacy as one of the world's premier development agencies and making new progress toward its ultimate goal: creating the conditions for U.S. assistance to no longer be needed.

In 1961, the U.S. 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. assistance programs and served as the U.S. Government's lead international development and humanitarian assistance agency.

USAID is an independent federal agency that receives overall foreign policy guidance from the Secretary of State. 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. agencies, multilateral and bilateral organizations, private companies, academic institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGO).With an official presence in over 80 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.

In 2013, the Agency's mission was supported by 3,858 permanent and non-permanent direct hire employees, including 2,143 in the Foreign Service and 1,715 in the Civil Service. Additional support came from 4,223 Foreign Service Nationals, and 1,339 other non-direct hire employees (not counting institutional support contractors). Of these employees, 2,860 are based in Washington, D.C., and 6,561 are deployed overseas. USAID's workforce and culture continue to serve as a reflection of core American values—values that are rooted in a belief in doing the right thing.

Our Approach to Performance Management and Program Evaluation

Department of State

In February 2012, the Department of State issued its first evaluation policy, including guidance and training. The Department policy requires bureaus to evaluate all large programs, projects, and activities at least once in their lifetime, similar to the USAID requirement for missions. Since its implementation, the Department has aggressively moved forward on efforts to build a foundation for the use of evaluation findings to inform budgetary and programmatic decisions as well as joint strategic objectives with USAID. During FY 2013, the Department continued efforts to build capacity throughout the agency to ensure bureaus and program offices have the tools to use evidence, including evaluations, to inform program planning, ongoing performance analysis and resource requests. For the FY 2015 budget request, the Department asked bureaus and program offices to include a discussion in their CBJ chapter on their use of data and evidence—including evaluations—to inform leadership decision making. Additional information on the Department's progress in implementing its evaluation policy can be found in the CBJ, Annex 1.

The Department of State's key achievements in strengthening evaluation include:

- More than 70 evaluations completed or in process by the end of FY2013 and more than 100 planned for 2014;
- Developing an evaluation management system (EMS) to house and track evaluations from statements of work to final reports. The EMS will eventually be able to deliver information on the number, type, and cost of evaluations as well as reveal trends in regions, topics and other areas;
- Providing graduate-level training in managing and designing evaluations to more than 150 staff members;
- Creating a community of practice that has more than 500 members to share best practices, tools, and information through monthly meetings, a web site that includes a virtual library and regular updates, and an internal bi-monthly newsletter;
- Providing technical assistance to more than 30 bureaus planning and contracting for evaluations--from advice on statements of work, to evaluation design and methodology, to assistance with review of draft reports;
- Developing and implementing an evaluation funds competition to raise the profile of evaluation and provide supplemental funding and assistance to support Bureaus in implementing the evaluation policy. The third competition is underway as of the second quarter of FY 2014.

USAID

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 areas for improvement in its efforts. Evaluation provides the information and analysis to inform strategic and programmatic decisions; helps scale best practices and prevent less successful efforts from being repeated; and increases the chance that future investments will yield even more benefits than past investments. While evaluations 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 conducting evaluations is fundamental to both the Department's and USAID's future strength. USAID's Evaluation Policy can be found at http://www.usaid.gov/evaluation.

USAID's key achievements in strengthening evaluation include:

- In FY 2013, USAID completed 257 evaluations and had an additional 99 in process. Close to 300 evaluations are planned for FY 2014.
- Integrating evaluation throughout the USAID Program Cycle through six new supplementary guidance documents and related courses and workshops. Approximately 500 USAID staff and partners have been trained in evaluation this year (for a total of 1400 since 2011).
- Offering workshops and discussions for the Evaluation Interest Group, a voluntary community of practice for USAID staff to share evaluation good practices that has grown to more than 900 members.
- Sharing evaluation tools, resources and best practices on USAID's two new online learning communities: the internal ProgramNet http://usaidlearninglab.org/faq/programnet and a public platform to learn with partners, Learning Lab (http://usaidlearninglab.org).
- Providing in-person technical support to at least 50 missions by Washington staff. Supporting evaluation points of contact in every USAID field mission through close coordination with regional bureau evaluation staff.

New guidance updates the requirement for missions to have Performance Management Plans that include

Evaluation Plans for missions. Missions set the number of planned evaluations and resources required to accomplish them. Additional information about USAID's efforts to use evidence in decision making can be found in the CBJ Annex 2 section, *Acting on Evidence and Strengthening the Department of State and USAID Capacity to Build Evidence that Informs Foreign Assistance Decisions*.

Progress Update on the Agency Priority Goals and Federal Cross Agency Priority Goals

Per the GPRA Modernization Act requirement to address Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goals in the Agency Strategic Plan, the Annual Performance Plan, and Annual Performance Report, please refer to www.performance.gov for our contributions to those goals and progress, where applicable.

Major Management Challenges

Department of State

In FY 2013, the Department of State's Office of Inspector General (OIG) identified management and performance challenges in the areas of: protection of people and facilities; contract and procurement management; information security and management; financial management; military to civilian-led transitions—Iraq and Afghanistan; foreign assistance coordination and oversight; public diplomacy; consular operations; leadership; and rightsizing. The Department promptly takes corrective actions in response to OIG findings and recommendations. More information on the management and performance challenges, and the Department's response, can be found in the FY 2013 Agency Financial Report at: www.state.gov/documents/organization/217939.pdf.

USAID

USAID faces enormous challenges in executing humanitarian assistance and development programs in some of the most complex environments in the world. Agency work reaches farmers, students, government officials, women, children, and others in all sectors to spur agriculture, economic growth, transparent and accountable governance, education, and global health. In addition, Agency operations in conflict and post-crisis settings in Afghanistan and Pakistan support and affect U.S. national security interests. USAID faces its most serious management and performance challenges in six areas: ·work in non-permissive environments; sustainability; local solutions (formerly called implementation of procurement reform); performance management and reporting; management of information technology security; audits of U.S.-based for-profit entities. More information on these management challenges and USAID's response can be found in the Agency Financial Report at:
http://www.usaid.gov/results-and-data/progress-data/agency-financial-report.

Overview of FY 2013 Foreign Assistance Budget

TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	FY 2013 Actual ($ in thousands)
Program Area	**33,062,892**
Counter-Terrorism	296,013
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	306,865
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,923,721
Counter-Narcotics	689,831
Transnational Crime	99,178
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	346,184
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,016,813
Good Governance	941,562
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	226,261
Civil Society	516,126
HIV/AIDS	5,773,022
Tuberculosis	232,496
Malaria	656,382
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats (PIOET)	55,249
Other Public Health Threats	107,838
Maternal and Child Health	917,719
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	615,073
Water Supply and Sanitation	230,663
Nutrition	217,210
Basic Education	786,727
Higher Education	364,918
Policies, Regulations, and Systems	30,597
Social Services	92,888
Social Assistance	458,689
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	456,703
Trade and Investment	164,057
Financial Sector	104,403
Infrastructure	791,993
Agriculture	1,151,141
Private Sector Competitiveness	418,707
Economic Opportunity	364,562
Environment	855,552
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,181,329
Disaster Readiness	169,820
Migration Management	41,770
Program Design and Learning	573
Administration and Oversight	1,460,257

Summary of Foreign Assistance Performance Indicators and Trends

The indicators in the table below identify progress achieved under the Strategic Goals in the FY 2013 State-USAID Strategic Plan. As noted previously, the Foreign Operations APR covers indicators under FY 2013 Strategic Goals 1, 3, and 4. FY 2013 Strategic Goals 2 and 5-7 are covered in the State Diplomatic Engagement APR.

Summary of APR Foreign Assistance Performance Indicators

Performance Indicator	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating*
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	4,700	10,591	8,504	9,869	7,921	12,109	Above Target
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	4	4	4	4	4	4	On Target
Number of Activities Carried Out to Improve Pathogen Security, Laboratory Biosafety, and Biosecurity	157	165	175	226	197	217	Above Target
Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in U.S.-Assisted Areas	285,409	230,478	226,934	N/A	207,150	92,256	Below Target
Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in U.S.-Assisted Areas	2,009,794	1,774,132	1,045,580	N/A	906,560	442,982	Below Target
The number of anti-TIP policies, laws or international agreements strengthened with U.S. assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	N/A†

* Performance ratings are defined as follows: Above Target – the indicator exceeded the FY 2013 target; On Target – the indicator result is the same as the FY 2013 Target; Improved but Target Not Met – the indicator had an increase above the FY 2012 Results, but did not meet the FY 2013 Target; Below Target – the indicator did not meet the FY 2013 Target.

† This is a new indicator so no target was set.

Performance Indicator	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating*
Number of New Groups or Initiatives Created through U.S. Funding with a Mission Related to Resolving the Conflict or the Drivers of the Conflict	N/A	N/A	440	17,148	12,752	12,733	Below Target
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							
Number of U.S.-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management Systems	337	573	742	702	708	1,334	Above Target
Number of Domestic NGOs Engaged in Monitoring or Advocacy Work on Human Rights Receiving U.S. Support	3,484	4,679	4,662	818	449	914	Above Target
Number of Human Rights Defenders Trained and Supported	N/A	N/A	3,345	15,426	12,322	21,078	Above Target
Number of Executive Oversight Actions Taken by Legislature Receiving U.S. Assistance	3,949	3,971	317	279	116	359	Above Target
Number of Training Days Provided to Executive Branch Personnel with U.S. Assistance	N/A	N/A	315	5,394	6,121	7,490	Above Target
Number of Individuals Receiving Voter and Civic Education through U.S.-Assisted Programs	N/A	N/A	19,108,679	58,020,113	59,878,338	140,950,044	Above Target
Number of Civil Society Organizations Receiving U.S. Assistance Engaged in Advocacy Interventions	1,772	2,629	4,362	11,247	23,937	13,570	Improved, but Target Not Met
Number of Non-State News Outlets Assisted by U.S. Government	1,761	1,769	1,507	2,791	1,361	1,116	Below Target
Number of Adults and Children with Advanced HIV Infection Receiving Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)	2.5M	3.2M	3.9M	5.1M	6.0M	6.7M	Above Target
Number of Eligible Adults and Children Provided with a Minimum of One Care Service	11M	11.4M	12.9M	15.0M	16.5M	17.0M	Above Target

Performance Indicator	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating*
Percent of Registered New Smear Positive Pulmonary TB Cases That Were Cured and Completed Treatment Under DOTS Nationally (Treatment Success Rate)	83%	83%	86%	86%	87%	87%	On Target
Case Notification Rate in New Sputum Smear Positive Pulmonary TB Cases per 100,000 Population Nationally	119/100,000	122/100,000	115/100,000	120/100,000	122/100,000	129/100,000	Above Target
Number of People Protected against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (Insecticide Treated Nets or Indoor Residual Spraying)	30M	40M	58M	50M	60M	45M	Below Target
Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) Treatments Delivered through U.S.-funded Programs	130.6M	160.7M	186.7M	103.8M	150.0M	169.5M	Above Target
Percent of Births Attended by a Skilled Doctor, Nurse or Midwife	47.80%	48.90%	50.00%	51.10%	52.20%	51.30%	Improved, but Target Not Met
Percent of Children who Receive DPT3 Vaccine by 12 Months of Age	58.90%	59.00%	59.90%	60.80%	61.60%	60.40%	Below Target
MCPR: Modern Method Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	27.30%	28.40%	29.80%	30.90%	31.90%	31.90%	On Target
First Birth under 18	23.90%	24.40%	24.00%	23.30%	23%	22.50%	Above Target‡
Percent of Households Using an Improved Drinking Water Source	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.50%	38.48%	38.39%	On Target§
Percent of Households Using an Improved Sanitation Facility	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.60%	14.46%	13.44%	Improved, but Target Not Met
Prevalence of Anemia among Women of Reproductive Age	46.00%	N/A	41.40%	40.90%	40.40%	38.50%	Above Target‡

‡ The intended targeted direction for this indicator is a decrease.
§ This indicator is considered On Target because the difference between the target and result is only 0.09%.

Performance Indicator	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating*
Prevalence of Underweight Children under Five Years of Age	N/A	N/A	22.90%	22.00%	21.30%	21.70%	Improved, but Target Not Met**
Primary Net Enrollment Rate (NER)	78.90%	85.20%	81.80%	82.00%	83.00%	83.00%	On Target
Number of People Benefitting from U.S.-Supported Social Assistance Programming	3,485,079	4,148,088	3,064,461	3,343,284	2,167,794	2,488,888	Above Target
Three-Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	66.7%	60.0%	46.7%	26.7%	50%	N/A	Data Not Available††
Inflation Rate, Consumer Prices, Annual	4.20%	88.50%	53.80%	42.30%	55.00%	65.40%	Above Target
Tax Administration and Compliance Improved (% Increase in Tax Collections) as a Result of U.S. Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	72%	25%	15%‡‡	Data Not Available
Time to Export/Import (Days)	74 days	72 days	72 days	70 days	69 days	69 days	On Target
Number of Documents Required to Export Goods Across Borders Decreased	8 docs	8 docs	7 docs	7 docs	6 docs	7 docs	Below Target**
Domestic Credit to the Private Sector as a Percent of GDP	64.10%	68.40%	65.80%	73.70%	70.00%	73.70%	Above Target
Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Improved Infrastructure Services Due to U.S. Assistance	N/A	N/A	5,820,641	225,725	765,227	11,607,794	Above Target
Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Improved Transport Services Due to U.S. Assistance	2,341,526	2,863,566	3,227,825	2,041,800	162,481	694,000	Above Target
Value of Incremental Sales (Collected at Farm-Level) Attributed to FTF Implementation	N/A	927,778	86,789,146	262,876,569	289,123,509	409,449,828	Above Target

** The intended targeted direction for this indicator is a decrease.
†† CY 2012 data are not yet available to calculate FY 2013 results.
‡‡ Results for this indicator are from West Bank/Gaza only, so reporting is incomplete and an assessment of the FY 2013 Rating cannot be made at this time.

Performance Indicator	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating*
Number of Farmers or Others who have Applied New Technologies or Management Practices as a Result of U.S. Assistance	659,384	1,506,187	5,271,629	7,375,877	8,528,161	6,063,450	Below Target
Global Competitiveness Index	42.10%	72.10%	76.20%	53.10%	70.00%	59.40%	Improved, but Target Not Met
Quantity of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions, Measured in Metric Tons of CO2e, Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of U.S. Assistance	120,000,000	120,000,000	200,000,000	165,057,815	129,757,454	134,270,462	Above Target
Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and/or Natural Resources under Improved Natural Resource Management as a Result of U.S. Assistance	104,557,205	92,700,352	101,800,000	99,737,668	73,274,945	95,074,936	Above Target
Strategic Goal Four: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation							
Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. Against the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination	99.50%	98.00%	73.00%	80.00%	100.00%	99.99%	On Target
Percentage of NGO or Other International Organization Projects that include Dedicated Activities to Prevent and/or Respond to Gender-Based Violence	28.30%	30.00%	38.00%	45.00%	35.00%	56.00%	Above Target
Percentage of U.S.-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	37%	40%	N/A	100%	N/A[§§]
Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached with U.S. Assistance	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	90%	Below Target

[§§] At the beginning of FY 2013, USAID introduced new requirements for all humanitarian NGO programs to include protection mainstreaming. Because of this, no target was set.

Performance Indicator	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating*
Percentage of Surveyed Refugee Camps in Protracted Situations where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) does not exceed 10 Percent	N/A	N/A	98%	50%	73%	47%	Below Target
Number of Internally Displaced and Host Population Beneficiaries Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery or Restoration of Productive Capacity as a Result of U.S. Assistance	N/A	N/A	59,007,997	48,989,676	45,000,000	61,315,940	Above Target
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 U.S. Assistance within the Previous 5 Years	N/A	N/A	5%	17%	20%	17%	Below Target
Number of People Trained in Disaster Preparedness as a Result of U.S. Assistance	10,004	18,030	12,396	26,768	18,857	28,647	Above Target
Cross-Cutting Indicators							
Number of People Reached by a U.S. Funded Intervention Providing GBV Services (e.g., Health, Legal, Psycho-Social Counseling, Shelters, Hotlines, Other)	N/A	N/A	1,757,601	1,886,460	765,284	800,634	Above Target

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

Program Area: Counterterrorism

$ in thousands	FY 2013 Actual
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Counter-Terrorism	**296,013**

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. Efforts will focus on strengthening the counterterrorism capacities of law enforcement and criminal justice officials, including the police, prosecutors, judges, and prison officials, within a rule of law framework and providing them with the technology to identify and interdict suspected terrorists attempting to transit air, land, or sea ports of entry. The U.S. Government 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 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 counter 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 terror networks, there needs to be effective international partners in government and civil society who can extend counterterrorism efforts to all places where terrorists operate. This indicator is important because it shows the concrete contributions made by the Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) training to global counterterrorism capacity building. Out-year targets are set by projecting the number of deliveries 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 (FY) in question. For the purposes of setting out year targets, the total number of deliveries to be offered is then multiplied by the average number of participants trained per ATA course based on past records.

For this indicator, the ATA program exceeded its FY 2013 target of training by 65.4 percent, including training an additional 836 foreign law enforcement officials in counterterrorism skills. However, this target was set based on the ATA program alone and not inclusive of Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) funding, which also receives funding from the ATA account but does not always use the ATA program as its

implementer. Counterterrorism program managers acknowledge that gender disaggregation data was not collected in 2012; however, baseline data was started in FY 2013. Based upon the first year of collection, 4.4 percent of participants were female.

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 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
4,700	10,591	8,504	9,869	7,921	12,109	Above Target
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 participants 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

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	**306,865**

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 U.S. Government 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 2013, 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. The EXBS program 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 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2013	FY 2013
Results	Results	Results	Results	Target	Results	Rating
4	4	4	4	4	4	On Target
Data Source: Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation. 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 is obtained through implementer reports of trainings and other activities, on-site advisor reporting, embassy reporting, and bilateral and multilateral consultations.						
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 especially dangerous pathogens, such as anthrax; boosting BW detection capabilities in the public health, veterinary, and law enforcement sectors; and institutionalizing biorisk management best practices. BEP monitors program success by tracking the number of implemented activities aimed at improving laboratory biosecurity priority countries and regions.

Activities in FY 2013 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 the states neighboring Syria. BEP sponsored scientists, technicians, and engineers from 35 countries throughout the Middle East, South and Southeast Asia, North Africa, and other regions to participate in 217 trainings, conferences, projects, and grants to improve select agent pathogen security, laboratory biorisk management best practices, and control of disease outbreaks from especially dangerous pathogens. 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 2013, BEP established Bioresource Centers at Universities in Sana'a and Taiz in Yemen to promote responsible conduct in research and bioethics, reducing the risk that dual-use scientists are exploited.

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 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
157	165	175	226	197	217	Above Target
Data Source: The Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation. Reports of trainings and other activities, consultations with implementers, embassy reporting.						
Data Quality: Once a project is undertaken, data is obtained in a timely manner and thoroughly reviewed by expert consultants, GTR program managers, and the relevant Contracting Officer's Representative. Data must meet the five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness.						

Program Area: Counter-Narcotics

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Counter-Narcotics	**689,831**

U.S. activities in this Program Area are designed to reduce the cultivation and production of drugs, combat international narcotics trafficking, and cut off the demand for illicit narcotics through prevention and treatment. The U.S. Government works with international, regional and bilateral partners to establish and implement international drug policies and improve partner capabilities in reducing supply and demand. It also combats narcotics-related crime such as corruption and money laundering. This effort is a long-term struggle against well-financed criminals who undermine democratic governments. Inevitably, this will be a permanent struggle, but an integrated approach is showing success and is a crucial complement to reducing demand at home.

The long-term goal of International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement appropriations is to reduce the flow of drugs to the United States, addressing instability in the Andean region and strengthening the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations and their leaders and to block and seize their assets. Among other efforts, the U.S. Government accomplishes this through aerial eradication, forced and voluntary manual eradication, increasing capabilities for drug interdiction, reducing demand, strengthening rule of law, and supporting alternative livelihood efforts.

Drug Crops Eradicated

Eradication is a critical component of the U.S. Government's counternarcotics strategy in the Andean region but is not the only metric used in determining success. Eradication is measured by calendar year (CY) rather than fiscal year (October-September). The CY 2013 Target was revised from last year. The 2013 target for Colombia was 135,000 hectares, and for Peru it was 18,000 hectares. Bolivia did not have a target for CY 2013 because U.S. direct operational support ended in 2013. The overall 2013 target for Colombia and Peru combined was 153,000 hectares. Colombia eradicated a total of 69,171 hectares in CY 2013, including 47,051 aerially and 22,120 manually. Peru eradicated 23,785 hectares in CY 2013.

Combined, the two countries eradicated a total of 92,956 hectares.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE						
Program Area: Counter-Narcotics						
Performance Indicator: Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in U.S.-Assisted Areas						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
285,409	230,478	226,934	N/A	207,150	92,256	Below Target
Data Source: The indicator uses information reported by country programs on a calendar year basis. This data is from the most recent Foreign Assistance Performance Plan and Report for Colombia and Peru.						
Data Quality: Eradication data provided by embassies is the best data available to the U.S. government regarding U.S. government and host government coca eradication and INL assumes that this information has undergone a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) and is accurate, complete, and unbiased.						

Illicit Narcotics Seized

It is essential to disrupt overseas sources of illicit narcotics and cut off the transit capabilities of transnational criminal organizations. Strengthening host government capabilities to conduct interdiction and drug crop eradication activities independent of U.S. Government support will ultimately build capable local police units and law enforcement institutions equipped to attack narcotics trafficking and dismember transnational criminal organizations. By strengthening the capacity of our host nation partners, trafficking lanes become more costly, risks become greater, and suppliers become unreliable.

Colombian security forces reported seizures of approximately 118 metric tons (MT) of cocaine hydrochloride (HCL) and cocaine base (including 84.1 MT in national seizures and 33.6 MT of seizures made outside Colombia by international partners using Colombian intelligence); 274 MT of marijuana; 282 kilograms (kg) of heroin; and approximately 1.9 MT of liquid and 6.9 MT of solid precursor chemicals. In addition, Colombian authorities destroyed 168 HCL labs, one heroin lab, and two potassium permanganate labs.

The Government of Peru (GOP) reported that by the end of 2013, approximately 11 MT of cocaine paste and 13.3 MT of HCL had been seized. The GOP also reported the seizure of 3.7 MT of marijuana. In addition, the Peruvian National Police Anti-Narcotics Directorate (DIRANDRO) destroyed 869 cocaine laboratories and seized 13.9 MT of coca leaf.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE						
Program Area: Counter-Narcotics						
Performance Indicator: Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in U.S.-Assisted Areas						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
2,009,794	1,774,132	1,045,580	N/A	906,560	442,982	Below Target
Data Source: The indicator uses information reported by country programs on a calendar year basis. This data is from the most recent Foreign Assistance Performance Plan and Report for Colombia and Peru.						
Data Quality: Interdiction data provided by embassies is the best data available to the U.S. government regarding U.S. government and host government interdiction and INL assumes that this information has undergone a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) and is accurate, complete, and unbiased.						

Program Area: Transnational Crime

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Transnational Crime	**99,178**

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. 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. 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. programs target cross-border crimes that threaten the stability of countries, particularly in the developing world and in countries with fragile transitional economies.

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.

Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

Trafficking in persons (TIP) is categorized by the Department as inter alia, a transnational crime. The high profits associated with human trafficking subvert legal systems by corrupting government officials and weakening police and criminal justice institutions, and may possibly subsidize terrorist organizations. Hundreds of thousands of trafficking victims are moved across international borders each year, and millions more serve in bondage in forced labor and sexual slavery within national borders. Human trafficking is not a crime of movement, but a dehumanizing practice of compelled servitude and often horrific long-term abuse. It is driven by traffickers' greed and by demand, whether for commercial sex or forced labor.

Combating TIP is an important U.S. foreign assistance priority and a key issue for the Department of State, which leads global efforts to combat modern slavery and supports the *President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking*–a cabinet-level entity created to coordinate federal efforts to combat TIP.

The annual Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report) and the Department's policy and program priorities guide U.S. anti-TIP funding. Foreign assistance funding supports programs that build capacity for prosecution and protection in the growing number of countries ranked in the lowest two tiers of the TIP Report: Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List, as well as some poorly-performing Tier 2 countries. Resources are directed to countries that demonstrate political will to address the deficiencies noted in the report but lack economic resources to do so.

The U.S. Government continues to focus foreign assistance funds to support the establishment of new and/or strengthened anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies, and to train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices, with the goal of increasing the numbers of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, convictions, and substantial prison sentences for traffickers and complicit government officials. Establishment of a comprehensive legal framework is the first step in enabling a government to have an effective response to human trafficking. Data related to TIP laws and law enforcement and prosecution efforts are collected for the annual TIP Report as well as through our program monitoring. TIP laws and enforcement strategies are key elements used to measure foreign governments' efforts to address human trafficking.

This indicator captures the number of anti-TIP policies, laws, or international agreements with countries that are strengthened where the U.S. Government has a program supporting the agreement and/or program. Operating unit-level planners and in-country program managers will use the data generated by this indicator for the purposes of program planning, making adjustments to programs, making budget decisions, and reporting to Congress. Increased monitoring and evaluation of programs continues to be a high priority for the U.S. Government.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE						
Program Area: Transnational Crime						
Performance Indicator: The number of anti-TIP policies, laws or international agreements strengthened with U.S. assistance						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24	N/A
Data Source: Implementing partner's project records serve as the data source for this indicator. U.S. funded implementing partners that provide this type of assistance provide a numeric list of all anti-TIP policies, laws, action plans or international agreements strengthened or created with U.S. assistance in their program reports.						
Data Quality: Program administrators will be able to capture significant changes (i.e. passages of new or revised laws, action plans, implementing mechanism) made as a result of U.S. foreign assistance intervention. However, this reporting may not capture all of the residual impacts that most likely will occur as a result of U.S. funding (i.e. the assumption is that the impact will be greater than what is reported).						

Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	**346,184**

Many of the causes of violence, extremism and instability – such as deteriorating economies, weak or illegitimate political institutions, and competition over natural resources – are central concerns of U.S. assistance programs. U.S. stakes in these countries are high. To meet U.S. foreign policy commitments for building peace and security, assistance resources are used to prevent and manage violent conflict at all levels, but are particularly focused 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 indicator below 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. Building peace or resolving conflict must be a stated purpose of the group or initiative as expressed in a grant proposal or documentation submitted to the U.S. Government, but peace-building need not be the publicly stated purpose. Groups/entities may not include the U.S. Government, Host Governments, political parties, or security forces. To be counted in this indicator, U.S. funding must have been a necessary enabling factor leading to the creation of the group or initiative.

In FY 2013, a total of twelve countries and one Washington bureau reported data. The FY 2013 result was reported as 12,733, achieving 99.85% of the 12,752 target. One operating unit intended to drop this indicator for FY 2013, but its projected target was included in the Agency level, thus accounting for most of the very small difference between target and actual levels. In FY 2013, successful programming included U.S. support for national and local-level stabilization and transition efforts in Kenya. These efforts targeted recovery by mitigating political and social volatility and reducing vulnerability to violence, which included: Kenya's military incursion into Somalia; a rising secessionist movement on the Coast; the March 2013 Kenyan elections; and the potential for devastating economic impact on the entire East African region due to violence disrupting the transportation sector. U.S.-supported programming around the March 2013 elections increased dramatically as various methods were used to spread messages of peace and build the capacity of communities to rapidly identify and respond to potential sources of conflict. Results were achieved through dialogue meetings, local peace forums, performing arts, photo exhibitions, documentary films, public service announcements, and radio messages.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE						
Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation						
Performance Indicator: Number of New Groups or Initiatives Created through U.S. Funding with a Mission Related to Resolving the Conflict or the Drivers of the Conflict						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	N/A	440	17,148	12,752	12,733	Below Target
Data Source: For FY 2013, countries reporting results included Azerbaijan, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Kenya, Libya, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe, and USAID Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID).						
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 203.3.11, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).						

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.

Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Rule of Law and Human Rights	**1,016,813**

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 transgender (LGBT) people. Priorities also include using innovative strategies to counter human trafficking and prevent atrocities.

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.

The U.S. Government exceeded its FY 2013 target for this indicator by 626 courts due to greater than anticipated interest from cooperating courts and expansion of the types of eligible courts in several countries. For example, Afghanistan ramped up material and technical assistance to encourage widespread usage of the Afghanistan Case Management System. Also, as part of its new justice programming, Columbia provided greater support to the judiciary through technical assistance to the newly-formed land restitution courts.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights						
Performance Indicator: Number of U.S.-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management Systems						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
337	573	742	702	708	1,334	Above Target
Data Source: FY 2013 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 203.3.11, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).						

Human Rights Activities

The U.S. Government promotes and defends human rights through a range of activities 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 release of the new USAID Strategy on Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) and creation of a DRG Center at USAID, “human rights” has been elevated as a co-equal pillar alongside democracy and governance, a new Human Rights Team has been created, and a Human Rights Grants Program (HRGP) was launched in order to assist Missions with the development of human rights programs.

In FY 2013, $8.2 million was awarded to 22 missions through the HRGP to fund grassroots efforts to promote and protect human rights. In Jordan, activities focused on the reduction of early marriage, human trafficking, child labor, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) through awareness-raising campaigns targeting both Syrian refugees and host communities currently impacted by the influx of Syrians into Jordan. In Uganda, the HRGP advanced transitional justice by documenting, reporting and taking steps to prosecute crimes committed against women and girls during the conflict in the north. A Kyrgyzstan project fostered increased protection of human rights through public awareness, government action, and strengthening the capacity of local human rights organizations to effectively monitor, advocate, and offer protection mechanisms to victims. Through core institutional strengthening grants, this program built the capacities of human rights defenders to engage in monitoring, advocacy, and protection measures more effectively and sustainably, with a particular focus on vulnerable populations in southern Kyrgyzstan. Programming in Nicaragua integrated human rights into ongoing HIV/AIDS activities, while building the capacity of LGBT civil society organizations (CSO) to better advocate for their constituents and claim their rights with an aim of reducing stigma, discrimination, and gender-based violence against LGBT individuals.

The U.S. Government exceeded its FY 2013 target for the number of domestic NGOs engaged in monitoring or advocacy work on human rights by 465 NGOs due to the initiation of unanticipated activities, increasing demand for training, and sharp increases in the capacity of CSOs in Burma and other countries.

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 U.S. Support						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
3,484	4,679	4,662	818	449	914	Above Target
Data Source: FY 2013 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 203.3.11, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).						

The U.S. Government exceeded its FY 2013 target for the training and support of human rights defenders by 8,756 persons due to higher than expected attendance of human rights defenders at training sessions, the award of additional activities, and establishing human rights training as a requirement for certain grantees in countries such as Colombia and Mexico.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights						
Performance Indicator: Number of Human Rights Defenders Trained and Supported						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	N/A	3,345	15,426	12,322	21,078	Above Target
Data Source: FY 2013 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 203.3.11, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).						

Program Area: Good Governance

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
2.2 Good Governance	**941,562**

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 legislative 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, institutional change management approaches, and innovative technology solutions.

Executive Oversight

A critical function of democratic legislatures is to monitor and conduct oversight of executive branch actions and performance. In FY 2013, legislatures in a number of countries took significant actions to address government corruption and mismanagement.

A total of thirteen countries reported that legislatures receiving U.S. assistance took executive oversight actions in FY 2013. Countries reporting results included: Armenia, Georgia, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Rwanda, Niger, Somalia, Tunisia, Vietnam, and Zimbabwe. The U.S. Government significantly exceeded its FY 2013 target for this indicator by 243 as a result of factors such as heightened legislative scrutiny of the government in the lead-up to national elections in Zimbabwe, and increased oversight activities on the part of national legislatures in Haiti, Vietnam, Georgia, and other countries.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Good Governance						
Performance Indicator: Number of Executive Oversight Actions Taken by Legislature Receiving U.S. Assistance						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
3,949	3,971	317	279	116	359	Above Target
Data Source: FY 2013 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 203.3.11, 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. The U.S. Government exceeded its FY 2013 target for this indicator by 1,369 due, in part, to increased demand from government agencies in Georgia, Indonesia, Guatemala, and other countries. The U.S. Government responded by administering training in fields such as anti-corruption, public access to information law, and public relations technology.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Good Governance						
Performance Indicator: Number of Training Days Provided to Executive Branch Personnel with U.S. Assistance						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	N/A	315	5,394	6,121	7,490	Above Target
Data Source: FY 2013 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 203.3.11, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).						

Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	**226,261**

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 U.S. Government 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.

Due to the rapid transitions occurring in countries in the Middle East in the wake of the Arab Spring, as well as Burma and Mali, support for electoral and political processes far exceeded its target in FY 2013.

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 such as 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.

This past year saw numerous elections in critical U.S. foreign policy priority countries, such as Kenya, Georgia, Venezuela, Ukraine, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, Mali, as well as a constitutional referendum in Egypt and civic dialogue in Libya, for which the U.S. Government provided high levels of support and resources for voter and civic education. Political circumstances and unexpected opportunities to support voter and civic education in these and other countries contributed to results far exceeding the FY 2013 target for this indicator.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building						
Performance Indicator: Number of Individuals Receiving Voter and Civic Education through U.S.-Assisted Programs						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	N/A	19,108,679	58,020,113	59,878,338	140,950,044	Above Target
Data Source: FY 2013 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 203.3.11, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).						

Program Area: Civil Society

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Civil Society	**516,126**

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 the legislative process. This measure captures more than one democracy and governance outcome— it indicates that CSOs have the capacity to substantively participate in democratic policymaking and that legislators are open to public participation. The indicator below 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. Civil society advocacy efforts, both with legislatures and legislative outreach and openness to civil society engagement, are also activities under this indicator.

While the targets for the indicator were met in the majority of reporting countries, the overall result was affected by the later-than-expected initiation of a project in Afghanistan designed to strengthen political entities and civil society in general. Results were also affected by refocused activities in Kenya from advocacy to community engagement during the 2013 election period.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Civil Society						
Performance Indicator: Number of Civil Society Organizations Receiving U.S. Assistance Engaged in Advocacy Interventions						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
1,772	2,629	4,362	11,247	23,937	13,570	Improved, but Target Not Met
Data Source: FY 2013 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 203.3.11, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).						

Although the U.S. Government did not meet its target for CSOs engaged in advocacy interventions, U.S. assistance to CSOs did make progress in other areas. For example, in FY 2013, the USAID Global Labor Program reached 301 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. Many of these CSOs were federations consisting of numerous smaller trade unions, representing an engagement with thousands of local or national organizations and their millions of individual members.

In FY 2013, achievements of the Global Labor Program included the following:

- In South Africa, unions successfully advocated for the ratification of a new International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention protecting domestic workers.
- In Liberia, a new labor law was passed by both legislative houses and is near ratification. Liberian unions also negotiated path breaking collective bargaining agreements with multinational mining firms, including transnational firms with headquarters in Japan, India and China.
- Activities in Central America succeeded in strengthening regional and international union

partnerships in the apparel, agricultural and construction sectors, as well as an innovative street vendor network. Street vendor network unions have begun to develop legislative proposals to present to their national legislatures and, in Honduras, an apparel sector union successfully negotiated a 9.5 percent wage increase for 1,300 workers.

- In Cambodia, the program played a lead role in assisting unions and employers to resolve a high-profile labor dispute in the apparel sector, and the program continues to play a role in resolving and preventing industrial disputes in all major economic sectors.
- In Georgia, the program played a critical role in protecting and strengthening trade unions in 2013, assisting their effective work with the new Government of Georgia to reform the Labor Code.
- Finally, program support in Bangladesh proved critical in 2013 in the wake of the tragic Rana Plaza building collapse and widespread loss of life. As the world's attention turned to the numerous worker rights problems in Bangladesh's apparel sector, the program provided critical support to worker organizations and nascent trade unions, and continues to enable these organizations to bring forward the concerns of apparel workers with the Bangladeshi government, brands, and multi-stakeholder initiatives.

Media Freedom

Free media (including print, broadcast, wireless and Internet media) play key communications and linking roles in all political systems by providing a voice to civil society, business, government, and all other actors at the local, national, and international levels. Ideally, a professional and independent media 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, including: 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.

In an era of rapid technological change, the U.S. Government has increasingly designed media programming that combines broadcast or print media with cutting-edge Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) and activities such as: internet, social 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; and legal-regulatory support for expanding electronic media rights.

Media assistance strategies vary widely, depending upon the specific program and country context. In closed societies, for example, the U.S.-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 2013, results for assistance to non-state news outlets fell below expected targets. The closure of USAID/Russia contributed substantially to the inability to achieve the target for this indicator. In addition, several missions, including Thailand and Central Asia, following consultation with local experts, determined that the best approach to achieving programmatic goals was to orient funding toward fewer, higher performing news outlets rather than attempting to maximize the number of organizations assisted.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Civil Society						
Performance Indicator: Number of Non-State News Outlets Assisted by U.S. Government						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
1,761	1,769	1,507	2,791	1,361	1,116	Below Target
Data Source: FY 2013 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 203.3.11, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).						

Program Area: HIV/AIDS

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
HIV/AIDS	**5,773,022**

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) so that they are able to plan, oversee, manage, deliver and finance a health program responsive to the needs of their people without development assistance.

FY 2013 marked PEPFAR's 10 year anniversary of advancing high-quality programs that change the lives of individuals, families and communities. At a ceremony recognizing the joint efforts of the U.S. Government and host country governments to curb the epidemic for the past 10 years, Secretary of State John Kerry said that in FY 2013, "…thanks to PEPFAR the one millionth baby was born free of HIV. Furthermore, 13 countries have reached a programmatic tipping point, where more people are newly receiving treatment than are newly infected with HIV." With the goal of achieving an AIDS-free generation, PEPFAR is continuing to expand access to counseling and testing as well as antiretroviral therapy (ART), prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV, increase care and support services for HIV-affected individuals, scale up voluntary medical male circumcision, and strengthen health systems for sustainable and country-owned programs.

Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

Expanding ART access is a critical part of the combination prevention interventions needed to achieve an AIDS-free generation. Increasing ART enrollment brings life-saving treatment to those who need it, improves their quality of life, restores families and communities, and advances national strategies to address the health and economic growth of their populations. Furthermore, those receiving ART are less likely to transmit the virus to others, making ART an intervention for both treatment and prevention.

The FY 2013 target for the number of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving ART was exceeded, with 6.7 million adults and children on treatment as of September 30, 2013. The FY 2013 target was calculated on the basis of multi-year trends, implementing partner and host-country scale-up plans, and available resources, and also represents the legislatively mandated target of 6 million to be achieved by the close of FY 2013.

Program Area: HIV/AIDS						
Performance Indicator: Number of Adults and Children with Advanced HIV Infection Receiving Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
2.5M	3.2M	3.9M	5.1M	6.0M	6.7M	Above Target
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 Asia Region, Angola, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Caribbean Region, Central American Region, Central Asia Region, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, 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 Centers for Disease Control, 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 people living with HIV/AIDS receive treatment at the optimal time; receive support for prevention; receive social and emotional support; and remain healthy and free of opportunistic infections. This support also includes outreach to orphans and vulnerable children who have been affected by HIV/AIDS.

By the end of FY 2013, 17 million eligible adults and children were provided with a minimum of care service in accordance with global guidelines. This exceeds the legislatively-mandated target of 12 million to be achieved by the close of FY 2013. The FY 2013 target represented 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, PMTCT, ART, and other services.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: HIV/AIDS						
Performance Indicator: Number of Eligible Adults and Children Provided with a Minimum of One Care Service						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
11M	11.4M	12.9M	15.0M	16.5M	17.0M	Above Target
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 Asia Region, Angola, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Caribbean Region, Central American Region, Central Asia Region, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, 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

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Tuberculosis	**232,496**

Twenty-two developing countries account for 80 percent of the world's tuberculosis (TB) cases. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2012, approximately 1.3 million individuals worldwide died from TB, including 320,000 people living with HIV/AIDS. The U.S. Government is focusing efforts in countries where drug-resistant TB is of particular concern and where our investments can be leveraged for highest impact.

With a shift from 41 to 27 of U.S.-assisted TB countries from FY 2011 to FY 2013, the U.S. Government achieved significant progress in TB by providing global technical leadership and supporting the expansion of quality TB services in high-burden, strategically-important countries. The most recent WHO data shows that in these 27 countries, TB death and prevalence rates decreased 41 percent and 40 percent, respectively, compared to 1990 levels. In addition, 14 countries achieved treatment success rates of 85 percent or more, reaching the WHO-recommended threshold for disease control. In U.S.-supported countries, more than 1.34 million smear-positive TB cases were successfully treated and more than 45,000 multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) cases initiated treatment.

Programmatic investments in TB focus on expanding access to high-quality diagnosis and treatment services and supporting implementation of National TB Program Strategies. Resources are used to support implementation of the internationally-recognized Stop TB Strategy supported by the U.S. Government and the WHO at all levels of the health system to intensify case finding and maintain high-quality diagnosis and treatment services. This is accomplished through technical assistance in the six key areas of the strategy: expansion of high-quality Directly Observed Therapy Shortcourse (DOTS) programs; interventions to address MDR-TB and TB/HIV co-infection; health systems strengthening;

engaging all care providers, especially those who have not previously collaborated with National TB Programs; empowering people with TB and the communities that care for them; and promoting research. In particular, U.S. investments have supported the scale-up of MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment services, improved surveillance capacity, provided technical assistance for laboratory services to provide accurate and timely TB diagnosis, supported 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 TB outcomes at national level, leveraged with funds from other donors, particularly the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria.

Two key performance indicators for the U.S. Government are the treatment success rate (TSR) and the case notification rate (CNR). For the purposes of this report reporting focuses on contributions to the case notification rate and treatment success rate in 27 TB U.S.-supported 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 'cured' is defined by the conversion of smear results from positive to negative and many people with TB may be unable to produce sputum after a course of treatment, treatment success among smear-positive patients 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. Due to the lengthy time needed to complete treatment and assess cure/completion, this indicator "lags" by at least one year as 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 are lost to follow up, die while on treatment, or remain smear positive at the end of the regimen (treatment failure). Because TB is transmitted in the air when a person with active, infectious disease coughs or sneezes, effective treatment is critical to preventing the spread of TB. TB patients who are not successfully treated 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 are successfully treated, there is less transmission of TB within a community, and it is less likely for a TB patient to develop and transmit MDR-TB. Thus, tracking progress toward meeting or exceeding the 85 percent TSR target is important for assessing the effectiveness of TB programs in U.S.-assisted countries. In FY 2013, the number of U.S. TB-assisted countries is 27 and the indicator remains on target at 87 percent. This group includes countries that have high HIV and MDR burdens.

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 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
83%	83%	86%	86%	87%	87%	On Target
Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report on Global Tuberculosis Control. FY 2013 TSR trends have been reported for the following 27 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These data represent treatment outcomes for the cohort of patients who began TB treatment in 2011. Prior year (FY 2012) results were based on TSR trend data on the same group of countries plus Russia for a total of 28 countries. This indicator tracks data that are two years old due to the lengthy duration of TB treatment. F Y 2013 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 Detection and Notification Rate

The TB case notification rate (CNR) refers to all new TB cases notified to the WHO for a given year, expressed per 100,000 population. Beginning in FY 2011, the U.S. Government 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. Additionally, the availability of new diagnostic technologies—a quickly evolving field in TB programs—will result in a shift away from reporting TB cases by smear status in the next few years.

Because effective treatment of TB patients reduces TB transmission, early detection is a key TB control strategy, and the indicator below 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, as well as changes in the underlying epidemiology of TB. Currently, U.S. TB-assisted 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 2013, the U.S. Government exceeded its target, with 129 cases per 100,000 population per year detected in U.S. TB-assisted countries.

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 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
119/100,000	122/100,000	115/100,000	120/100,000	122/100,000	129/100,000	Above Target
Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report on Global Tuberculosis Control. This calculation includes TB case notification for the following 27 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, 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

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Malaria	**656,382**

In FY 2013, U.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). The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) now includes 19 focus countries in Africa and one regional program in the Greater Mekong sub-region. The U.S. Government 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 50 percent from 2000 to 2012 in children under 5 years of age. The U.S. Government 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, national governments, and other donors.

During the past seven years, household ownership of at least one ITN increased from an average of 29 to 55 percent in all 19 PMI focus countries. At the same time, use of an ITN among children under five more than doubled from an average of 20 to 43 percent, and similar increases have been documented for use of ITNs by pregnant women (from an average of 17 to 43 percent). In all of the 15 original PMI focus countries (Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, 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. Impact evaluations in several PMI countries including Tanzania, Malawi, Senegal, Ethiopia and Rwanda have provided strong evidence that malaria

interventions have had a positive effect on reducing mortality among children under five. Malaria impact evaluations in the 10 remaining PMI focus countries will be completed by the end of FY 2015.

Protection against Malaria

If used properly, ITNs are one of the best ways to prevent mosquitoes from biting individuals and infecting them with malaria, and as a result reduce malaria deaths. PMI programs advance the use of ITNs especially for pregnant women and children who are most vulnerable. IRS is also a proven malaria control measure that has been used in the past to gauge progress on protecting against malaria. However, in FY 2013, due to the emergence of insecticide resistance and the resulting need to rotate to a higher cost insecticide, PMI countries have either stopped or decreased IRS activities.

In FY 2013, 45 million people were protected against malaria through the use of ITNs. Performance was below the planned FY 2013 target primarily due to the decrease in IRS activities. The secondary reason for the shortfall was delays in grant disbursements from the Global Fund. 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 continued to directly impact the number of ITNs that PMI had agreed to help distribute in 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 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
30M	40M	58M	50M	60M	45M	Below Target
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 and FY 2013 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 for FY 2013 adjust for double-counting by reducing the overall reported numbers by five percent, which reflects an estimated percentage of the population in PMI countries benefiting from PMI-supported IRS and ITNs. FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets for this indicator are set by estimating the number of ITNs that will be procured and/or distributed by PMI in the following year based on Malaria Operational Plans for the 19 PMI focus countries. The FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets do not include an estimate of people protected from IRS. Due to emerging insecticide resistance, a number of PMI countries have either stopped spraying or have decreased spraying areas.						
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.						

Program Area: Other Public Health Threats

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Other Public Health Threats	**107,838**

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 (LF) (elephantiasis), schistosomiasis (snail fever), trachoma (eye infection), onchocerciasis (river blindness), and three soil-transmitted helminthes (hookworm, roundworm, and whipworm) can be controlled by providing medications at regularly-timed intervals to all eligible individuals in an affected community during mass drug administration (MDA). The integrated MDA approach can provide treatment for several NTDs, thus utilizing a highly effective and cost efficient strategy.

The objective of the U.S. NTD response is to contribute towards the achievement of the goal of global elimination of lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma by 2020. Additionally, the U.S. NTD program is working towards achieving a target of 60 percent of the population no longer requiring MDA for LF in 16 U.S.-supported countries, and 70 percent of the population no longer requiring district-level trachoma MDA in seven U.S.-supported countries by 2018.

Neglected Tropical Disease Treatments

Neglected tropical disease treatments are defined as the age- and height-appropriate dosage of an NTD 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 in the context of an integrated multi-disease MDA. MDA activities typically occur annually until specific criteria are reached for stopping MDA. The number of treatments needed before this point is achieved based on a recommended number of effective MDA rounds for the at-risk populations as determined by district-level mapping as well as obtaining a specified prevalence of infection below which transmission is likely to have been interrupted. The expected impact of the delivery of NTD treatments through U.S.-funded programs is a reduction in the number and percentage of individuals in the target population at risk for lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma. Based on the data, 226 million treatments were delivered through U.S.-funded programs in FY 2012.

In FY 2013, 103,200,000 treatments were recorded to have been delivered as of November 8, 2013 to the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda. Seven countries (Benin, Cameroon, Indonesia, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda) submitted partial or incomplete data due to the timing of the MDA. Complete results are expected in mid-FY 2014. Assuming coverage in countries with incomplete data is in line with partial data and historic coverage information, it is estimated that a total of 169,500,000 treatments were delivered in FY 2013. This projection would place actual performance above the target set for FY 2013.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Other Public Health Threats						
Performance Indicator: Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) Treatments Delivered through U.S.-funded Programs						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
130.6M	160.7M	186.7M	103.8M	150.0M	169.5M	Above Target
Data Source: USAID project data and national Ministries of Health. Data for FY 2013 includes NTD treatments delivered for the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda. Additional data from other countries was estimated based on reports and historical performance. Verified numbers will be available in FY14.						
Data Quality: USAID prime contractors and sub-contractors obtain information from Ministries of Health. After data has been submitted by country programs, USAID and partners undergo an intensive process to review data validity, reliability timeliness, and integrity. This process involves reviewing previous submissions, comparing results across time, triangulating information across multiple sources, and following up with MOH and sub-contractors as needed.						

Program Area: Maternal and Child Health

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Maternal and Child Health	**917,719**

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 6.6 million children under five years of age died in 2012, many from easily treatable or vaccine-preventable conditions. Of these, approximately 3 million died in the first 28 days of life.

In FY 2013, the U.S. Government played a catalytic role in advancing global progress toward the generational goal of ending preventable child and maternal deaths by 2035. In support of sharpened, focused country-led plans to address the key drivers of child and maternal mortality USAID provided global and country-level leadership, supported innovation and research, and provided technical support to countries. USAID worked with UNICEF, WHO, other donors and host country governments to support A Promise Renewed launch efforts in seven countries in FY 2013: Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Zambia and two regional events in Africa and Latin America. These launches have been instrumental in reinvigorating country-level efforts and are critical to garnering political support for setting evidence-based priorities to scale up key life-saving interventions. Under A Promise Renewed, USAID worked in partnership with WHO, UNICEF, and leading academic institutions to launch the Global Action Plan on Pneumonia and Diarrhea, in order to coordinate and integrate efforts around pneumonia and diarrhea, the two leading causes of child deaths. USAID efforts to reduce preventable maternal deaths focus on the major causes of death--including postpartum hemorrhage and pre-eclampsia/eclampsia--as well as strengthening health systems, promoting respectful care, and changing family and communities' behavior to improve access and use of services. In maternal health, USAID also provided technical leadership within the UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children to improve the quality, availability, accessibility, and use of 13 key MNCH commodities and ensure that they reach all women and children who need them. USAID leads the Saving Mothers, Giving Life (SMGL) U.S. interagency and private sector partnership in FY 2013. SMGL is yielding noteworthy

results in reducing maternal mortality in Zambia and Uganda, and lessons learned from this district-focused model will inform USAID and the United States' strategies to reduce maternal mortality. USAID also continues to provide support to GAVI to strengthen country immunization systems and introduce new, life-saving vaccines for children. In support of global polio eradication efforts, USAID provided critical leadership in the response to the polio outbreak in the Horn of Africa, where USAID-supported surveillance systems providing early warnings of the outbreak.

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 2013, 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 24 USAID-assisted countries increased from 50.3 percent in FY 2012 to 51.3 percent in FY 2013. Previous reporting included 28 countries (current set in addition to Benin, Cambodia, Guatemala, and Philippines). As USAID focuses its MCH efforts on the set of 24 countries that account for 73 percent of child deaths worldwide, current and future reporting will use this set of 24 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 and reducing barriers to use of services. The target was not met as a result of the change in number of countries tracked for this indicator between FY 2013 target setting and FY 2013 results reporting.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Maternal and Child Health						
Performance Indicator: Percent of Births Attended by a Skilled Doctor, Nurse or Midwife						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
47.80%	48.90%	50.00%	51.10%	52.20%	51.30%	Improved, but Target Not Met
Data Source: FY 2013 results, and out-year targets for FY 2014 and FY 2015 have been projected based on Demographic Health Survey and Census Bureau data for the following 24 USAID MCH priority countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia. Previous reporting included 28 countries (current set in addition to Benin, Cambodia, Guatemala, and Philippines). Data from the current set of 24 countries indicates an increase in skilled birth attendant coverage from 50.3 percent in FY 2012 to 51.3 percent in FY 2013.						
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 that have the greatest potential impact on child survival. Coverage of child immunization through routine systems, rather than special campaigns, is designed to sustainably improve overall population immunization status. USAID also provides technical assistance to ensure the new vaccines available through GAVI financing are introduced into country immunization programs in a high-quality manner that supports overall systems for routine immunization. Adequate Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) coverage contributes to reduced child morbidity and mortality by protecting children from contracting these diseases and is a widely accepted indicator of the overall strength of routine immunization and health systems.

The DPT3 vaccine coverage refers to the percentage of children age 12 to 23 months who received the third dose of DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus)-containing vaccine by 12 months of age. In the 24 MCH priority countries, the percent of children receiving DPT3 by their first birthday increased from 59.6 percent in FY 2012 to 60.4 percent in FY 2013. Previous reporting and target setting used a set of 28 countries. As USAID focuses its MCH efforts on the set of 24 countries that account for 73 percent of child deaths worldwide, current and future reporting will use this set of 24 countries. As a result in the change in number of countries tracked for this indicator between FY 2013 target setting and FY 2013 results reporting, the indicator is marked as 'below target'. Nevertheless a 0.8 percent increase represents good progress particularly as USAID focuses on the countries with the greatest need. FY 2013 results for this indicator are derived from an analysis 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.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Maternal and Child Health						
Performance Indicator: Percent of Children who Receive DPT3 Vaccine by 12 Months of Age						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
58.90%	59.00%	59.90%	60.80%	61.60%	60.40%	Below Target
Data Source: FY 2013 results, and out-year targets for FY 2014 and FY 2015 have been projected based on Demographic Health Survey and Census Bureau data for the following 24 USAID MCH priority countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia. Previous reporting included 28 countries (current set in addition to Benin, Cambodia, Guatemala, and Philippines). Data from the current set of 24 countries indicates an increase in DPT3 coverage from 59.6 percent in FY 2012 to 60.4 percent in FY 2013.						
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

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	**615,073**

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. USAID's family planning program contributes directly to the two health priorities of the Obama Administration—ending preventable child and maternal deaths and an AIDS-free generation--and to *FP2020*, the global effort led by the U.K.'s Department for International Development, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, in partnership with UNFPA, 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. For example, USAID trained parliamentarians and government ministries in Africa to monitor government accountability and advocate for increased government financial resources and implementation of family planning policy commitments. These efforts led to increased budgets for health and family planning in Ethiopia, Malawi, and Uganda.

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. The baselines for the modern method contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) and first births to women under 18 were re-calibrated to FY 2012 to better reflect program priorities. All countries with a FY 2012 funding level for FP/RH of at least $2 million, plus Egypt (which receives a lower amount), and that have at least two survey data points for the relevant indicator are included. USAID's FP/RH graduation strategy establishes a MCPR of 50 percent as a trigger for development of a graduation plan. Egypt, Bangladesh, and Zimbabwe currently have MCPR levels that exceed this threshold, but are not currently under consideration for graduation for various reasons (see country list and additional notes in Data Source in indicator table). These changes affect the FY 2012 actual results and FY 2013 targets reported previously. Expected rates of progress remain unchanged--one percentage point increase per annum in MCPR and 0.7 percentage point decline in first births to women under 18. Because of the change in included countries, FY 2013 and targets and actual MCPR and first birth averages cannot be compared to the data reported for prior years.

Contraceptive Use and Birth Spacing

Increased contraceptive use leads to decreases in unintended pregnancies and abortion rates and slows population growth over time. 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. 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 2013 population data. A one percent increase in MCPR was achieved across USAID-assisted FP/RH countries between 2012 and 2013. 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.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Family Planning and Reproductive Health						
Performance Indicator: MCPR: Modern Method Contraceptive Prevalence Rate						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
27.30%	28.40%	29.80%	30.90%	31.90%	31.90%	On Target
Data Source: FY 2013 results and FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets have been projected using Demographic and Reproductive Health Survey data for the following USAID-assisted countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India (UP), Jordan, Kenya, , Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. FY 2013 results and FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets are based on: 1) the number of countries receiving >= $2 million in FP/RH in FY 2012 and with two or more Reproductive Health Survey (RHS), MICS survey or DHS data points available at the time of reporting (see assumptions above). Bolivia is excluded because USAID was directed by the Government of Bolivia to leave the country. Egypt is included because of expectations of FY 2014 funding, even though funding levels in FY12 did not meet the inclusion criterion. Burundi is a new addition to the list of included countries. South Sudan, which meets the funding criterion, is excluded because it does not yet have two survey data points.						
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 shortening the reproductive span. In addition, early childbearing has multiple detrimental health and non-health consequences. Women who give birth before the age of 18 may be at higher risk of obstetric fistula, anemia and maternal morbidity and mortality. 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 before the age of 18 among women aged 18-24 at the time of the survey. The average percentage of women aged 18-24 who had a first birth before the age of 18 is equal to the sum of the estimated annual percentage of women aged 18-24 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.

A decrease among this affected population represents an improvement. Thus, the planned target for this indicator was met in FY 2013. The actual value for this indicator in 2013 (22.5) was slightly improved from the target of 23 percent.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Family Planning and Reproductive Health						
Performance Indicator: First Birth under 18						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
23.90%	24.40%	24.00%	23.30%	23%	22.50%	Above Target
Data Source: FY 2013 results and FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets have been projected using Demographic and Reproductive Health Survey data for the following USAID-assisted countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cambodia, DRC, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India (UP), Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Inclusion criteria are: 1) the number of countries receiving >= $2 million in FP/RH in FY 2012 and with two or more Reproductive Health Survey (RHS), MICS survey or DHS data points available at the time of reporting (see assumptions above). Bolivia is excluded because USAID was directed by the Government of Bolivia to leave the country; Egypt is included because of expectations of FY2014 funding, even though funding levels in FY12 did not meet the inclusion criterion. Burundi is a new addition to the list of included countries. South Sudan, which meets the funding criterion, is excluded because it does not yet have two survey data points.						
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 Element: Water Supply and Sanitation

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Water Supply and Sanitation	**230,663**

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. USAID supports increased access to reliable and sustainable water supply and sanitation through funding for small- and large-scale infrastructure development and through institutional and capacity development, strengthening of community-based systems, facilitation of private supply of products and services, improved management and governance, and mobilization of sector financing. 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 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) update. Nevertheless, there are still 768 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 recently launched Water and Development Strategy sets the overall goal of saving lives and advancing development through improvements in water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs, and through sound management and use of water for food security. To achieve this goal the Strategy sets two strategic objectives (SOs). SO1 is to improve health outcomes through the provision of sustainable WASH. USAID has set a target of reaching a minimum of 10 million persons with sustainable access to improved water supply and six million persons with sustainable access to improved sanitation

over the period of 2013 - 2018. The Strategy has added emphasis to sustainability, safe water, and sanitation.

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. A representative set of USAID-assisted countries (Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Uganda, and Zambia) were considered in this analysis. 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.

The indicator is reported on for target areas only and often does not accurately represent the population because it is based on households. The indicator will be changed to Percent of Population Using an Improved Water Source, and will be reported on using national level data (DHS, WHO/UNICEF, or other surveys as reported to the JMP).

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Element: Water Supply and Sanitation						
Performance Indicator: Percent of Households Using an Improved Drinking Water Source						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	N/A	N/A	37.50%	38.48%	38.39%	On Target
Data Source: Data Source: DHS, WHO/UNICEF MICS or other survey results, as reported to the JMP. This data presentation is based on the following list of countries with a minimum of two data points for comparison: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Uganda, and Zambia. In line with WHO/UNICEF JMP trends for these countries, a 0.89 percent average rate of change was used to extrapolate out-year targets for the percent of households using an improved water source.						
Data Quality: Data Quality: 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. Data is collected by the JMP.						

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.

Per the WHO/UNICEF JMP definition for the percent of households using an improved sanitation facility, 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 (Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Uganda, and Zambia) were considered in this analysis. 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.

The indicator is reported on for target areas only and often does not accurately represent the population because it is based on households. The indicator will be changed to Percent of Population Using an Improved Sanitation Facility, and will be reported on using national level data (DHS, WHO/UNICEF, or other surveys as reported to the JMP).

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Element: Water Supply and Sanitation						
Performance Indicator: Percent of Households Using an Improved Sanitation Facility						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	N/A	N/A	12.60%	14.46%	13.44%	Below Target
Data Source: DHS, WHO/UNICEF MICS or other survey results, as reported to the JMP. This data presentation is based on the following list of countries with a minimum of two data points for comparison: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Uganda, and Zambia. In line with WHO/UNICEF JMP trends for these countries, a 0.84 percent average rate of change was used to extrapolate out-year targets for the percent of households using an improved water source.						
Data Quality: 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. Data is collected by the JMP.						

<u>Program Area: Nutrition</u>

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Nutrition	**217,210**

Maternal and child under-nutrition negatively affects all aspects of an individual's health and development and further limits societies' economic and social development. In 2011, under-nutrition, including fetal

growth restriction, suboptimum breastfeeding, stunting, wasting, and vitamin A and zinc deficiencies, contributed to 3.1 million (45 percent) child deaths worldwide. The damage caused by under-nutrition to cognitive, social, and motor development during pregnancy and early childhood is irreversible. It leads to lower levels of educational attainment, reduced productivity later in life, lower lifetime earnings, and slowed economic growth of nations. As a result, under-nutrition can decrease a country's economic advancement by up to 8 percent, which further amplifies the conditions that lead to under-nutrition. However, this cycle is preventable. Improving nutrition can reduce child and maternal mortality and morbidity as well as chronic diseases later in life. It can also lift families out of poverty and contribute to long-term economic growth. U.S. investments in nutrition through agriculture, health, and humanitarian assistance programs can forge long-term links and realize mutual benefits for health and economic productivity.

Nutrition is a key component of the Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative and the Global Health Initiative (GHI), as well as the Food for Peace programs. USAID aims to prevent and treat under-nutrition through a comprehensive package of maternal and child nutrition interventions focusing on the first 1,000 days--from pregnancy to age two. Programs support country-led efforts that make affordable, quality foods available, promote breastfeeding and improved feeding practices, and provide micronutrient supplementation and community-based management of acute malnutrition. Since rising incomes do not necessarily translate into a reduction in under-nutrition, USAID supports specific efforts geared towards better child nutrition outcomes, including broader nutrition education that target the whole family, including mothers, fathers, grandmothers and other caregivers.

Maternal Anemia Prevalence

Anemia is strongly associated with maternal mortality and contributes to adverse birth outcomes including premature birth and low birth weight. Globally, almost a fifth of all pregnant women suffer from iron deficiency anemia, the most common type of anemia in developing countries. The primary cause of anemia is poor diet, which is often 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 sectors to improve the nutritional status of women and children. A decrease among this affected population represents an improvement. Thus, the FY 2013 prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age performance was above target, with a 2.4 percent reduction across 15 GHI and FTF-assisted countries where data was available between FY 2012 and FY 2013. Annual results for this indicator are calculated using population weighted rolling averages for assisted countries.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Nutrition						
Performance Indicator: Prevalence of Anemia among Women of Reproductive Age						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
46.00%	N/A	41.40%	40.90%	40.40%	38.50%	Above Target
Data Source: Demographic and Health Surveys and Reproductive Health Surveys. Census Bureau data used for population weights for the following USAID Nutrition Program and FTF priority countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. DRC and Tajikistan were newly added to analyses this year due to expanding nutrition work in those countries. Also, Kenya data were excluded from these analyses as they came from one Micronutrient Initiative survey and the data are considered unreliable.						
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

One indicator of progress for meeting the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG)—to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger—is to reduce the prevalence of underweight children under five years old. In 2011, over 100 million children worldwide (16 percent) were underweight, a 36 percent decrease from 1990. However, this decline is threatened by the fluctuations in food prices and recurrent drought in areas such as the Sahel and Horn of Africa.

FY 2013 results for the prevalence of underweight children under the age of five years old across GHI and FTF-assisted countries were estimated using 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.

A decrease among this affected population represents an improvement. In FY 2013, USAID achieved a 21.7 percent prevalence of underweight children under five years of age across the 19 GHI and FTF countries for which data were available. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Tajikistan were newly included in analyses for FY 2013 due to expanding nutrition work in these countries. DRC's large population and prevalence of underweight children increases the overall average for the GHI and FTF priority countries; nevertheless this indicator showed progress in FY 2013 compared to FY 2012. Even a small change in this outcome indicator represents a meaningful change in country health and nutrition programs.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Nutrition						
Performance Indicator: Prevalence of Underweight Children under Five Years of Age						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	N/A	22.90%	22%	21.30%	21.70%	Improved, but Target Not Met
Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys and Reproductive Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for the following USAID Nutrition Program and FTF priority countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Population-weighted rolling averages were used for reporting. DRC and Tajikistan were newly added to analyses this year due to expanding nutrition work in those countries.						
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 Element: Basic Education

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
3.2.1 Basic Education	**786,727**

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 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 2013, the United States met the target of 83 percent for the NER. There were notable increases in Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, Mali, Zambia, but slight decreases in Guatemala and Pakistan.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Element: Basic Education						
Performance Indicator: Primary Net Enrollment Rate (NER)						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
78.90%	85.20%	81.80%	82%	83%	83%	On Target
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 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.						
Note: The target of 77% indicated last year was erroneously calculated. 83% is the correct target.						

Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Social Services	**92,888**
Social Assistance	**458,689**

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 Services and Assistance Beneficiaries

The U.S. Government provides social services through a number of specific funds, including Special Programs Addressing the Needs of Survivors (SPANS), which consist of five congressionally-directed programs designed 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 2013, results for this indicator exceeded planned targets, providing direct assistance and training to 2,488,888 children and adults. The higher than expected number of beneficiaries reached with U.S. assistance was due to an expansion of services to vulnerable populations in Armenia, Afghanistan, and Zimbabwe—where the needs for services for women were underestimated—and other reporting countries.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations						
Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefitting from U.S.-Supported Social Assistance Programming						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
3,485,079	4,148,088	3,064,461	3,343,284	2,167,794	2,488,888	Above Target
Data Source: FY 2013 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 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 203.3.11, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).						

Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	**456,703**

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 U.S. Government 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 15 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 2007- FY 2011 (to allow for a lag in observable impact) to help keep prices stable and to 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 2012 of 26.7 percent is the percent of the 15 countries that kept their fiscal deficit in check from 2009-2011. CY 2012 data are not yet available for FY 2013 results.

This result shows a sharp 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 other 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 CY 2011. Preliminary information suggests that the unfavorable trend for this indicator has continued in CY 2012, requiring us to set modest expectations for the FY 2013targets. Nonetheless, USAID programs continue efforts to help client countries raise needed revenue and focus expenditures. Progress has been made in some USAID partner countries (Armenia, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Philippines); while political will has been lacking in several key countries (such as in 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 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
66.7%	60.0%	46.7%	26.7%	50%	N/A*	Data Not Available
Data Source: World Bank's World Development Indicators: Government cash surplus/deficit as a percent of GDP. The 15 countries monitored for this indicator are: Armenia, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mongolia, Philippines, and Serbia.						
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 2013 reflects achievements in the 2012 CY. *CY 2012 data are not yet available to calculate FY 2013 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 and, in this case, a change in the countries monitored due to an updated period of funding (FY 2007-2011) for this program area. 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 deemed satisfactory for countries receiving USAID assistance in this program area if they registered an inflation rate of 5 percent or lower or, if at higher rates, they have registered a rate of inflation lower than in the previous year, indicating progress toward that target. By this standard, the proportion of the 26 USAID-assisted countries with satisfactory inflation performance increased from less than half in CY 2011 to about 65 percent for the calendar year 2012, which is the result indicated under FY 2013 results.

Donor concerns about inflation in less developed countries (LDCs) peaked in CY 2008, when, in the wake of a global crop shortfall, food prices shot up. In that year, all of the 26 USAID-assisted countries registered inflation rates higher than 5 percent and only one country (Guyana) had been able to reduce its rate of inflation from the previous year. Efforts by most of these countries to bring domestic inflation back under control and a rebound of global food production beginning in 2009 led to improved performance (as reported for FY 2010). However, progress in controlling inflation was not as fast as expected, as the number of these countries keeping inflation in check still amounted to only about half of the total during 2010-11. 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 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
4.20%	88.50%	53.80%	42.30%	55.00%	65.40%	Above Target
Data Source: Data Source: World Bank's World Development Indicators: Inflation, consumer prices (annual %). This indicator is monitored for 26 countries that received USAID assistance in the Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth Program Area funded in FY 2007 - 2011 and which regularly report this information.						
Data Quality: 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. A few recent year omissions due to late reporting are filled in with estimates from the CIA World Factbook. Calculation is the percent of USAID assisted countries with inflation rates at or below 5 percent or making progress toward that benchmark. (NOTE: Previous year results have been revised due to an updated period of funding which changed a few countries being monitored and to revisions from the source of data for those years but this is not reflected here.						

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.

FY 2013 targets were set based on past results achieved in countries such as Georgia and El Salvador where it was possible to make a strong attribution of revenue results to elements of the USAID project assistance. Results for FY 2013 against the global Tax Compliance indicator provided in field reports are limited. While USAID/West Bank Gaza estimated that 15 percent of the improved tax revenue by the Palestinian Authority could be attributed to US technical assistance, training, and information-database activities, other field operating units felt unable to estimate accurately the revenue impact of their project activities. To illustrate, the Bosnia Tax and Fiscal Project assisted development of an electronic database for collection of social contributions that reduces possibilities for unregistered labor and evasion of those payroll tax payments, with a result that payroll tax collections increased during the reporting period, in spite of a recorded workforce contraction.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth						
Performance Indicator: Tax Administration and Compliance Improved (% Increase in Tax Collections) as a Result of U.S. Assistance						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	N/A	N/A	72%	25%	15%*	Data Not Available
Data Source: FY 2013 Performance Plans and Reports as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System and FACTS database. *FY2013 report is from West Bank/Gaza only, so reporting is incomplete and an assessment of the FY2013 Rating cannot be made at this time.						
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).						

Program Area: Trade and Investment

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Trade and Investment	**164,057**

U.S. investments in trade and investment are critical to achieving our economic growth development objectives. Developing countries' increased capacity to trade and attract investment leads to greater economic opportunity for all citizens, improved living standards, and economies that are more resilient to recession and shocks. The U.S. Government assists countries to engage in the rules-based trading system by providing capacity building assistance to implement trade agreement commitments and to work with businesses to take advantage of trade opportunities. These efforts increase the economic outlooks not just for host countries, but also for the United States by creating new markets for U.S. goods and services.

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. The FY 2013 target of 69 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. Since FY 2008, the time it takes to fulfill import/export procedures has steadily fallen from 77 days to 69 days, indicating a significant improvement in the Trade and Investment program area. In reviewing this indicator, it was noted that some of the countries selected have made clear gains from 2009 and are not continuing to program money in this area. The countries monitored for this indicator are thus being adjusted to better capture where USAID currently has active trade and investment programs while also providing adequate regional representation.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Trade and Investment						
Performance Indicator: Time to Export/Import (Days)						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
74 days	72 days	72 days	70 days	69 days	69 days	On Target
Data Source: 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. For FY 2014 and 2015 the countries will be: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Philippines, Viet Nam, Lao, Jordan, Nigeria, El Salvador, Myanmar, Tanzania, Ghana, Morocco and Moldova						
Data Quality: 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.						

Documents Required to Export Goods

Reducing the number of documents required in cross border trade is key efficiency improvement that can decrease costs which in turn can contribute to faster economic growth and poverty reduction. 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. A decrease for this indicator represents progress made on the time it takes to export goods. Thus, the target for an average number of six documents for FY 2013 was not met.

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. This average hides the complicated realities of each country's situation. Globally, there has been a rise in non-tariff trade barriers. The number of documents required to export is one way for a government to collect administrative fees and control trade that may be disproportionate to the actual benefit to society from better monitoring. Often such paperwork is simply an impediment with no benefit or need for the information contained in the paperwork. Given tight fiscal situations and other political realities, increasing fees and fee based documentary requirements are tempting avenues for governments; thus providing one explanation for the FY 2013 rating of "not met." The countries monitored for this indicator are being adjusted to better capture where USAID currently has active trade and investment programs while also providing adequate regional representation.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Trade and Investment						
Performance Indicator: Number of Documents Required to Export Goods Across Borders Decreased						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
8 docs	8 docs	7 docs	7 docs	6 docs	7 docs	Below Target
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. For FY 2014 and 2015 the countries will be: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Philippines, Viet Nam, Lao, Jordan, Nigeria, El Salvador, Myanmar, Tanzania, Ghana, Morocco and Moldova.						
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

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Financial Sector	**104,403**

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 remained high. These countries reached 73.7 percent in both CY 2011 and CY

2012, slightly above the target for FY 2013. 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 slow but 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 seven years – growing from an increase of 29.7 percent in 2006 to a 44 percent increase by 2012. Many of these improvements were made with USAID technical assistance.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Financial Sector						
Performance Indicator: Domestic Credit to the Private Sector as a Percent of GDP						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
64.10%	68.40%	65.80%	73.70%	70%	73.70%	Above Target
Data Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators: Domestic credit to the private sector (as a percentage of GDP). This indicator is monitored for 38 countries receiving USAID technical assistance in the Financial Sector Program Area in FYs 2007-2011, 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. (NOTE: Previous year results have been revised due to an updated period of funding which changed a few countries being monitored and to revisions from the source of data for those years.)						

Program Area: Infrastructure

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Infrastructure	**791,993**

Access to competitively-priced modern energy, communication, and transport services are critical elements of economic growth. The U.S. Government 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 U.S. Government 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 U.S. Government contributes to road construction for reconstruction in post-conflict and post-disaster situations and to enhance rural agriculture based economic development.

Access to Energy and 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 information and communications technology, water, sanitation, or electricity).

The FY 2013 result of 11,607,794 beneficiaries receiving improved infrastructure services due to U.S. assistance was well above the target of 765,227, partly because the Pakistan mission set the target too low. The Pakistan mission also accounts for the majority of the results for this indicator, with infrastructure programs focused on construction of key roads, water, energy and irrigation projects in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, as well as reconstruction of public infrastructure in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, formerly known as the North West Frontier Province, that was destroyed by conflict and the 2010 floods.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Infrastructure						
Performance Indicator: Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Improved Infrastructure Services Due to U.S. Assistance						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	N/A	5,820,641	225,725	765,227	11,607,794	Above Target
Data Source: FY 2013 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).						

The FY 2013 result of 694,000 beneficiaries receiving improved transport services due to U.S. assistance was well above the target of 162,481. The Afghanistan mission accounts for the majority of the results for this indicator; commercial trucks hauling fuel and goods along the Gardez-Khost road project increased the expected number of beneficiaries beyond just the drivers using the road.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Infrastructure						
Performance Indicator: Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Improved Transport Services Due to U.S. Assistance						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
2,341,526	2,863,566	3,227,825	2,041,800	162,481	694,000	Above Target
Data Source: FY 2013 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

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Agriculture	**1,151,141**

About 840 million people – or one-eighth of the world's population – suffer from chronic hunger. While this is a reduction from previous estimates, it is still alarming. There is renewed attention by donors to address extreme 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 and commitment to the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, focus on creating a foundation for sustainable economic growth by helping countries accelerate inclusive agriculture sector growth.

To become competitive in today's global marketplace, and to contribute to increased dietary diversity and improved nutrition, farmers need to integrate into the production chain—from farm to the grocery's shelf. To bring about this integration, U.S. agricultural activities promote the adoption of productivity enhancing innovation and technologies, promoting efficient farming practices, improvement in product and quality control standards, and access to market information and infrastructure.

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. U.S. investments increased the value of incremental sales from approximately $927.8K in FY 2010, $86.8 million in FY 2011, $262.9 million in FY 2012, and $409.4 million in FY 2013. FY 2013 results represent a 70.6

percent achievement of the target and a $146.6 million increase over FY 2012. This is a result of expanding our work with the number of small-holder direct beneficiaries of targeted commodities to increase adoption and transfer of new technologies, build linkages between agribusiness enterprises and financial institutions for the provision of credit and other financial services, forge public and private partnerships to mobilize additional resources, and develop markets.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						
Program Area: Agriculture						
Performance Indicator: Value of Incremental Sales (Collected at Farm-Level) Attributed to FTF Implementation						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	927,778	86,789,146	262,876,569	289,123,509	409,449,828	Above Target
Data Source: FY 2013 Performance Reports for Bangladesh, Burundi, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and the 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 203.3.11, http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1870/203.pdf).						

Agricultural Technology

Applied and affordable agricultural technology and innovation are key to increasing productivity. 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 for commercial and home-based efforts, agricultural productivity at regional and national levels, and increasing access to nutritious foods.

In FY 2013, over 6 million farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural producers applied new technologies or management practices, which is below our 8.5 million target. This target was not met largely due to a change in methodology between FY 2012 and FY 2013 in how one major grantee set targets and reported results (yielding a reduction of almost 2.3 million).

Despite not meeting the overall target, several Feed the Future countries exceeded their FY 2013 targets: Bangladesh achieved an 82.8 percent increase due to scale up of fertilizer deep placement and high yielding and stress tolerant rice seed varieties; Cambodia achieved an 87.7 percent increase from rice and rice field fisheries program beneficiaries that adopted new technologies; Honduras achieved a 66.2 percent increase by accelerating the introduction of practices and technologies in coffee and horticulture that increased yields and cash flow; and, Tanzania promoted a core-set of good agricultural practices that are easily replicable, low-cost, and have a high impact on productivity, achieving close to an 84 percent increase over their target.

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 U.S. Assistance						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
659,384	1,506,187	5,271,629	7,375,877	8,528,161	6,063,450	Below Target
Data Source: FY 2013 Performance Reports for Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Uzbekistan, West Bank and Gaza, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe, State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA), USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS), USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA), and 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 203.3.11, http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1870/203.pdf).						

Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Private Sector Competitiveness	**418,707**

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 that enables new firms to enter the marketplace, creates more jobs, increases productivity and wages, improves working conditions, protects labor and property 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 encourage 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 64 countries currently in the index that received USAID assistance in the Private Sector Competitiveness Program Area in FYs 2007 to 2011 (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 and/or received a higher score than the previous year. The United States, for example, ranked as number 5 in the GCI 2013-2014 index with a score of 5.48, while Thailand ranked as number 37 with an index score of 4.54.

Only four of the 64 countries in the index receiving USAID assistance in this program area have so far reached this benchmark (Azerbaijan, China, Indonesia, and Panama). However, the percentage that was either above this benchmark and/or received improved scores over the preceding year increased from 42.1 in the 2009/10 index to 76.2 in the 2011/12 index (despite the global recession). However, the scores fell back to 53.1 in the 2012/13 index before improving to 59.4 in 2013/14. There were two basic reasons for the initial decline: 1) the instability and uncertainty related to the Arab Spring in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries; and 2) in Sub-Saharan Africa, the ongoing impact of the global financial crisis affected the resources available for public investments infrastructure, health, and education (which are outside the focus of USAID's competitiveness projects). On a more positive note, there are signs of improvement as the index scores increased to 59.4 in 2013/14 and the number of USAID-assisted countries that have reached a lower benchmark of 4.0 increased steadily from 19 in the 2008/09 index to 28 in 2013/14. 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 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
42.10%	72.10%	76.20%	53.10%	70%	59.40%	Improved, but Target Not Met
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, contain data for 57 to 64 of the 76 countries that received USAID assistance in this Program Area in FYs 2007-2011. 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. (NOTE: Previous year results have been revised due to an updated period of funding which changed a few countries being monitored and to revisions from the source of data for those years.)						

Program Area: Environment

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Environment	**855,552**

Environmental issues such as global climate change, protection of natural resources and ecosystem services, 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 biodiversity conservation, 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 (CO2e) 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 exceeded the target by 3.5 percent (4.5 million metric tons) in FY 2013, although the total of 134 million metric tons represents a decrease of approximately 19 percent (31 million metric tons) from FY 2012. The decrease is primarily due to a 15 percent decrease in emission reductions reported by the Central Africa Regional Mission, which accounts for nearly 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. Efforts in FY 2013 have resulted in another 13 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. This is being addressed through support to the missions to increase use of a GHG emissions calculator for the Sustainable Landscapes 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 U.S. Assistance						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
120,000,000	120,000,000	200,000,000	165,057,815	129,757,454	134,270,462	Above Target
Data Source: FY 2013 Performance Plans and Reports (PPR) results as of January 16, 2014 from Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Macedonia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, 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 Africa Regional, USAID Central Africa Regional, USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDMA), USAID West Africa Regional, USAID South Asia Regional, and USAID South America Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Data is collected through Foreign Assistance PPRs as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. All USAID and State Department operating units implementing field-based Sustainable Landscapes (SL) or Clean Energy (CE) programs are required to report against this indicator. USAID/E3/GCC introduced web-based calculators for SL and CE programs in FY 2012 and FY 2013, respectively. This has improved 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 strongly encouraged to use the Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) GHG emissions calculator to increase the quality and comparability of emissions reduced results reported under the Sustainable Landscapes pillar of the GCC strategy. Likewise, Missions are strongly encouraged to use the Clean Energy Emission Reduction (CLEER) GHG emissions calculator to increase the quality of data reported under the Clean Energy pillar of the GCC strategy. Washington-based technical officers provide quality control, reviewing reported data year-to-year and comparing results across operating units.						

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 2013, over 95 million hectares were under improved natural resource management as a result of U.S. assistance, mostly in biologically significant areas. The area affected is equivalent in size to the states of California, Oregon and Michigan 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 39 million hectares of high-biodiversity landscapes were put under improved management through one program, USAID's Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE). 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 8.5 million hectares improved in FY 2013 as a result of their work in improving natural resources governance, and increasing in capacity for Payment for Ecosystem Services and Economic Incentives for Conservation, among other activities.

USAID/Indonesia generated the largest single-country improved NRM footprint, with 12.3 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 country programs advancing natural resource management at a large scale, and reporting over 1.0 million hectares under improved natural resource management each, include Nepal, Brazil, Peru and the Philippines.

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 Georgia, FY 2013 targets were doubled due to successful outreach efforts and the introduction of participatory integrated watershed management models in the Rioni and Alazani-Iori river basins, which resulted in a larger area of land under improved management practices. In FY 2014, efforts will be made to mobilize financial resources for the full-scale implementation of watershed plans and replication of similar approaches in other watersheds. In Nepal, the resulting hectares of improved natural resources management exceeded the FY 2013 target by 3 million hectares as two important threats assessments--for the Terai Arc and Chitwan-Annapurna Landscapes—were actively used by the Government of Nepal to inform better forest management in both areas. These studies will continue to guide forest management decisions in out-years. Meanwhile in Indonesia, actual results were lowered (from a target of 16.8 million hectares, to actuals of 12.3 million hectares) due to an audit and assessment of their flagship projects, which resulted in a modification of the project's scope of work and attributable results.

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 U.S. Assistance						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
104,557,205	92,700,352	101,800,000	99,737,668	92,003,802	95,074,936	Above Target
Data Source: FY 2013 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.						

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR
Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	**5,181,329**

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 Department responds primarily to humanitarian crises resulting from conflict and persecution and emphasizes a multilateral approach, providing the majority of funding via contributions 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 through 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 is also the primary source of U.S. food aid, targeting: humanitarian food aid, from the Food for Peace Title II or IDA accounts, targets 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 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, Department 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, Geneva, and 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 U.S. Government 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 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. In FY 2013, the U.S. Government resettled more refugees than all other countries combined. Refugee admissions to the United States in FY 2013 totaled 69,930 refugees, which represents 99 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. That number is closer to the ceiling– 70,000 in 2013 – than in any year since 1980. Reaching this threshold is a demonstration of the Administration's efforts to create a refugee admissions program which meets the important security screening standards required by the American people and the growing humanitarian need. The top five nationalities resettled to the United States in 2013 were Iraqi, Burmese, Bhutanese, Somali, and Cuban. By admitting over 19,000 Iraqis in FY 2013, the U.S. Government has now admitted more than 93,000 Iraqi refugees since 2007. Through use of transit centers hosted by the governments of Romania and Slovakia, the U.S. Government has been able to resettle Iraqi refugees trapped by the war in Syria as well as at-risk Afghan women who were formerly in Iran. Large scale resettlement of Burmese in Thailand and Malaysia and Bhutanese in Nepal continued, with 16,299 and 9,134 arrivals, respectively, in FY 2013. Rounding out the top five nationalities were Somalis with 7,608 arrivals, and Cubans with 4,205 arrivals. Arrivals from Africa in FY 2013, including Somalis, Congolese, Sudanese, Eritreans, and more than 20 other nationalities, increased dramatically over FY 2012 to account for nearly 16,000 arrivals, or 23 percent of the total.

Beyond third-country resettlement, in FY 2013 the U.S. Government achieved significant results in supporting other durable solutions as well. Since May 2012, the Department of State has supported an Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) repatriation project from the Republic of Congo that has contributed to more than 105,000 refugees voluntarily returning to communities in Equateur Province in northwestern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In FY 2013, the Department supported voluntary returns of some 47,000 refugees to the DRC from the Republic of Congo. The Department also provided funding to NGOs working in areas of return—approximately $3 million—for projects focusing on peace building, livelihoods, and water and sanitation.

Cyclical insecurity and humanitarian crises in the DRC have resulted in over 2.7 million IDPs. The Department supported programs in the country to meet the basic needs of returning refugees and IDPs, including programs to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. For example, the Department support enabled the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to provide emergency relief and medical care and to renovate water systems in North Kivu Province to improve the health and sanitation of conflict-affected communities.

In Iraq, with the world's second-largest IDP population, Department funding focused on supporting conditions for both IDP returns and local integration – particularly in Diyala and Baghdad Governorates – and assisting vulnerable IDPs in squatter settlements with short-term humanitarian assistance and longer-term housing solutions. Department of State engagement was closely coordinated with USAID's planned phase-down of programming in Iraq through support of protection, livelihoods, gender-based violence, reconciliation, and shelter programs to IDPs and returnees and encouraged greater Iraqi government commitment of resources for its displaced citizens.

In Syria, the Department has supported the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) work with partners and authorities in Syria and neighboring countries to assist migrants fleeing the conflict. As of July 2013, IOM assisted more than 3,618 Third Country Nationals (TCNs) to return safely to their country of origin.

Department of State humanitarian assistance and advocacy contributed to efforts in FY 2013 to promote the identification and registration of stateless persons, amend citizenship laws, and improve the implementation of existing laws. According to UNHCR, approximately 94,600 people acquired a nationality or had it confirmed during calendar year 2012. UNHCR provided technical advice on the drafting of nationality legislation for South Sudan and contributed to constitutional and law reform processes in a number of countries such as Kenya, Latvia, Nepal, and Tajikistan.

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 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
99.50%	98.00%	73.00%	80.00%	100.00%	99.99%	On Target
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 all humanitarian responses, both by incorporating a gender lens into overall program activities and by providing more than $89 million in targeted GBV programming. In addition to contributions provided to the work of its four primary international organization (IO) partners, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) , 56 percent of Department-funded non-governmental organization (NGO) and other IO activities included activities related to GBV protection and response. Recognizing a need to prioritize GBV prevention and response starting with the earliest phases of an emergency, State and USAID launched the new “Safe from the Start” initiative in September 2013, with initial contributions to UNHCR and ICRC to build core capacity and fund innovative programs that address and respond to GBV. The initial commitment included $10 million in new funding; the initiative has the potential to continue with additional funding in subsequent years. This joint State-USAID global GBV initiative will help address gaps in GBV prevention and response at the onset of an emergency. This will include supporting the hiring of new GBV-focused staff that can act as surge capacity, to help ensure that

the protection needs of women and children are incorporated into response plans as crises unfold, and funding innovative programs to address GBV for new and protracted crises. Other targeted programs include research on best practices and innovative, field-based methods to better address the protection needs of vulnerable populations, as well as direct services. In FY 2013, the Department also worked with other IOs and NGO partners to identify emerging gender-related issues and to provide programmatic support related to the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) refugees.

In one Department -funded program that worked with women, girls and men in combating GBV in Eastern Equatoria State, implementing partners worked with community members and set up Asset Building Groups to support economic independence for women; aired radio programs that featured key messages on gender issues, and trained service providers such as social workers, health clinic staff, and police officers to ensure comprehensive prevention and care services for those impacted by GBV.

The Department of State provided ongoing support for a three-year project to protect refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons and other disaster survivors, particularly women and children, from exploitation and abuse (SEA) by agency staff through improved accountability including through conducting investigations. The initiative also includes a new focus on engaging men to prevent SEA. All Department personnel with monitoring responsibilities are required to take Protection from Abuse and Sexual Exploitation in Humanitarian Assistance training.

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 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
28.3%	30%	38%	45%	35%	56%	Above Target
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.						

USAID 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 USAID's humanitarian assistance. In FY 2013, USAID launched a joint initiative with State/PRM called "Safe from the Start" to improve GBV prevention and response from the onset of emergencies. Under the Safe from the Start initiative, USAID is working with the Department to advance evidence-based dedicated programs for GBV prevention and response, improve protection mainstreaming in all humanitarian assistance programs, and enhance capacity and accountability within the international humanitarian system to address GBV.

Safe from the Start is a continuation of USAID's work on GBV in previous years. Since the beginning of FY 2013, USAID has required all programs to incorporate protection mainstreaming into all sector interventions. This has resulted in USAID's partners designing assistance activities in ways that reduce risks, as well as addresses the effects of harm, exploitation, and abuse, including GBV. In FY 2013, USAID funded 25 programs designed to prevent and/or respond to GBV in nine countries affected by natural disasters or conflict. USAID also supported eight global programs to increase capacity for GBV prevention and response and advance program innovations and learning for addressing GBV in emergencies.

USAID continued to make progress in implementing commitments under the U.S. National Action Plan (NAP) for Women, Peace, and Security in FY 2013. In October 2012, USAID released revised Guidelines for Proposals that specify sectoral and other requirements for unsolicited proposals from non-governmental organizations—organizations that receive the majority of USAID's funding. The revised Guidelines contain new requirements for all USAID-funded programs, which fulfill commitments in the NAP.

The revision includes the following new requirements:

- 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. Programs must also provide a description of how the recipient organization implements the Code of Conduct in the targeted country.

In addition to these requirements, the Guidelines also contain updated programmatic guidance for protection sector programs designed to prevent or respond to GBV. As part of the introduction of the revised Guidelines, USAID conducted eight training workshops in five locations for 196 humanitarian partner staff members on the new guidance and requirements. One day of the three-day training was delivered by a USAID protection advisor and focused solely on the new protection-related requirements outlined above.

USAID also continued to implement staff training requirements mandated in the NAP, including the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) gender e-learning course and the humanitarian protection training. In FY 2013, 24 additional USAID staff completed the required gender training, bringing the total number of staff trained to 121. In addition, USAID held three iterations of the USAID Humanitarian Protection training course during FY 2013, with 47 USAID staff participants plus four staff members from other USAID and Department offices.

Vulnerable Populations

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 humanitarian assistance equitably. 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 recognizes that persons with disabilities may experience obstacles in accessing humanitarian assistance and require specialized assistance in disaster and conflict situations. Therefore, starting in FY 2013, USAID introduced new requirements for all humanitarian assistance programs to take steps to ensure that persons with disabilities and older people are able to access assistance and services. USAID also supports programs aimed at addressing the unique needs of persons with disabilities in disaster settings.

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. Internal displacement is caused by both natural disasters and conflicts and has implications for humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction, political transition, peace building and conflict prevention, human rights, democracy, and governance. At the end of 2012, the number of people internally displaced by conflict, generalized violence or human rights violations across the world reached 28.8 million—the highest number since 1998. Each year, tens of millions more are displaced due to sudden-onset natural disasters.

During FY 2013, USAID provided humanitarian assistance for IDPs in 22 countries, including both natural disaster-induced displacement and conflict-induced displacement, such as in Syria. In FY 2013, Syria became the largest displacement crisis in the world, with 6.5 million people internally displaced. In FY 2013, USAID provided food assistance, relief commodities, shelter and settlements support, water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance, health services, economic recovery support, and protection services for IDPs.

At the beginning of FY 2013, USAID introduced new requirements for all humanitarian NGO programs to include protection mainstreaming. In previous years, protection mainstreaming was optional but encouraged. As of FY 2013, protection mainstreaming became mandatory for all USAID funding provided to NGO partners (U.N. and IO partners do not follow the same guidance). As a result, USAID achieved 100% for this indicator the FY 2013. USAID protection staff review all proposals received to ensure that the protection mainstreaming guidance has been met before approving the proposal and staff track protection mainstreaming requirements for each proposal throughout the fiscal year.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR						
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions						
Performance Indicator: Percentage of U.S.-Funded NGO or Other International Organization Projects that include Activities or Services Designed to Reduce Specific Risks or Harm to Vulnerable Populations						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	N/A	37%	40%	N/A	100%	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. In FY 2013, protection mainstreaming became mandatory for all USAID programs. Therefore, it is expected that all USAID programs will mainstream protection and this indicator should be 100 percent each year. As it will not provide a meaningful measure of progress or performance it will be archived.						

Food Aid Beneficiaries

U.S. emergency food assistance programming plays a critical role in responding to global food insecurity. Emergency food assistance saves lives and livelihoods, supports host government efforts to respond to the critical needs of the country's population when emergency food needs exist and external assistance is required, and demonstrates the concern and generosity of the American people. Responses to 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, instability, and food insecurity.

In FY 2013, USAID provided more than $981 million in food assistance in response to emergencies. This assistance benefitted nearly 21.6 million people in 25 countries, including 16 countries in Africa, 7 in Asia and the Near East, and 2 in Latin America and the Caribbean. Emergency food assistance programs receive funding from the Food for Peace Act Title II and the Foreign Assistance Act's (FAA) International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account and Overseas Contingency Operation (IDA/OCO) resources. These programs are implemented by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and public international organizations (PIOs). Through the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP), USAID uses IDA and IDA/OCO resources for local and regional purchase of food, food vouchers, and cash transfer programs that facilitate access to food. In FY 2013, EFSP provided over $577 million in grants to a variety of NGOs and United Nations (U.N.) agencies, such as the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), in 22 countries, including Burma, Kenya, Somalia, Syria, Niger, Pakistan, and Yemen.

The U.S. Government is the largest donor to WFP. In FY 2013, USAID contributed more than $749 million in Title II and EFSP funding to WFP in response to global appeals for Emergency Operations (EMOPs) and humanitarian assistance programs in 23 countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Near East.

In collaboration with UNICEF, USAID increased the in-kind procurement and donation of ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition in children. In FY 2013, USAID provided over $22 million in Title II resources to UNICEF for the programming of RUTF in response to emergency nutrition needs in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen.

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 2013, USAID emergency food assistance reached 90 percent of planned beneficiaries. Due to improved harvests, certain regions saw lower than expected food insecurity and beneficiary caseloads. Consequently, FFP provided less assistance than originally planned and the FY 2013 result fell just below the target of 93 percent of planned beneficiaries reached.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR						
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions						
Performance Indicator: Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached with U.S. Assistance						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	90%	Below Target
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.						

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate

The nutritional 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 measures the life-saving and sustaining impact of its overseas assistance by monitoring the mortality rate for children under five years of age and the global acute malnutrition among refugee children under five years of age. The Department 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.

At the end of June 2013, data collected through UNHCR's Health Information System (HIS) show 91 out of 99 monitored sites (92 percent) had acceptable child mortality rates. Data available from 17 protracted refugee sites show that GAM exceeded the emergency threshold of 10 percent in nine sites. In other words, 47 percent of protracted sites did not exceed the ten percent threshold. The data highlights the importance of closely tracking GAM where rates exceeded the emergency threshold: in Chad (six refugee camps), Ethiopia (six camps), and South Sudan (four camps). The Department of State is working closely with UNHCR, USAID, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to respond to persistent malnutrition in these three countries. 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 2013. Complete 2013 survey data will be available in February 2014, at which point the Department expects the result to be closer to the target.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR						
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions						
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Surveyed Refugee Camps in Protracted Situations where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) does not exceed 10 Percent						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	N/A	98%	50%	73%	47%	Below Target
Data Source: Reports from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.						
Data Quality: Results are based on a limited number of surveys received as of 2013, so this data should be considered preliminary. PRM will receive complete nutrition data for calendar year 2013 from UNHCR in February 2014, at which point PRM expects the result to be closer to the target.						

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.

In FY 2013, USAID obligated approximately $883 million for non-food humanitarian assistance worldwide. In FY 2013, USAID responded to 55 emergencies in 41 countries, reaching nearly nine million internally displaced persons (IDPs) worldwide with emergency assistance. In FY 2013, six complex emergencies constituted USAID's largest response efforts, specifically Syria, Sudan, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Somalia. In FY 2013, USAID provided the largest amount of non-food assistance funding in the life-saving sectors of health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), obligating more than $272 million in these two sectors combined.

In addition to health and WASH services, major components of USAID's humanitarian assistance activities include shelter and settlements, nutrition, protection, economic recovery, and agriculture and food security programming, as well as emergency food assistance. In FY 2013, USAID deployed two Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DARTs) to coordinate on-the-ground U.S. humanitarian assistance. The first DART deployed to address the ongoing crisis in Syria from operational bases in Jordan and Turkey. The Syria DART stood up on January 11, 2013, and continued to remain operational through the end of the fiscal year. In response to a severe drought, USAID deployed a DART on June 28, 2013, to the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and demobilized the response team on July 18, 2013. Both DART teams were supported by a DC-based Response Management Team that coordinated U.S. efforts to respond to these crises.

U.S. emergency food assistance programming plays a critical role in responding to global food insecurity. Emergency food assistance saves lives and livelihoods, supports host government efforts to respond to the critical needs of the country's population when emergency food needs exist and external assistance is required, and demonstrates the concern and generosity of the American people. Responses to 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, instability, and food insecurity. In FY 2013, USAID provided more than $981 million in food assistance in response to emergencies. This assistance benefitted nearly 21.6 million people in 25 countries, including 16 countries in Africa, seven in Asia and the Near East, and two in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In FY 2013, U.S. assistance reached over 61 million internally displaced and host population beneficiaries with vital inputs for survival and recovery, exceeding the target for FY 2013; it should be noted that out-year targets for this indicator are difficult to set, because humanitarian assistance is needs-based and it is challenging to predict the range and magnitude of needs for assistance in advance of emergencies.

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 U.S. Assistance

FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	N/A	59,007,997	48,989,676	45,000,000	61,315,940	Above Target

Data Source: Internal awards tracking systems (Abacus) and other sources, including implementing partner reports, and verbal or written reports from regional teams. Data included from USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, and USAID/Burma.

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. Note: this indicator more accurately conveys units of service provided, rather than people provided with assistance because different USAID partners may be serving the same disaster-affected person with different life-saving services. Further, it is very difficult to set out-year targets for this type of indicator because USAID's humanitarian assistance is needs-based and it is difficult to predict needs in advance.

Program Area: Disaster Readiness

$ in thousands	**FY 2013 Actual**
TOTAL FOREIGN OPERATIONS BUDGET	**33,062,892**
Disaster Readiness	**169,820**

U.S. assistance builds resilience 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 resilience 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, resilience, and capacity building.

Disaster Risk-Reducing Trainings

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.

In FY 2013, USAID trained 28,647 people in disaster risk reduction principles and techniques. FY 2013 showed a significant increase in number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of U.S. assistance. Part of this increase can be accounted for due to an improvement in the USAID project tracking systems that now require recipients of grants to upload their targets for training against this indicator online, which enables improved tabulation of all training activities conducted during the fiscal year. USAID also continued to support several large projects that specialize in disaster preparedness training in Asia and Latin America, these programs demonstrated robust results in this fiscal year. As a result of the newly improved tracking system, it is estimated that higher figures for disaster preparedness training can be captured and reported on in the future. As a result, the training targets have been set higher than in years past.

In addition, U.S. Missions in Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and other regional missions reported additional results in training people in DRR during the fiscal year.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR						
Program Area: Disaster Readiness						
Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Disaster Preparedness as a Result of U.S. Assistance						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
10,004	18,030	12,396	26,768	18,857	28,647	Above Target
Data Source: Internal award tracking system (abacus), and implementing partner quarterly reports from USAID/OFDA partners. Also includes data submitted by U.S. Missions in Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and other regional missions.						
Data Quality: The rigor, length and quality of the training varies among countries. Without established criteria to standardize "training" this indicator may be subject to some over-reporting. USAID also encourages partners to report on knowledge retention from these trainings in additional indicators not reported here to understand the outcomes of the training in addition to the number of attendees.						

Disaster Risk-Reducing Practices/Actions

In FY 2013, USAID prioritized funding programs that reduce risks to water-related disasters—particularly river flooding in several important river basins in Africa and South and Southeast Asia—and flash flooding affecting more than 45 countries. USAID also prioritized funding for disaster risk reduction (DRR) programs that improved local communities' ability to utilize early warning information and prepare for water-related disasters. In addition, USAID supported water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions in disaster response and recovery activities that incorporated DRR principles and design, even during emergency response.

In FY 2013, USAID supported the Zambezi River Flood Early Warning and Mitigation program, which is developing an end-to-end Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System (FFEWS). This mitigation project is jointly implemented by the World Meteorological Organization, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Focusing on basin-wide cooperation and an integrated approach to flood early warning, the Zambezi River Flood Early Warning and Mitigation program addresses the technical, institutional, and capacity-building issues related to developing flood preparedness and early warning systems. The integrated strategy and USAID partnerships with other organizations will help link technology to communities, encouraging the development of a framework for a sustainable, integrated flood early warning and management in the Zambezi basin. Building on existing resources and infrastructure, the flood warning system will monitor the Zambezi River system, provide information to decision-makers and affected populations, and help relevant authorities work at the community and local level to reduce the impact of floods, as well as assist with daily water resource management in the basin. Based on USAID's technical leadership to establish an acceptable strategy within the basin, other donors are establishing further plans that will be used by the countries and the region to improve warning and decision-making to reduce flood losses.

In South Asia, USAID continued to strengthen the capacity of regional and national hydrometeorological institutions in flood and river forecasting to enable flood-prone countries to reduce impacts of recurrent floods and improve water resource management in Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna River Basin. USAID has partnered with NOAA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, USGS, and a regional organization in Nepal to implement this risk reduction work on an important watershed.

In FY 2013, USAID and the World Wildlife Fund continued to develop a Good Practices manual to reduce flood risk and improve flood management programming utilizing a natural resource management framework. The Good Practices manual is geared toward assisting communities, local governments, and DRR practitioners to understand natural flood management, implementation of natural resource-based mitigation measures at a local level, policy issues, and solutions to common pitfalls or conflicts associated with such interventions. USAID aims to fill a gap in need for guidance on best practices in flood mitigation, which do not emphasize structural solutions. USAID's experience has demonstrated the structural flood mitigation efforts can often increase flood problems and produce environmental damage, largely due to lack of capacity to properly maintain the structures and the false confidence given to communities who believe these structures will protect them.

Reported results for the indicator tracking implementation of DRR practices/actions by host country and regional teams as a result of U.S. assistance fell just short of the FY 2013 target of 20 percent due to imprecision in aggregating data across multiple offices reporting on these activities.

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 U.S. Assistance within the Previous 5 Years						
FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	N/A	5.00%	17%	20%	17%	Below Target
Data Source: Internal award tracking system (abacus), third-party reporting, IO reporting, NGO reports, individual contacts, etc.						
Data Quality: This indicator reflects stakeholder groups as self-defined by OFDA's NGO implementing partners and can constitute communities, committees, schools, etc. OFDA-funded U.N., IO, or other interagency efforts under this indicator are not yet tracked in the reporting system. Therefore, it is likely this indicator is under-reported. Aggregating data across a five-year timeframe incurs challenges related to updating tracking systems and aggregating data that was collected differently from year to year.						

CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

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 U.S. Government 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 U.S. Government 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, the Department 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 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.

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 enables USAID Washington offices and field missions 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 2013 target for this indicator is 765,654 and the result is 800,634. Fifty percent of the 22 OUs reporting against this indicator exceeded their 2013 targets: Armenia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burma, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Mexico, Moldova, Rwanda, and Tanzania. Rwanda's FY 2013 target, for example, was 162, 195 and its actual results were 166,551. In Rwanda, USAID scaled up to having five fully-equipped and functional One Stop Centers (OSCs) in FY 2013 that responded to the needs of GBV victims. Increased public health education, gender integration training for

health care providers and community referral of GBV cases to OSCs increased the number of victims accessing OSCs. Guatemala's FY 2013 target was 20,164 while its FY 2013 result was 21,920. The Guatemala mission was able to exceed its target because USAID's service providers hired additional psychologists and social workers serving victims of GBV.

The Democratic Republic of Congo, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID) fell short of their FY13 targets. The explanations that OUs provided for their deviations were varied and included the following: (a) this was a new indicator and without prior baselines, the targets were illustrative, (b) some targets were based on estimates of projected need for emergency response and the actual need was smaller, and (c) program start-up was slower than expected or focused initially on areas other than service provision.

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATOR

Program Area: Gender

Performance Indicator: Number of People Reached by a U.S. Funded Intervention Providing GBV Services (e.g., Health, Legal, Psycho-Social Counseling, Shelters, Hotlines, Other)

FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Results	FY 2012 Results	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Results	FY 2013 Rating
N/A	N/A	1,757,601	1,886,460	765,284	800,634	Above Target

Data Source: FY2013 Performance Reports from Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burma, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Mexico, Moldova, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Vietnam, S/GWI (Ambassador at Large for Global Women's Issues), USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID). 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.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE
BUDGET BY
STANDARD PROGRAM STRUCTURE
&
SUMMARY TABLES

Objective, Program Areas: Summary FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	33,062,892	30,337,187	-2,725,705
1 Peace and Security	8,661,792	7,991,102	-670,690
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	296,013	256,294	-39,719
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	306,865	288,949	-17,916
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,923,721	6,487,695	-436,026
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	689,831	555,328	-134,503
1.5 Transnational Crime	99,178	91,236	-7,942
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	346,184	311,600	-34,584
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,700,762	2,427,036	-273,726
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,016,813	644,277	-372,536
2.2 Good Governance	941,562	1,047,612	106,050
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	226,261	233,426	7,165
2.4 Civil Society	516,126	501,721	-14,405
3 Investing in People	10,539,471	9,870,294	-669,177
3.1 Health	8,805,652	8,700,874	-104,778
3.1.1 HIV/AIDS	5,773,022	5,700,250	-72,772
3.1.2 Tuberculosis	232,496	197,500	-34,996
3.1.3 Malaria	656,382	674,000	17,618
3.1.4 Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats (PIOET)	55,249	50,075	-5,174
3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats	107,838	110,831	2,993
3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health	917,719	955,514	37,795
3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health	615,073	644,300	29,227
3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation	230,663	171,156	-59,507
3.1.9 Nutrition	217,210	197,248	-19,962
3.2 Education	1,151,645	783,883	-367,762
3.2.1 Basic Education	786,727	534,291	-252,436
3.2.2 Higher Education	364,918	249,592	-115,326
Populations	582,174	385,537	-196,637
3.3.1 Policies, Regulations, and Systems	30,597	27,102	-3,495
3.3.2 Social Services	92,888	70,742	-22,146
3.3.3 Social Assistance	458,689	287,693	-170,996
4 Economic Growth	4,307,118	3,792,146	-514,972
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	456,703	284,798	-171,905
4.2 Trade and Investment	164,057	170,254	6,197
4.3 Financial Sector	104,403	104,715	312
4.4 Infrastructure	791,993	550,851	-241,142
4.5 Agriculture	1,151,141	1,176,501	25,360
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	418,707	522,317	103,610
4.7 Economic Opportunity	364,562	271,304	-93,258
4.8 Environment	855,552	711,406	-144,146
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,392,919	4,676,993	-715,926
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,181,329	4,496,713	-684,616
5.2 Disaster Readiness	169,820	149,780	-20,040
5.3 Migration Management	41,770	30,500	-11,270
6 Program Support	1,460,830	1,579,616	118,786
6.1 Program Design and Learning	573	2,500	1,927
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,460,257	1,577,116	116,859

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	33,062,892	30,337,187	-2,725,705
Complex Crises Fund	52,994	30,000	-22,994
1 Peace and Security	43,994	30,000	-13,994
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	43,994	30,000	-13,994
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,000	-	-9,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	9,000	-	-9,000
Democracy Fund	108,960	-	-108,960
1 Peace and Security	400	-	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	-	-250
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	150	-	-150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	108,560	-	-108,560
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	41,928	-	-41,928
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	-	-1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	28,763	-	-28,763
2.4 Civil Society	36,869	-	-36,869
Development Assistance	2,717,671	2,619,984	-97,687
1 Peace and Security	69,284	81,672	12,388
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	13,089	10,365	-2,724
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	25,256	37,000	11,744
1.5 Transnational Crime	7,715	9,094	1,379
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	23,224	25,213	1,989
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	283,113	338,743	55,630
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	36,421	52,312	15,891
2.2 Good Governance	103,286	129,897	26,611
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	38,799	51,922	13,123
2.4 Civil Society	104,607	104,612	5
3 Investing in People	697,176	444,526	-252,650
3.1 Health	127,763	68,752	-59,011
3.2 Education	529,335	348,317	-181,018
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	40,078	27,457	-12,621
4 Economic Growth	1,640,451	1,701,989	61,538
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	14,526	16,473	1,947
4.2 Trade and Investment	53,256	69,698	16,442
4.3 Financial Sector	7,825	8,427	602
4.4 Infrastructure	101,801	99,546	-2,255
4.5 Agriculture	843,422	924,000	80,578
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	60,200	62,872	2,672
4.7 Economic Opportunity	80,561	103,403	22,842
4.8 Environment	478,860	417,570	-61,290
5 Humanitarian Assistance	26,000	53,054	27,054
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,860	27,700	15,840
5.2 Disaster Readiness	14,140	25,354	11,214
6 Program Support	1,647	-	-1,647
6.1 Program Design and Learning	573	-	-573

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,074	-	-1,074
Economic Support Fund	5,867,473	5,077,094	-790,379
1 Peace and Security	448,416	371,736	-76,680
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	29,021	32,844	3,823
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	25,390	23,069	-2,321
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	22,206	15,905	-6,301
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	139,174	85,871	-53,303
1.5 Transnational Crime	10,192	11,114	922
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	222,433	202,933	-19,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,517,074	1,699,497	182,423
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	202,718	238,631	35,913
2.2 Good Governance	802,062	892,393	90,331
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	149,699	181,504	31,805
2.4 Civil Society	362,595	386,969	24,374
3 Investing in People	1,399,185	1,085,925	-313,260
3.1 Health	314,412	359,624	45,212
3.2 Education	620,027	433,616	-186,411
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	464,746	292,685	-172,061
4 Economic Growth	2,437,416	1,870,967	-566,449
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	442,177	268,325	-173,852
4.2 Trade and Investment	105,794	95,556	-10,238
4.3 Financial Sector	95,708	95,693	-15
4.4 Infrastructure	690,192	451,305	-238,887
4.5 Agriculture	272,703	207,700	-65,003
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	273,192	389,695	116,503
4.7 Economic Opportunity	274,224	157,534	-116,690
4.8 Environment	283,426	205,159	-78,267
5 Humanitarian Assistance	64,885	46,469	-18,416
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	39,898	33,639	-6,259
5.2 Disaster Readiness	24,987	12,830	-12,157
6 Program Support	497	2,500	2,003
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,500	2,500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	497	-	-497
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	25,823	50,000	24,177
5 Humanitarian Assistance	25,823	50,000	24,177
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	25,823	50,000	24,177
P.L. 480 Title II	1,359,358	1,400,000	40,642
3 Investing in People	223,204	137,069	-86,135
3.1 Health	160,218	85,104	-75,114
3.2 Education	2,283	1,070	-1,213
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	60,703	50,895	-9,808
4 Economic Growth	81,803	85,635	3,832
4.5 Agriculture	35,016	44,801	9,785
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,577	2,867	290

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	44,210	37,967	-6,243
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,054,351	1,177,296	122,945
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,035,273	1,169,500	134,227
5.2 Disaster Readiness	19,078	7,796	-11,282
Foreign Military Financing	5,667,331	5,647,645	-19,686
1 Peace and Security	5,667,331	5,647,645	-19,686
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,667,331	5,647,645	-19,686
Global Health Programs - State	5,439,829	5,370,000	-69,829
3 Investing in People	5,439,829	5,370,000	-69,829
3.1 Health	5,439,829	5,370,000	-69,829
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,626,059	2,680,000	53,941
3 Investing in People	2,626,059	2,680,000	53,941
3.1 Health	2,609,412	2,665,500	56,088
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	16,647	14,500	-2,147
International Disaster Assistance	1,550,395	1,300,000	-250,395
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,550,395	1,300,000	-250,395
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,441,580	1,199,000	-242,580
5.2 Disaster Readiness	108,815	101,000	-7,815
International Military Education and Training	100,432	107,474	7,042
1 Peace and Security	100,432	107,474	7,042
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100,432	107,474	7,042
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,858,678	1,117,911	-740,767
1 Peace and Security	1,109,163	756,411	-352,752
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	502,491	252,926	-249,565
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	525,401	432,457	-92,944
1.5 Transnational Crime	81,271	71,028	-10,243
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	749,515	361,500	-388,015
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	714,691	340,234	-374,457
2.2 Good Governance	34,824	21,266	-13,558
International Organizations and Programs	326,651	303,439	-23,212
1 Peace and Security	1,330	1,210	-120
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,330	1,160	-170
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	50	50
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	21,055	13,100	-7,955
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	21,055	13,100	-7,955
3 Investing in People	154,018	152,774	-1,244
3.1 Health	154,018	151,894	-2,124
3.2 Education	-	880	880
4 Economic Growth	147,448	133,555	-13,893
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,007	5,000	-7
4.3 Financial Sector	870	595	-275
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	85,315	69,750	-15,565
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,200	7,500	300
4.8 Environment	49,056	50,710	1,654

Account by Objective and Program Areas: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,800	2,800	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,800	2,800	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance	2,668,665	2,047,374	-621,291
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,668,665	2,047,374	-621,291
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,626,895	2,016,874	-610,021
5.3 Migration Management	41,770	30,500	-11,270
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	674,862	605,400	-69,462
1 Peace and Security	674,862	605,400	-69,462
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	252,573	211,925	-40,648
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	281,475	265,880	-15,595
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	140,814	127,595	-13,219
Peacekeeping Operations	490,197	336,150	-154,047
1 Peace and Security	490,197	336,150	-154,047
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	490,197	336,150	-154,047
Transition Initiatives	68,828	67,600	-1,228
1 Peace and Security	56,383	53,404	-2,979
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	56,383	53,404	-2,979
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,445	14,196	1,751
2.2 Good Governance	390	4,056	3,666
2.4 Civil Society	12,055	10,140	-1,915
USAID Administrative Expense	1,458,686	1,577,116	118,430
6 Program Support	1,458,686	1,577,116	118,430
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,458,686	1,577,116	118,430

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	33,062,892	30,337,187	-2,725,705
Africa	7,826,150	6,934,820	-891,330
Angola	53,676	57,259	3,583
P.L. 480 Title II	1,631	-	-1,631
3 Investing in People	1,631	-	-1,631
3.1 Health	1,631	-	-1,631
Global Health Programs - State	7,291	12,899	5,608
3 Investing in People	7,291	12,899	5,608
3.1 Health	7,291	12,899	5,608
Global Health Programs - USAID	38,266	38,700	434
3 Investing in People	38,266	38,700	434
3.1 Health	38,266	38,700	434
International Military Education and Training	488	360	-128
1 Peace and Security	488	360	-128
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	488	360	-128
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,000	5,300	-700
1 Peace and Security	6,000	5,300	-700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,000	5,300	-700
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,721	3,112	391
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	259	259
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,721	2,853	132
Benin	23,707	23,700	-7
Global Health Programs - USAID	23,466	23,500	34
3 Investing in People	23,466	23,500	34
3.1 Health	23,466	23,500	34
International Military Education and Training	241	200	-41
1 Peace and Security	241	200	-41
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	241	200	-41
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,185	4,387	2,202
6.1 Program Design and Learning	425	2,360	1,935
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,760	2,027	267
Botswana	55,002	58,329	3,327
Foreign Military Financing	190	-	-190
1 Peace and Security	190	-	-190
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	190	-	-190
Global Health Programs - State	54,269	57,804	3,535
3 Investing in People	54,269	57,804	3,535
3.1 Health	54,269	57,804	3,535
International Military Education and Training	543	525	-18
1 Peace and Security	543	525	-18
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	543	525	-18
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	5,080	5,080
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,358	1,358
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,722	3,722

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Burkina Faso	16,016	14,250	-1,766
P.L. 480 Title II	6,372	5,000	-1,372
3 Investing in People	4,628	5,000	372
3.1 Health	4,628	5,000	372
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,744	-	-1,744
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,744	-	-1,744
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,421	9,000	-421
3 Investing in People	9,421	9,000	-421
3.1 Health	9,421	9,000	-421
International Military Education and Training	223	250	27
1 Peace and Security	223	250	27
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	223	250	27
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	681	1,165	484
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	200	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	681	965	284
Burundi	53,260	45,685	-7,575
P.L. 480 Title II	19,303	12,500	-6,803
3 Investing in People	9,218	12,500	3,282
3.1 Health	9,218	12,500	3,282
5 Humanitarian Assistance	10,085	-	-10,085
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,085	-	-10,085
Foreign Military Financing	500	-	-500
1 Peace and Security	500	-	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	-	-500
Global Health Programs - State	15,360	15,360	-
3 Investing in People	15,360	15,360	-
3.1 Health	15,360	15,360	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,740	17,500	-240
3 Investing in People	17,740	17,500	-240
3.1 Health	17,740	17,500	-240
International Military Education and Training	357	325	-32
1 Peace and Security	357	325	-32
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	357	325	-32
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,380	4,883	2,503
6.1 Program Design and Learning	735	503	-232
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,645	4,380	2,735
Cabo Verde	92	100	8
International Military Education and Training	92	100	8
1 Peace and Security	92	100	8
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	92	100	8
Cameroon	25,562	35,915	10,353
Global Health Programs - State	23,825	34,175	10,350
3 Investing in People	23,825	34,175	10,350
3.1 Health	23,825	34,175	10,350
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,500	1,500	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	1,500	1,500	-
3.1 Health	1,500	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	237	240	3
1 Peace and Security	237	240	3
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	237	240	3
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	5,423	5,423
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,114	1,114
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	4,309	4,309
Central African Republic	32,232	10,100	-22,132
P.L. 480 Title II	8,832	-	-8,832
5 Humanitarian Assistance	8,832	-	-8,832
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,832	-	-8,832
International Military Education and Training	-	100	100
1 Peace and Security	-	100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	100	100
Peacekeeping Operations	23,400	10,000	-13,400
1 Peace and Security	23,400	10,000	-13,400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	23,400	10,000	-13,400
Chad	58,026	280	-57,746
P.L. 480 Title II	57,726	-	-57,726
3 Investing in People	507	-	-507
3.1 Health	152	-	-152
3.2 Education	152	-	-152
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	203	-	-203
4 Economic Growth	507	-	-507
4.5 Agriculture	507	-	-507
5 Humanitarian Assistance	56,712	-	-56,712
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	56,712	-	-56,712
International Military Education and Training	300	280	-20
1 Peace and Security	300	280	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	300	280	-20
Comoros	122	100	-22
International Military Education and Training	122	100	-22
1 Peace and Security	122	100	-22
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	122	100	-22
Cote d'Ivoire	156,781	145,645	-11,136
Economic Support Fund	9,748	7,000	-2,748
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,748	7,000	-2,748
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,350	4,000	-1,350
2.2 Good Governance	3,000	3,000	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,398	-	-1,398
P.L. 480 Title II	11,411	-	-11,411
5 Humanitarian Assistance	11,411	-	-11,411
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,411	-	-11,411

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	109	-	-109
1 Peace and Security	109	-	-109
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	109	-	-109
Global Health Programs - State	134,769	138,405	3,636
3 Investing in People	134,769	138,405	3,636
3.1 Health	134,769	138,405	3,636
International Military Education and Training	244	240	-4
1 Peace and Security	244	240	-4
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	244	240	-4
Peacekeeping Operations	500	-	-500
1 Peace and Security	500	-	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	-	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	498	11,349	10,851
6.1 Program Design and Learning	160	5,885	5,725
6.2 Administration and Oversight	338	5,464	5,126
Democratic Republic of the Congo	322,925	302,465	-20,460
Development Assistance	7,930	-	-7,930
4 Economic Growth	7,930	-	-7,930
4.4 Infrastructure	7,930	-	-7,930
Economic Support Fund	64,341	71,440	7,099
1 Peace and Security	2,229	6,200	3,971
1.5 Transnational Crime	193	200	7
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,036	6,000	3,964
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,001	30,000	16,999
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,920	8,000	6,080
2.2 Good Governance	6,761	13,000	6,239
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	5,000	5,000
2.4 Civil Society	4,320	4,000	-320
3 Investing in People	41,195	26,792	-14,403
3.1 Health	6,269	-	-6,269
3.2 Education	31,826	22,592	-9,234
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,100	4,200	1,100
4 Economic Growth	7,916	8,448	532
4.5 Agriculture	7,916	4,000	-3,916
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	4,448	4,448
P.L. 480 Title II	81,964	30,000	-51,964
3 Investing in People	16,013	17,100	1,087
3.1 Health	16,013	17,100	1,087
4 Economic Growth	11,798	12,600	802
4.5 Agriculture	7,023	7,500	477
4.8 Environment	4,775	5,100	325
5 Humanitarian Assistance	54,153	300	-53,853
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	53,872	-	-53,872
5.2 Disaster Readiness	281	300	19

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs - State	34,754	59,975	25,221
3 Investing in People	34,754	59,975	25,221
3.1 Health	34,754	59,975	25,221
Global Health Programs - USAID	114,616	127,200	12,584
3 Investing in People	114,616	127,200	12,584
3.1 Health	114,616	127,200	12,584
International Military Education and Training	324	350	26
1 Peace and Security	324	350	26
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	324	350	26
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,996	2,000	-3,996
1 Peace and Security	4,500	800	-3,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500	800	-3,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,496	1,200	-296
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,496	1,200	-296
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	12,000	11,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	12,000	11,000	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,000	11,000	-1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	9,016	27,825	18,809
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,038	12,089	8,051
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,978	15,736	10,758
Djibouti	8,753	12,835	4,082
Development Assistance	1,911	10,000	8,089
3 Investing in People	1,911	1,384	-527
3.2 Education	1,911	1,384	-527
4 Economic Growth	-	8,616	8,616
4.4 Infrastructure	-	616	616
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	8,000	8,000
P.L. 480 Title II	3,623	-	-3,623
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,623	-	-3,623
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,623	-	-3,623
Foreign Military Financing	949	700	-249
1 Peace and Security	949	700	-249
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	949	700	-249
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	470	335	-135
1 Peace and Security	470	335	-135
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	470	335	-135
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	620	-	-620
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300	-	-300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	320	-	-320

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Ethiopia	619,606	482,451	-137,155
Development Assistance	94,490	89,838	-4,652
1 Peace and Security	-	3,000	3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	3,000	3,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,250	1,250
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,250	1,250
3 Investing in People	42,897	24,000	-18,897
3.1 Health	10,510	4,000	-6,510
3.2 Education	32,387	20,000	-12,387
4 Economic Growth	51,593	61,588	9,995
4.5 Agriculture	47,771	50,000	2,229
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	4,588	4,588
4.8 Environment	3,822	7,000	3,178
P.L. 480 Title II	235,438	107,000	-128,438
3 Investing in People	61,936	55,640	-6,296
3.1 Health	953	5,350	4,397
3.2 Education	953	1,070	117
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	60,030	49,220	-10,810
4 Economic Growth	33,350	51,360	18,010
4.5 Agriculture	1,906	19,260	17,354
4.8 Environment	31,444	32,100	656
5 Humanitarian Assistance	140,152	-	-140,152
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	140,152	-	-140,152
Foreign Military Financing	799	700	-99
1 Peace and Security	799	700	-99
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	799	700	-99
Global Health Programs - State	156,792	147,213	-9,579
3 Investing in People	156,792	147,213	-9,579
3.1 Health	156,792	147,213	-9,579
Global Health Programs - USAID	131,546	137,200	5,654
3 Investing in People	131,546	137,200	5,654
3.1 Health	131,546	137,200	5,654
International Military Education and Training	541	500	-41
1 Peace and Security	541	500	-41
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	541	500	-41
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	9,942	19,107	9,165
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,069	11,296	6,227
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,873	7,811	2,938
Gabon	341	180	-161
International Military Education and Training	341	180	-161
1 Peace and Security	341	180	-161
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	341	180	-161
Ghana	154,629	159,271	4,642
Development Assistance	85,309	89,824	4,515

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,000	10,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	5,000	6,000	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	4,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	26,341	24,570	-1,771
3.1 Health	4,777	4,570	-207
3.2 Education	21,564	20,000	-1,564
4 Economic Growth	50,968	55,254	4,286
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	-	-1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000	5,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	42,994	45,000	2,006
4.8 Environment	1,974	5,254	3,280
Foreign Military Financing	332	300	-32
1 Peace and Security	332	300	-32
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	332	300	-32
Global Health Programs - State	6,670	6,797	127
3 Investing in People	6,670	6,797	127
3.1 Health	6,670	6,797	127
Global Health Programs - USAID	61,567	61,500	-67
3 Investing in People	61,567	61,500	-67
3.1 Health	61,567	61,500	-67
International Military Education and Training	651	650	-1
1 Peace and Security	651	650	-1
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	651	650	-1
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	200	100
1 Peace and Security	100	200	100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	200	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100	-	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,080	16,066	5,986
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,294	6,753	2,459
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,786	9,313	3,527
Guinea	20,352	17,740	-2,612
Development Assistance	2,003	-	-2,003
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,003	-	-2,003
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	173	-	-173
2.2 Good Governance	915	-	-915
2.4 Civil Society	915	-	-915
Foreign Military Financing	190	-	-190
1 Peace and Security	190	-	-190
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	190	-	-190
Global Health Programs - USAID	17,880	17,500	-380
3 Investing in People	17,880	17,500	-380
3.1 Health	17,880	17,500	-380
International Military Education and Training	279	240	-39
1 Peace and Security	279	240	-39
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	279	240	-39

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,435	-	-1,435
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,435	-	-1,435
Kenya	557,498	553,091	-4,407
Development Assistance	97,211	90,861	-6,350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,625	15,000	2,375
2.2 Good Governance	9,225	10,000	775
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,400	1,000	-400
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	4,000	2,000
3 Investing in People	28,694	16,861	-11,833
3.1 Health	8,122	5,000	-3,122
3.2 Education	20,572	11,861	-8,711
4 Economic Growth	55,892	59,000	3,108
4.5 Agriculture	47,771	50,000	2,229
4.8 Environment	8,121	9,000	879
Economic Support Fund	5,844	-	-5,844
1 Peace and Security	5,844	-	-5,844
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,844	-	-5,844
P.L. 480 Title II	93,309	-	-93,309
5 Humanitarian Assistance	93,309	-	-93,309
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	93,309	-	-93,309
Foreign Military Financing	1,041	1,200	159
1 Peace and Security	1,041	1,200	159
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,041	1,200	159
Global Health Programs - State	269,585	371,680	102,095
3 Investing in People	269,585	371,680	102,095
3.1 Health	269,585	371,680	102,095
Global Health Programs - USAID	78,324	81,400	3,076
3 Investing in People	78,324	81,400	3,076
3.1 Health	78,324	81,400	3,076
International Military Education and Training	721	700	-21
1 Peace and Security	721	700	-21
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	721	700	-21
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,996	1,000	-3,996
1 Peace and Security	3,500	1,000	-2,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,500	1,000	-2,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,496	-	-1,496
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,496	-	-1,496
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,467	6,250	-217
1 Peace and Security	6,467	6,250	-217
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,167	5,750	-417
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	500	200
Peacekeeping Operations			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	16,478	38,049	21,571
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,322	21,836	15,514
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,156	16,213	6,057

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Lesotho	33,165	33,788	623
Global Health Programs - State	26,765	27,288	523
3 Investing in People	26,765	27,288	523
3.1 Health	26,765	27,288	523
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	-	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	-	2,160	2,160
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,005	1,005
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,155	1,155
Liberia	190,055	132,460	-57,595
Development Assistance	50,078	-	-50,078
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	35,747	-	-35,747
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,900	-	-9,900
2.2 Good Governance	15,347	-	-15,347
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	6,000	-	-6,000
2.4 Civil Society	4,500	-	-4,500
4 Economic Growth	14,331	-	-14,331
4.4 Infrastructure	14,331	-	-14,331
Economic Support Fund	65,191	82,600	17,409
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,253	26,690	24,437
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	500	500
2.2 Good Governance	2,253	13,345	11,092
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	5,560	5,560
2.4 Civil Society	-	7,285	7,285
3 Investing in People	42,019	26,244	-15,775
3.1 Health	13,020	5,338	-7,682
3.2 Education	28,999	20,906	-8,093
4 Economic Growth	20,919	29,666	8,747
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000	14,659	9,659
4.5 Agriculture	7,716	7,000	-716
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,403	3,737	334
4.8 Environment	4,800	4,270	-530
P.L. 480 Title II	17,716	-	-17,716
3 Investing in People	7,854	-	-7,854
3.1 Health	6,676	-	-6,676
3.2 Education	1,178	-	-1,178
4 Economic Growth	5,236	-	-5,236
4.5 Agriculture	4,451	-	-4,451
4.7 Economic Opportunity	785	-	-785
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,626	-	-4,626
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,626	-	-4,626

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	4,421	2,500	-1,921
1 Peace and Security	4,421	2,500	-1,921
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,421	2,500	-1,921
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	-
3 Investing in People	800	800	-
3.1 Health	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	33,112	32,700	-412
3 Investing in People	33,112	32,700	-412
3.1 Health	33,112	32,700	-412
International Military Education and Training	487	360	-127
1 Peace and Security	487	360	-127
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	487	360	-127
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	16,250	11,500	-4,750
1 Peace and Security	11,020	8,650	-2,370
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,970	8,320	-1,650
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,050	330	-720
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,230	2,850	-2,380
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,230	2,850	-2,380
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	16,198	14,395	-1,803
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,411	5,186	-1,225
6.2 Administration and Oversight	9,787	9,209	-578
Madagascar	58,039	67,500	9,461
P.L. 480 Title II	9,399	18,500	9,101
3 Investing in People	4,136	8,141	4,005
3.1 Health	3,666	7,216	3,550
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	470	925	455
4 Economic Growth	3,008	5,920	2,912
4.5 Agriculture	2,350	4,625	2,275
4.7 Economic Opportunity	658	1,295	637
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,255	4,439	2,184
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,255	4,439	2,184
Global Health Programs - USAID	48,640	49,000	360
3 Investing in People	48,640	49,000	360
3.1 Health	48,640	49,000	360
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,225	3,225	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,200	1,300	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,025	1,925	-100
Malawi	203,482	186,128	-17,354
Development Assistance	49,747	38,000	-11,747
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,498	4,000	2,502
2.2 Good Governance	1,498	2,600	1,102

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,400	1,400
3 Investing in People	23,408	9,000	-14,408
3.1 Health	1,911	-	-1,911
3.2 Education	21,497	9,000	-12,497
4 Economic Growth	24,841	25,000	159
4.5 Agriculture	17,198	17,000	-198
4.8 Environment	7,643	8,000	357
P.L. 480 Title II	25,963	7,500	-18,463
3 Investing in People	15,034	4,000	-11,034
3.1 Health	15,034	3,250	-11,784
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	750	750
4 Economic Growth	1,486	3,500	2,014
4.5 Agriculture	1,486	3,500	2,014
5 Humanitarian Assistance	9,443	-	-9,443
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,443	-	-9,443
Global Health Programs - State	58,013	67,988	9,975
3 Investing in People	58,013	67,988	9,975
3.1 Health	58,013	67,988	9,975
Global Health Programs - USAID	69,493	72,400	2,907
3 Investing in People	69,493	72,400	2,907
3.1 Health	69,493	72,400	2,907
International Military Education and Training	266	240	-26
1 Peace and Security	266	240	-26
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	266	240	-26
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	9,586	20,528	10,942
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,070	9,720	4,650
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,516	10,808	6,292
Mali	132,056	121,719	-10,337
Development Assistance	39,173	42,644	3,471
1 Peace and Security	-	1,500	1,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	1,500	1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,504	2,504
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,304	1,304
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,200	1,200
3 Investing in People	27,707	10,640	-17,067
3.1 Health	6,210	640	-5,570
3.2 Education	21,497	10,000	-11,497
4 Economic Growth	11,466	28,000	16,534
4.5 Agriculture	11,466	25,000	13,534
4.8 Environment	-	3,000	3,000
P.L. 480 Title II	14,944	-	-14,944
3 Investing in People	1,646	-	-1,646
3.1 Health	1,646	-	-1,646
5 Humanitarian Assistance	13,298	-	-13,298

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	13,298	-	-13,298
Global Health Programs - State	1,352	1,500	148
3 Investing in People	1,352	1,500	148
3.1 Health	1,352	1,500	148
Global Health Programs - USAID	56,679	56,850	171
3 Investing in People	56,679	56,850	171
3.1 Health	56,679	56,850	171
International Military Education and Training	-	280	280
1 Peace and Security	-	280	280
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	280	280
Peacekeeping Operations	19,908	20,445	537
1 Peace and Security	19,908	20,445	537
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,908	20,445	537
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,412	10,814	402
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,546	2,899	353
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,866	7,915	49
Mauritania	8,757	1,915	-6,842
Development Assistance	1,907	1,615	-292
1 Peace and Security	1,907	1,615	-292
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,907	1,615	-292
P.L. 480 Title II	6,541	-	-6,541
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,541	-	-6,541
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,541	-	-6,541
International Military Education and Training	309	300	-9
1 Peace and Security	309	300	-9
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	309	300	-9
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	521	521
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	161	161
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	360	360
Mauritius	94	100	6
International Military Education and Training	94	100	6
1 Peace and Security	94	100	6
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	94	100	6
Mozambique	381,753	389,717	7,964
Development Assistance	56,667	46,276	-10,391
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	191	3,029	2,838
2.2 Good Governance	-	800	800
2.4 Civil Society	191	2,229	2,038
3 Investing in People	21,124	8,230	-12,894
3.1 Health	2,627	1,230	-1,397
3.2 Education	18,497	7,000	-11,497
4 Economic Growth	35,352	35,017	-335
4.5 Agriculture	27,708	28,000	292
4.8 Environment	7,644	7,017	-627
Global Health Programs - State	257,100	274,001	16,901

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	257,100	274,001	16,901
3.1 Health	257,100	274,001	16,901
Global Health Programs - USAID	63,965	68,100	4,135
3 Investing in People	63,965	68,100	4,135
3.1 Health	63,965	68,100	4,135
International Military Education and Training	423	340	-83
1 Peace and Security	423	340	-83
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	423	340	-83
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	598	-	-598
1 Peace and Security	598	-	-598
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	299	-	-299
1.5 Transnational Crime	299	-	-299
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,000	1,000	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	1,000	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	1,000	-2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,717	25,494	18,777
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,160	10,684	7,524
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,557	14,810	11,253
Namibia	32,239	43,623	11,384
Global Health Programs - State	32,126	43,513	11,387
3 Investing in People	32,126	43,513	11,387
3.1 Health	32,126	43,513	11,387
International Military Education and Training	113	110	-3
1 Peace and Security	113	110	-3
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	113	110	-3
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	3,394	3,394
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,314	1,314
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,080	2,080
Niger	32,100	7,300	-24,800
Development Assistance	955	-	-955
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	955	-	-955
2.2 Good Governance	350	-	-350
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	350	-	-350
2.4 Civil Society	255	-	-255
P.L. 480 Title II	30,872	7,000	-23,872
3 Investing in People	4,881	4,830	-51
3.1 Health	4,881	4,830	-51
4 Economic Growth	2,192	2,170	-22
4.5 Agriculture	2,192	2,170	-22
5 Humanitarian Assistance	23,799	-	-23,799
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	23,799	-	-23,799
International Military Education and Training	273	300	27
1 Peace and Security	273	300	27
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	273	300	27
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	444	-	-444

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	222	-	-222
6.2 Administration and Oversight	222	-	-222
Nigeria	699,778	720,892	21,114
Development Assistance	76,920	89,440	12,520
1 Peace and Security	-	4,000	4,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	4,000	4,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,546	30,000	17,454
2.2 Good Governance	5,000	12,000	7,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,546	8,000	3,454
2.4 Civil Society	3,000	10,000	7,000
3 Investing in People	36,200	26,360	-9,840
3.1 Health	4,777	3,360	-1,417
3.2 Education	31,423	23,000	-8,423
4 Economic Growth	28,174	29,080	906
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	3,060	3,060
4.4 Infrastructure	7,460	1,020	-6,440
4.5 Agriculture	20,714	25,000	4,286
Foreign Military Financing	949	600	-349
1 Peace and Security	949	600	-349
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	949	600	-349
Global Health Programs - State	455,746	456,652	906
3 Investing in People	455,746	456,652	906
3.1 Health	455,746	456,652	906
Global Health Programs - USAID	165,451	173,500	8,049
3 Investing in People	165,451	173,500	8,049
3.1 Health	165,451	173,500	8,049
International Military Education and Training	712	700	-12
1 Peace and Security	712	700	-12
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	712	700	-12
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,162	45,837	33,675
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,349	18,746	15,397
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,813	27,091	18,278
Republic of the Congo	38	100	62
International Military Education and Training	38	100	62
1 Peace and Security	38	100	62
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	38	100	62
Rwanda	203,583	171,018	-32,565
Development Assistance	61,912	48,109	-13,803
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,009	4,009
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,009	1,009
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,500	1,500
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,500	1,500
3 Investing in People	25,605	8,100	-17,505
3.1 Health	2,197	810	-1,387
3.2 Education	23,408	7,290	-16,118

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	36,307	36,000	-307
4.5 Agriculture	32,485	34,000	1,515
4.8 Environment	3,822	2,000	-1,822
P.L. 480 Title II	6,892	-	-6,892
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,892	-	-6,892
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,892	-	-6,892
Global Health Programs - State	92,100	78,559	-13,541
3 Investing in People	92,100	78,559	-13,541
3.1 Health	92,100	78,559	-13,541
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,397	44,000	1,603
3 Investing in People	42,397	44,000	1,603
3.1 Health	42,397	44,000	1,603
International Military Education and Training	282	350	68
1 Peace and Security	282	350	68
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	282	350	68
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,050	13,273	10,223
6.1 Program Design and Learning	595	4,447	3,852
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,455	8,826	6,371
Sao Tome and Principe	253	100	-153
International Military Education and Training	253	100	-153
1 Peace and Security	253	100	-153
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	253	100	-153
Senegal	105,061	98,815	-6,246
Development Assistance	47,756	39,880	-7,876
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,332	1,380	48
2.2 Good Governance	1,332	1,380	48
3 Investing in People	28,271	7,500	-20,771
3.1 Health	8,121	1,000	-7,121
3.2 Education	20,150	6,500	-13,650
4 Economic Growth	18,153	31,000	12,847
4.5 Agriculture	16,242	28,000	11,758
4.8 Environment	1,911	3,000	1,089
Foreign Military Financing	293	300	7
1 Peace and Security	293	300	7
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	293	300	7
Global Health Programs - State	1,538	1,535	-3
3 Investing in People	1,538	1,535	-3
3.1 Health	1,538	1,535	-3
Global Health Programs - USAID	54,757	56,000	1,243
3 Investing in People	54,757	56,000	1,243
3.1 Health	54,757	56,000	1,243
International Military Education and Training	717	700	-17
1 Peace and Security	717	700	-17
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	717	700	-17
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	400	400

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	-	400	400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	400	400
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,344	5,690	-654
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,549	1,240	-309
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,795	4,450	-345
Seychelles	132	130	-2
International Military Education and Training	132	130	-2
1 Peace and Security	132	130	-2
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	132	130	-2
Sierra Leone	13,297	780	-12,517
Economic Support Fund	2,981	-	-2,981
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,981	-	-2,981
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,600	-	-1,600
2.2 Good Governance	700	-	-700
2.4 Civil Society	681	-	-681
P.L. 480 Title II	9,473	-	-9,473
3 Investing in People	9,473	-	-9,473
3.1 Health	9,473	-	-9,473
Global Health Programs - State	500	500	-
3 Investing in People	500	500	-
3.1 Health	500	500	-
International Military Education and Training	343	280	-63
1 Peace and Security	343	280	-63
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	343	280	-63
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	602	-	-602
6.2 Administration and Oversight	602	-	-602
Somalia	319,576	200,417	-119,159
Development Assistance	4,777	-	-4,777
3 Investing in People	4,777	-	-4,777
3.1 Health	1,911	-	-1,911
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,866	-	-2,866
Economic Support Fund	14,277	79,217	64,940
1 Peace and Security	5,660	17,000	11,340
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,660	17,000	11,340
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	16,900	16,900
2.2 Good Governance	-	8,450	8,450
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	8,450	8,450
3 Investing in People	6,688	22,536	15,848
3.2 Education	5,787	11,268	5,481
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	901	11,268	10,367
4 Economic Growth	1,929	22,781	20,852
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	14,585	14,585
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,929	6,717	4,788
4.8 Environment	-	1,479	1,479

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
P.L. 480 Title II	64,751	-	-64,751
3 Investing in People	1,853	-	-1,853
3.1 Health	1,853	-	-1,853
5 Humanitarian Assistance	62,898	-	-62,898
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	62,898	-	-62,898
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	2,095	1,700	-395
1 Peace and Security	2,095	1,700	-395
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,095	1,700	-395
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,800	4,300	-500
1 Peace and Security	4,800	4,300	-500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,000	2,500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,800	1,800	-1,000
Peacekeeping Operations	228,876	115,000	-113,876
1 Peace and Security	228,876	115,000	-113,876
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	228,876	115,000	-113,876
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,437	11,186	7,749
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,451	3,499	2,048
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,986	7,687	5,701
South Africa	513,552	438,150	-75,402
Development Assistance	16,475	16,200	-275
1 Peace and Security	500	1,700	1,200
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	1,700	1,200
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	10,699	4,500	-6,199
3.1 Health	232	-	-232
3.2 Education	10,467	4,500	-5,967
4 Economic Growth	5,276	8,000	2,724
4.5 Agriculture	955	1,000	45
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,455	4,000	2,545
4.8 Environment	2,866	3,000	134
Foreign Military Financing	665	450	-215
1 Peace and Security	665	450	-215
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	665	450	-215
Global Health Programs - State	477,335	409,550	-67,785
3 Investing in People	477,335	409,550	-67,785
3.1 Health	477,335	409,550	-67,785
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,009	10,000	-2,009
3 Investing in People	12,009	10,000	-2,009
3.1 Health	12,009	10,000	-2,009
International Military Education and Training	613	650	37
1 Peace and Security	613	650	37

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	613	650	37
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,155	1,000	-5,155
1 Peace and Security	6,155	1,000	-5,155
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,155	1,000	-2,155
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,000	-	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-
1 Peace and Security	300	300	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	300	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,371	32,519	31,148
6.1 Program Design and Learning	514	17,999	17,485
6.2 Administration and Oversight	857	14,520	13,663
South Sudan	556,862	331,350	-225,512
Economic Support Fund	284,761	225,400	-59,361
1 Peace and Security	30,146	26,600	-3,546
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	30,146	26,600	-3,546
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	85,499	66,900	-18,599
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	2,700	2,700
2.2 Good Governance	47,021	30,900	-16,121
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	22,000	16,800	-5,200
2.4 Civil Society	16,478	16,500	22
3 Investing in People	52,961	38,400	-14,561
3.1 Health	11,491	9,700	-1,791
3.2 Education	41,470	28,700	-12,770
4 Economic Growth	115,155	83,500	-31,655
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	18,000	12,800	-5,200
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,000	-	-3,000
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,000	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	61,751	46,500	-15,251
4.5 Agriculture	21,218	10,000	-11,218
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,640	7,000	1,360
4.8 Environment	5,546	6,200	654
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	10,000	9,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000	10,000	9,000
P.L. 480 Title II	162,030	-	-162,030
3 Investing in People	1,913	-	-1,913
3.1 Health	1,913	-	-1,913
4 Economic Growth	12,557	-	-12,557
4.5 Agriculture	5,452	-	-5,452
4.8 Environment	7,105	-	-7,105
5 Humanitarian Assistance	147,560	-	-147,560
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	135,980	-	-135,980
5.2 Disaster Readiness	11,580	-	-11,580
Foreign Military Financing			
Global Health Programs - State	13,689	11,790	-1,899
3 Investing in People	13,689	11,790	-1,899

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	13,689	11,790	-1,899
Global Health Programs - USAID	38,541	35,510	-3,031
3 Investing in People	38,541	35,510	-3,031
3.1 Health	38,541	35,510	-3,031
International Military Education and Training	759	650	-109
1 Peace and Security	759	650	-109
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	759	650	-109
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	28,882	20,000	-8,882
1 Peace and Security	20,282	14,400	-5,882
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,282	14,400	-5,882
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,600	5,600	-3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,600	5,600	-3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,000	2,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	2,000	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	2,000	-1,000
Peacekeeping Operations	25,200	36,000	10,800
1 Peace and Security	25,200	36,000	10,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25,200	36,000	10,800
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	26,082	18,583	-7,499
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,151	5,413	-738
6.2 Administration and Oversight	19,931	13,170	-6,761
Sudan	153,178	9,500	-143,678
Economic Support Fund	10,708	9,500	-1,208
1 Peace and Security	6,250	4,502	-1,748
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,250	4,502	-1,748
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,458	4,998	540
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,258	1,970	712
2.4 Civil Society	3,200	3,028	-172
P.L. 480 Title II	142,470	-	-142,470
5 Humanitarian Assistance	142,470	-	-142,470
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	142,470	-	-142,470
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,000	1,300	300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	300	300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000	1,000	-
Swaziland	26,144	43,403	17,259
Global Health Programs - State	19,154	36,413	17,259
3 Investing in People	19,154	36,413	17,259
3.1 Health	19,154	36,413	17,259
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	90	90	-
1 Peace and Security	90	90	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	90	90	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	3,842	3,842

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,213	1,213
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,629	2,629
Tanzania	565,858	589,886	24,028
Development Assistance	122,550	118,145	-4,405
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,715	14,645	5,930
2.2 Good Governance	3,715	10,000	6,285
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	645	-1,355
2.4 Civil Society	3,000	4,000	1,000
3 Investing in People	26,446	14,500	-11,946
3.1 Health	6,688	4,500	-2,188
3.2 Education	19,758	10,000	-9,758
4 Economic Growth	87,389	89,000	1,611
4.4 Infrastructure	10,000	10,000	-
4.5 Agriculture	66,880	70,000	3,120
4.8 Environment	10,509	9,000	-1,509
P.L. 480 Title II	5,550	-	-5,550
5 Humanitarian Assistance	5,550	-	-5,550
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,550	-	-5,550
Global Health Programs - State	340,670	372,381	31,711
3 Investing in People	340,670	372,381	31,711
3.1 Health	340,670	372,381	31,711
Global Health Programs - USAID	96,084	98,335	2,251
3 Investing in People	96,084	98,335	2,251
3.1 Health	96,084	98,335	2,251
International Military Education and Training	356	375	19
1 Peace and Security	356	375	19
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	356	375	19
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	448	450	2
1 Peace and Security	448	450	2
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	448	450	2
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	19,028	48,298	29,270
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,643	27,578	20,935
6.2 Administration and Oversight	12,385	20,720	8,335
The Gambia	82	90	8
International Military Education and Training	82	90	8
1 Peace and Security	82	90	8
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	82	90	8
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
Togo	155	200	45
International Military Education and Training	155	200	45

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	155	200	45
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	155	200	45
Uganda	487,249	474,784	-12,465
Development Assistance	67,512	55,658	-11,854
1 Peace and Security	-	2,088	2,088
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,088	2,088
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,064	4,722	1,658
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,064	1,300	236
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,404	404
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	2,018	1,018
3 Investing in People	24,798	8,073	-16,725
3.1 Health	4,299	-	-4,299
3.2 Education	20,499	8,073	-12,426
4 Economic Growth	39,650	40,775	1,125
4.5 Agriculture	32,485	34,000	1,515
4.8 Environment	7,165	6,775	-390
P.L. 480 Title II	17,318	10,000	-7,318
3 Investing in People	5,616	10,000	4,384
3.1 Health	5,616	10,000	4,384
5 Humanitarian Assistance	11,702	-	-11,702
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,702	-	-11,702
Foreign Military Financing	190	200	10
1 Peace and Security	190	200	10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	190	200	10
Global Health Programs - State	316,140	320,176	4,036
3 Investing in People	316,140	320,176	4,036
3.1 Health	316,140	320,176	4,036
Global Health Programs - USAID	84,955	88,200	3,245
3 Investing in People	84,955	88,200	3,245
3.1 Health	84,955	88,200	3,245
International Military Education and Training	536	550	14
1 Peace and Security	536	550	14
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	536	550	14
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	598	-	-598
1 Peace and Security	598	-	-598
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	598	-	-598
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,521	29,970	27,449
6.1 Program Design and Learning	914	19,265	18,351
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,607	10,705	9,098
Zambia	395,373	380,935	-14,438
Development Assistance	36,784	19,458	-17,326
3 Investing in People	26,274	6,458	-19,816
3.1 Health	4,777	1,615	-3,162
3.2 Education	21,497	4,843	-16,654
4 Economic Growth	10,510	13,000	2,490

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.5 Agriculture	5,733	8,000	2,267
4.8 Environment	4,777	5,000	223
Global Health Programs - State	301,225	304,282	3,057
3 Investing in People	301,225	304,282	3,057
3.1 Health	301,225	304,282	3,057
Global Health Programs - USAID	56,969	56,875	-94
3 Investing in People	56,969	56,875	-94
3.1 Health	56,969	56,875	-94
International Military Education and Training	395	320	-75
1 Peace and Security	395	320	-75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	395	320	-75
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,236	21,708	16,472
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,502	12,872	9,370
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,734	8,836	7,102
Zimbabwe	161,909	158,793	-3,116
Economic Support Fund	16,943	19,043	2,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,085	11,026	-2,059
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,390	1,700	-690
2.2 Good Governance	4,395	2,500	-1,895
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,800	1,800
2.4 Civil Society	6,300	5,026	-1,274
4 Economic Growth	3,858	8,017	4,159
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	2,000	2,000
4.5 Agriculture	3,858	4,000	142
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,017	2,017
P.L. 480 Title II	30,061	20,000	-10,061
3 Investing in People	8,101	8,858	757
3.1 Health	8,101	8,858	757
4 Economic Growth	5,832	8,085	2,253
4.5 Agriculture	4,050	5,746	1,696
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,134	1,572	438
4.8 Environment	648	767	119
5 Humanitarian Assistance	16,128	3,057	-13,071
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	13,860	-	-13,860
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,268	3,057	789
Global Health Programs - State	71,855	77,250	5,395
3 Investing in People	71,855	77,250	5,395
3.1 Health	71,855	77,250	5,395
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,550	41,500	-1,050
3 Investing in People	42,550	41,500	-1,050
3.1 Health	42,550	41,500	-1,050
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	1,000	500
1 Peace and Security	500	1,000	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	1,000	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,852	8,448	4,596

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	205	3,427	3,222
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,647	5,021	1,374
African Union	733	800	67
Economic Support Fund	733	800	67
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	733	300	-433
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	733	300	-433
4 Economic Growth	-	500	500
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	500	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	550	400	-150
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300	250	-50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	250	150	-100
State Africa Regional (AF)	90,693	91,131	438
Economic Support Fund	20,093	26,100	6,007
1 Peace and Security	8,140	9,000	860
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,240	6,000	-240
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	468	300	-168
1.5 Transnational Crime	964	1,000	36
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	468	1,700	1,232
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,350	9,800	4,450
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200	2,300	1,100
2.2 Good Governance	1,800	2,500	700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,350	3,500	1,150
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,500	1,500
3 Investing in People	2,829	2,800	-29
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,829	2,800	-29
4 Economic Growth	3,774	4,500	726
4.2 Trade and Investment	482	500	18
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,292	3,500	208
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	500	500
Foreign Military Financing	5,147	4,000	-1,147
1 Peace and Security	5,147	4,000	-1,147
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,147	4,000	-1,147
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	22,222	17,000	-5,222
1 Peace and Security	12,001	14,000	1,999
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,001	12,000	-1
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	2,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,221	3,000	-7,221
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,221	3,000	-7,221
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	21,231	20,426	-805
1 Peace and Security	21,231	20,426	-805
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	19,396	19,426	30
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	270	500	230
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,565	500	-1,065
Peacekeeping Operations	22,000	23,605	1,605

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	22,000	23,605	1,605
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	22,000	23,605	1,605
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,389	2,896	507
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,389	2,896	507
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	101,826	126,849	25,023
Development Assistance	86,026	113,349	27,323
1 Peace and Security	2,150	2,325	175
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	750	750	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,400	1,575	175
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,500	3,750	-750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	500	-
2.2 Good Governance	2,000	1,750	-250
2.4 Civil Society	2,000	1,500	-500
3 Investing in People	15,764	18,880	3,116
3.1 Health	4,777	4,880	103
3.2 Education	10,987	14,000	3,013
4 Economic Growth	63,612	88,394	24,782
4.2 Trade and Investment	13,055	7,711	-5,344
4.4 Infrastructure	32,726	65,203	32,477
4.5 Agriculture	1,911	1,500	-411
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,000	1,000
4.8 Environment	15,920	12,980	-2,940
Economic Support Fund			
Global Health Programs - USAID	15,800	13,500	-2,300
3 Investing in People	15,800	13,500	-2,300
3.1 Health	15,800	13,500	-2,300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	25,656	26,441	785
6.1 Program Design and Learning	9,053	4,375	-4,678
6.2 Administration and Oversight	16,603	22,066	5,463
USAID Central Africa Regional	30,679	16,087	-14,592
Development Assistance	30,679	16,087	-14,592
4 Economic Growth	30,679	16,087	-14,592
4.8 Environment	30,679	16,087	-14,592
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,000	2,400	400
6.1 Program Design and Learning	300	400	100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,700	2,000	300
USAID East Africa Regional	56,958	60,794	3,836
Development Assistance	40,971	52,194	11,223
1 Peace and Security	1,000	2,500	1,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	2,500	1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	500	1,140	640
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	1,140	640
3 Investing in People	1,911	-	-1,911
3.1 Health	1,911	-	-1,911

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	37,560	48,554	10,994
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,499	17,254	10,755
4.3 Financial Sector	-	1,000	1,000
4.4 Infrastructure	3,353	-	-3,353
4.5 Agriculture	19,109	20,000	891
4.8 Environment	8,599	10,300	1,701
Economic Support Fund	5,822	-	-5,822
1 Peace and Security	5,822	-	-5,822
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,822	-	-5,822
Global Health Programs - State	800	800	-
3 Investing in People	800	800	-
3.1 Health	800	800	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	9,365	7,800	-1,565
3 Investing in People	9,365	7,800	-1,565
3.1 Health	9,365	7,800	-1,565
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,000	6,035	-1,965
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,199	1,851	-348
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,801	4,184	-1,617
USAID Sahel Regional Program	7,576	26,300	18,724
Development Assistance	5,064	24,000	18,936
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	3,917	4,600	683
3.1 Health	3,917	4,600	683
4 Economic Growth	1,147	17,500	16,353
4.5 Agriculture	-	10,000	10,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,147	3,200	2,053
4.8 Environment	-	4,300	4,300
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,512	2,300	-212
3 Investing in People	2,512	2,300	-212
3.1 Health	2,512	2,300	-212
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	116	4,363	4,247
6.1 Program Design and Learning	116	2,630	2,514
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,733	1,733
USAID Southern Africa Regional	26,118	23,572	-2,546
Development Assistance	22,518	19,972	-2,546
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,130	928	-202
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,130	928	-202
3 Investing in People	1,911	1,211	-700
3.1 Health	1,911	1,211	-700
4 Economic Growth	19,477	17,833	-1,644
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,429	4,186	-243
4.5 Agriculture	6,688	7,000	312

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	8,360	6,647	-1,713
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	4,308	1,785	-2,523
6.1 Program Design and Learning	465	400	-65
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,843	1,385	-2,458
USAID West Africa Regional	79,167	66,298	-12,869
Development Assistance	62,788	51,898	-10,890
1 Peace and Security	10,032	8,000	-2,032
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	10,032	8,000	-2,032
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	844	1,000	156
2.2 Good Governance	300	300	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	400	100
2.4 Civil Society	244	300	56
3 Investing in People	5,733	4,000	-1,733
3.1 Health	5,733	4,000	-1,733
4 Economic Growth	46,179	38,898	-7,281
4.2 Trade and Investment	4,700	6,048	1,348
4.3 Financial Sector	500	600	100
4.4 Infrastructure	4,434	-	-4,434
4.5 Agriculture	21,975	22,000	25
4.8 Environment	14,570	10,250	-4,320
Global Health Programs - USAID	16,379	14,400	-1,979
3 Investing in People	16,379	14,400	-1,979
3.1 Health	16,379	14,400	-1,979
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	13,531	10,433	-3,098
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,093	3,219	-1,874
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,438	7,214	-1,224

East Asia and Pacific	741,127	810,735	69,608
Burma	61,885	88,450	26,565
Economic Support Fund	41,037	58,700	17,663
1 Peace and Security	-	3,000	3,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	1,000	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,000	2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,848	18,455	7,607
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,800	2,455	-345
2.2 Good Governance	-	4,000	4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,000	4,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	6,048	8,000	1,952
3 Investing in People	4,678	1,806	-2,872

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.2 Education	4,678	1,806	-2,872
4 Economic Growth	7,200	18,000	10,800
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,700	-	-1,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	1,000	500
4.4 Infrastructure	1,000	-	-1,000
4.5 Agriculture	2,893	8,000	5,107
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,107	3,000	1,893
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	6,000	6,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	18,311	17,439	-872
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,311	17,439	-872
Global Health Programs - State	9,000	9,000	-
3 Investing in People	9,000	9,000	-
3.1 Health	9,000	9,000	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	11,848	15,500	3,652
3 Investing in People	11,848	15,500	3,652
3.1 Health	11,848	15,500	3,652
International Military Education and Training	-	250	250
1 Peace and Security	-	250	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	250	250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	3,000	3,000
1 Peace and Security	-	1,900	1,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,100	1,100
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	800	800
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	-	2,000	2,000
1 Peace and Security	-	2,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	2,000	2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,741	7,396	2,655
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	741	541
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,541	6,655	2,114
Cambodia	77,355	78,012	657
Development Assistance	27,087	31,250	4,163
1 Peace and Security	1,912	1,344	-568
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,912	1,344	-568
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,545	12,906	6,361
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	1,200	1,810	610
2.4 Civil Society	4,345	9,296	4,951
3 Investing in People	955	-	-955
3.1 Health	955	-	-955
4 Economic Growth	17,675	17,000	-675
4.5 Agriculture	7,643	8,000	357
4.8 Environment	10,032	9,000	-1,032

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	6,751	5,000	-1,751
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,751	5,000	-1,751
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,751	5,000	-1,751
Foreign Military Financing	475	-	-475
1 Peace and Security	475	-	-475
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	475	-	-475
Global Health Programs - State	4,745	5,122	377
3 Investing in People	4,745	5,122	377
3.1 Health	4,745	5,122	377
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,214	30,500	-1,714
3 Investing in People	32,214	30,500	-1,714
3.1 Health	32,214	30,500	-1,714
International Military Education and Training	383	450	67
1 Peace and Security	383	450	67
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	383	450	67
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,700	5,690	-10
1 Peace and Security	5,700	5,690	-10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	190	-10
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,500	5,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,797	5,675	1,878
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,888	2,272	384
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,909	3,403	1,494
China	13,924	6,825	-7,099
Economic Support Fund	10,124	4,500	-5,624
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,892	-	-2,892
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,892	-	-2,892
3 Investing in People	4,032	2,700	-1,332
3.2 Education	200	-	-200
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,832	2,700	-1,132
4 Economic Growth	3,200	1,800	-1,400
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	450	-550
4.7 Economic Opportunity	900	450	-450
4.8 Environment	1,300	900	-400
Global Health Programs - State	2,977	1,500	-1,477
3 Investing in People	2,977	1,500	-1,477
3.1 Health	2,977	1,500	-1,477
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	823	825	2
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	823	825	2
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	823	825	2
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,572	50	-1,522
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,572	50	-1,522
Indonesia	166,955	176,475	9,520
Development Assistance	89,046	104,500	15,454
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	15,973	25,000	9,027

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	848	3,000	2,152
2.2 Good Governance	7,403	10,000	2,597
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,272	-	-2,272
2.4 Civil Society	5,450	12,000	6,550
3 Investing in People	42,501	43,500	999
3.1 Health	6,210	8,100	1,890
3.2 Education	36,291	35,400	-891
4 Economic Growth	30,572	29,000	-1,572
4.5 Agriculture	2,866	-	-2,866
4.8 Environment	27,706	29,000	1,294
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	7,000	7,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	7,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund	5,883	-	-5,883
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,444	-	-2,444
2.2 Good Governance	1,230	-	-1,230
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,214	-	-1,214
3 Investing in People	1,200	-	-1,200
3.1 Health	1,200	-	-1,200
4 Economic Growth	2,239	-	-2,239
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	-	-1,500
4.8 Environment	739	-	-739
Foreign Military Financing	13,292	14,000	708
1 Peace and Security	13,292	14,000	708
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,292	14,000	708
Global Health Programs - State	250	250	-
3 Investing in People	250	250	-
3.1 Health	250	250	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	41,264	39,750	-1,514
3 Investing in People	41,264	39,750	-1,514
3.1 Health	41,264	39,750	-1,514
International Military Education and Training	1,660	2,400	740
1 Peace and Security	1,660	2,400	740
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,660	2,400	740
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,049	10,025	-24
1 Peace and Security	7,799	7,555	-244
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,349	7,080	-269
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	450	475	25
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,250	2,470	220
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,250	2,470	220
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,511	5,550	39
1 Peace and Security	5,511	5,550	39
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,511	4,600	89
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	950	-50
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	13,901	14,323	422
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,000	4,319	-681

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,901	10,004	1,103
Laos	11,290	14,700	3,410
Development Assistance	1,290	4,000	2,710
3 Investing in People	-	500	500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	500	500
4 Economic Growth	1,290	3,500	2,210
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,290	2,650	1,360
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	800	800
4.8 Environment	-	50	50
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	-	500	500
1 Peace and Security	-	500	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	500	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-
1 Peace and Security	850	700	-150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	450	200
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	600	250	-350
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	150	300	150
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	150	300	150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,000	9,000	-
1 Peace and Security	9,000	9,000	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,000	9,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	550	475	-75
6.2 Administration and Oversight	550	475	-75
Malaysia	3,227	2,320	-907
International Military Education and Training	967	1,050	83
1 Peace and Security	967	1,050	83
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	967	1,050	83
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	1,460	1,270	-190
1 Peace and Security	1,460	1,270	-190
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	760	800	40
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	700	470	-230
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10	-	-10
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10	-	-10
Marshall Islands	483	600	117
Development Assistance	470	500	30
5 Humanitarian Assistance	470	500	30
5.2 Disaster Readiness	470	500	30
International Military Education and Training	13	100	87

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	13	100	87
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13	100	87
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	64	-	-64
6.2 Administration and Oversight	64	-	-64
Micronesia	470	500	30
Development Assistance	470	500	30
5 Humanitarian Assistance	470	500	30
5.2 Disaster Readiness	470	500	30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	64	-	-64
6.2 Administration and Oversight	64	-	-64
Mongolia	9,212	9,400	188
Development Assistance	5,159	6,000	841
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,300	3,000	700
2.2 Good Governance	2,300	3,000	700
4 Economic Growth	2,859	3,000	141
4.3 Financial Sector	-	3,000	3,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,859	-	-2,859
Foreign Military Financing	3,048	2,000	-1,048
1 Peace and Security	3,048	2,000	-1,048
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,048	2,000	-1,048
International Military Education and Training	755	1,150	395
1 Peace and Security	755	1,150	395
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	755	1,150	395
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	250	-
1 Peace and Security	250	250	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	250	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	759	180	-579
6.1 Program Design and Learning	539	180	-359
6.2 Administration and Oversight	220	-	-220
Papua New Guinea	4,853	6,450	1,597
Global Health Programs - State	2,353	3,700	1,347
3 Investing in People	2,353	3,700	1,347
3.1 Health	2,353	3,700	1,347
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
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	250	250
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	1,237	1,237
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	286	286
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	951	951
Philippines	175,571	203,482	27,911
Development Assistance	85,755	115,182	29,427
1 Peace and Security	860	600	-260

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	860	600	-260
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	10,800	17,775	6,975
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,450	5,942	3,492
2.2 Good Governance	7,350	8,833	1,483
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	1,000	-
3 Investing in People	26,685	20,230	-6,455
3.1 Health	3,822	3,500	-322
3.2 Education	22,863	16,730	-6,133
4 Economic Growth	47,410	56,577	9,167
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,550	4,500	950
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	3,000	3,000
4.4 Infrastructure	8,108	12,000	3,892
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,616	12,577	4,961
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,250	3,000	-1,250
4.8 Environment	23,886	21,500	-2,386
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	20,000	20,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	20,000	20,000
Economic Support Fund	15,500	-	-15,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	15,500	-	-15,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	15,500	-	-15,500
P.L. 480 Title II	2,468	-	-2,468
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,468	-	-2,468
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,468	-	-2,468
Foreign Military Financing	25,483	40,000	14,517
1 Peace and Security	25,483	40,000	14,517
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	25,483	40,000	14,517
Global Health Programs - USAID	32,810	31,200	-1,610
3 Investing in People	32,810	31,200	-1,610
3.1 Health	32,810	31,200	-1,610
International Military Education and Training	1,614	2,000	386
1 Peace and Security	1,614	2,000	386
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,614	2,000	386
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,996	9,000	6,004
1 Peace and Security	1,800	5,500	3,700
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,800	5,500	3,700
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,196	3,500	2,304
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,196	3,500	2,304
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,945	6,100	-2,845
1 Peace and Security	8,945	6,100	-2,845
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	8,320	5,510	-2,810
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	625	590	-35
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,304	1,800	-8,504
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,639	1,000	-3,639
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,665	800	-4,865

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Samoa	37	100	63
International Military Education and Training	37	100	63
1 Peace and Security	37	100	63
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	37	100	63
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
Thailand	10,461	11,220	759
Development Assistance	4,826	5,000	174
1 Peace and Security	1,100	1,360	260
1.5 Transnational Crime	430	450	20
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	670	910	240
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,726	3,640	-86
2.2 Good Governance	1,800	1,820	20
2.4 Civil Society	1,926	1,820	-106
Foreign Military Financing	1,424	900	-524
1 Peace and Security	1,424	900	-524
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,424	900	-524
Global Health Programs - USAID			
International Military Education and Training	1,319	2,100	781
1 Peace and Security	1,319	2,100	781
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,319	2,100	781
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,740	1,900	160
1 Peace and Security	918	950	32
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	918	950	32
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	822	950	128
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	822	950	128
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,152	1,320	168
1 Peace and Security	1,152	1,320	168
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	617	650	33
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	535	670	135
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,311	1,000	-311
6.1 Program Design and Learning	50	-	-50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,261	1,000	-261
Timor-Leste	13,324	13,700	376
Development Assistance	10,032	10,200	168
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,500	3,860	1,360
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,458	1,000	-458
2.2 Good Governance	1,042	2,860	1,818
3 Investing in People	1,000	-	-1,000
3.2 Education	1,000	-	-1,000
4 Economic Growth	6,532	6,340	-192
4.5 Agriculture	1,433	1,500	67
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,188	2,840	-348

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.8 Environment	1,911	2,000	89
Foreign Military Financing	100	300	200
1 Peace and Security	100	300	200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100	300	200
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,013	2,000	-13
3 Investing in People	2,013	2,000	-13
3.1 Health	2,013	2,000	-13
International Military Education and Training	379	400	21
1 Peace and Security	379	400	21
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	379	400	21
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	-
1 Peace and Security	100	100	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	100	100	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	700	700	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	700	700	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,572	1,797	225
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	273	73
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,372	1,524	152
Tonga	-	250	250
International Military Education and Training	-	250	250
1 Peace and Security	-	250	250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	250	250
Vietnam	113,281	112,962	-319
Development Assistance	17,198	37,800	20,602
1 Peace and Security	287	-	-287
1.5 Transnational Crime	287	-	-287
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,184	4,300	2,116
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,707	1,707
2.2 Good Governance	2,184	2,593	409
3 Investing in People	4,200	4,500	300
3.2 Education	1,200	1,500	300
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,000	3,000	-
4 Economic Growth	10,527	29,000	18,473
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,183	3,600	1,417
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	700	1,300	600
4.8 Environment	7,644	24,100	16,456
Economic Support Fund	14,462	-	-14,462
4 Economic Growth	14,462	-	-14,462
4.8 Environment	14,462	-	-14,462
Foreign Military Financing	9,494	10,000	506
1 Peace and Security	9,494	10,000	506
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,494	10,000	506
Global Health Programs - State	65,676	58,142	-7,534
3 Investing in People	65,676	58,142	-7,534

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	65,676	58,142	-7,534
International Military Education and Training	901	1,500	599
1 Peace and Security	901	1,500	599
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	901	1,500	599
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	450	-
1 Peace and Security	285	285	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	285	285	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	165	165	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	165	165	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,100	5,070	-30
1 Peace and Security	5,100	5,070	-30
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	570	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,500	4,500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,429	11,018	8,589
6.1 Program Design and Learning	720	3,190	2,470
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,709	7,828	6,119
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	23,761	34,430	10,669
Economic Support Fund	13,960	26,000	12,040
1 Peace and Security	685	625	-60
1.5 Transnational Crime	685	525	-160
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	100	100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,325	11,695	6,370
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	575	250	-325
2.2 Good Governance	4,750	10,795	6,045
2.4 Civil Society	-	650	650
3 Investing in People	-	650	650
3.1 Health	-	300	300
3.2 Education	-	350	350
4 Economic Growth	6,960	11,700	4,740
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,335	9,200	2,865
4.7 Economic Opportunity	250	-	-250
4.8 Environment	375	2,500	2,125
5 Humanitarian Assistance	990	1,330	340
5.2 Disaster Readiness	990	1,330	340
International Military Education and Training	494	-	-494
1 Peace and Security	494	-	-494
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	494	-	-494
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,392	4,000	-2,392
1 Peace and Security	4,500	3,000	-1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,000	-1,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,800	1,000	-800
1.5 Transnational Crime	700	1,000	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,892	1,000	-892
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,892	1,000	-892
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,915	4,430	1,515

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	2,915	4,430	1,515
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,166	2,050	884
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	749	380	-369
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	2,000	1,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	150	720	570
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	150	720	570
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	54,788	50,619	-4,169
Development Assistance	34,109	30,706	-3,403
1 Peace and Security	1,242	1,200	-42
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,242	1,200	-42
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,996	1,996
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,996	1,996
4 Economic Growth	32,867	27,510	-5,357
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,624	1,600	-24
4.5 Agriculture	2,580	2,700	120
4.8 Environment	28,663	23,210	-5,453
Economic Support Fund	6,749	5,000	-1,749
4 Economic Growth	6,749	5,000	-1,749
4.8 Environment	6,749	5,000	-1,749
Global Health Programs - State	2,555	5,913	3,358
3 Investing in People	2,555	5,913	3,358
3.1 Health	2,555	5,913	3,358
Global Health Programs - USAID	11,375	9,000	-2,375
3 Investing in People	11,375	9,000	-2,375
3.1 Health	11,375	9,000	-2,375
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	10,127	2,119	-8,008
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,746	150	-2,596
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,381	1,969	-5,412

Europe and Eurasia	600,182	492,288	-107,894
Albania	21,578	14,992	-6,586
Economic Support Fund	10,378	6,872	-3,506
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,571	6,872	301
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,084	2,000	-84
2.2 Good Governance	3,765	4,212	447
2.4 Civil Society	722	660	-62
4 Economic Growth	3,807	-	-3,807
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	-	-500
4.3 Financial Sector	1,345	-	-1,345
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,962	-	-1,962
Foreign Military Financing	2,848	2,400	-448
1 Peace and Security	2,848	2,400	-448
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,848	2,400	-448
International Military Education and Training	983	1,000	17

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	983	1,000	17
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	983	1,000	17
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,445	2,650	-1,795
1 Peace and Security	2,552	1,450	-1,102
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,552	1,450	-1,102
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,893	1,200	-693
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,893	1,200	-693
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,924	2,070	-854
1 Peace and Security	2,924	2,070	-854
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	570	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,324	1,500	-824
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,122	865	-257
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	100	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,022	765	-257
Armenia	37,129	25,740	-11,389
Economic Support Fund	27,026	20,700	-6,326
1 Peace and Security	3,486	3,285	-201
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,439	3,135	-304
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	47	150	103
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,499	7,390	-1,109
2.2 Good Governance	5,866	5,000	-866
2.4 Civil Society	2,633	2,390	-243
3 Investing in People	2,747	1,725	-1,022
3.1 Health	500	-	-500
3.2 Education	501	-	-501
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,746	1,725	-21
4 Economic Growth	11,536	8,300	-3,236
4.2 Trade and Investment	552	500	-52
4.3 Financial Sector	1,153	-	-1,153
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,831	7,800	-2,031
5 Humanitarian Assistance	758	-	-758
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	608	-	-608
5.2 Disaster Readiness	150	-	-150
Foreign Military Financing	2,564	1,700	-864
1 Peace and Security	2,564	1,700	-864
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,564	1,700	-864
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,386	-	-2,386
3 Investing in People	2,386	-	-2,386
3.1 Health	2,386	-	-2,386
International Military Education and Training	680	600	-80
1 Peace and Security	680	600	-80
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	680	600	-80
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,009	1,700	-1,309
1 Peace and Security	1,411	666	-745

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,155	590	-565
1.5 Transnational Crime	256	76	-180
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,598	1,034	-564
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,598	1,034	-564
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,464	1,040	-424
1 Peace and Security	1,464	1,040	-424
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	764	740	-24
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	700	300	-400
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,245	2,896	-349
6.1 Program Design and Learning	439	530	91
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,806	2,366	-440
Azerbaijan	16,206	13,435	-2,771
Economic Support Fund	11,029	9,600	-1,429
1 Peace and Security	195	225	30
1.5 Transnational Crime	195	225	30
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,623	5,100	-1,523
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	536	583	47
2.2 Good Governance	1,031	606	-425
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,781	746	-1,035
2.4 Civil Society	3,275	3,165	-110
4 Economic Growth	4,211	4,275	64
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,146	1,097	-49
4.3 Financial Sector	1,066	1,066	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,999	2,112	113
Foreign Military Financing	2,564	1,700	-864
1 Peace and Security	2,564	1,700	-864
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,564	1,700	-864
International Military Education and Training	576	600	24
1 Peace and Security	576	600	24
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	576	600	24
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,262	800	-462
1 Peace and Security	227	136	-91
1.5 Transnational Crime	227	136	-91
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,035	664	-371
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,035	664	-371
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	775	735	-40
1 Peace and Security	775	735	-40
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	430	-20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	325	305	-20
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,140	1,991	-149
6.1 Program Design and Learning	125	125	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,015	1,866	-149
Belarus	11,001	9,000	-2,001
Economic Support Fund	11,001	9,000	-2,001
1 Peace and Security	400	337	-63

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	400	337	-63
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,755	6,979	-1,776
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,200	1,011	-189
2.4 Civil Society	7,555	5,968	-1,587
3 Investing in People	830	421	-409
3.2 Education	330	-	-330
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	500	421	-79
4 Economic Growth	1,016	1,263	247
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,016	1,263	247
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	827	1,769	942
6.1 Program Design and Learning	196	548	352
6.2 Administration and Oversight	631	1,221	590
Bosnia and Herzegovina	46,690	36,320	-10,370
Economic Support Fund	28,416	23,300	-5,116
1 Peace and Security	2,268	1,263	-1,005
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100	-	-100
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	463	463
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,168	800	-1,368
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	17,046	13,637	-3,409
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,334	4,137	803
2.2 Good Governance	4,267	3,700	-567
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,700	-	-1,700
2.4 Civil Society	7,745	5,800	-1,945
4 Economic Growth	9,102	8,400	-702
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,061	1,600	-461
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,041	6,800	-241
Foreign Military Financing	4,272	4,000	-272
1 Peace and Security	4,272	4,000	-272
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,272	4,000	-272
International Military Education and Training	872	1,000	128
1 Peace and Security	872	1,000	128
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	872	1,000	128
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,535	3,800	-3,735
1 Peace and Security	5,536	2,106	-3,430
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,536	2,106	-3,430
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,999	1,694	-305
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,999	1,694	-305
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,595	4,220	-1,375
1 Peace and Security	5,595	4,220	-1,375
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	-	-500
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	620	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,445	3,600	-845
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,562	4,089	1,527
6.1 Program Design and Learning	262	1,830	1,568

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,300	2,259	-41
Bulgaria	9,652	7,250	-2,402
Foreign Military Financing	7,406	5,000	-2,406
1 Peace and Security	7,406	5,000	-2,406
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,406	5,000	-2,406
International Military Education and Training	1,996	2,000	4
1 Peace and Security	1,996	2,000	4
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,996	2,000	4
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	4,797	4,450	-347
Foreign Military Financing	2,374	2,500	126
1 Peace and Security	2,374	2,500	126
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,374	2,500	126
International Military Education and Training	1,024	1,100	76
1 Peace and Security	1,024	1,100	76
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,024	1,100	76
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,399	850	-549
1 Peace and Security	1,399	850	-549
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	-	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	999	850	-149
Cyprus	2,925	-	-2,925
Economic Support Fund	2,925	-	-2,925
1 Peace and Security	2,925	-	-2,925
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,925	-	-2,925
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	300	-	-300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	300	-	-300
Czech Republic	6,499	2,800	-3,699
Foreign Military Financing	4,747	1,000	-3,747
1 Peace and Security	4,747	1,000	-3,747
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,747	1,000	-3,747
International Military Education and Training	1,752	1,800	48
1 Peace and Security	1,752	1,800	48
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,752	1,800	48
Estonia	3,413	2,700	-713
Foreign Military Financing	2,279	1,500	-779
1 Peace and Security	2,279	1,500	-779
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,279	1,500	-779
International Military Education and Training	1,134	1,200	66
1 Peace and Security	1,134	1,200	66
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,134	1,200	66
Georgia	69,968	55,066	-14,902
Economic Support Fund	42,468	38,266	-4,202
1 Peace and Security	404	1,100	696

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	404	1,100	696
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,468	20,063	-405
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,833	3,648	-185
2.2 Good Governance	4,848	4,000	-848
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,937	4,250	313
2.4 Civil Society	7,850	8,165	315
3 Investing in People	2,029	1,298	-731
3.2 Education	2,029	1,098	-931
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	200	200
4 Economic Growth	17,859	15,805	-2,054
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	610	-	-610
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,054	417	-1,637
4.4 Infrastructure	2,910	2,857	-53
4.5 Agriculture	4,822	3,000	-1,822
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	5,459	7,533	2,074
4.8 Environment	2,004	1,998	-6
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,708	-	-1,708
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,708	-	-1,708
Foreign Military Financing	13,672	10,000	-3,672
1 Peace and Security	13,672	10,000	-3,672
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,672	10,000	-3,672
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,664	-	-3,664
3 Investing in People	3,664	-	-3,664
3.1 Health	3,664	-	-3,664
International Military Education and Training	1,799	1,800	1
1 Peace and Security	1,799	1,800	1
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,799	1,800	1
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,565	3,500	-2,065
1 Peace and Security	4,009	2,450	-1,559
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,809	2,335	-1,474
1.5 Transnational Crime	200	115	-85
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,556	1,050	-506
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,556	1,050	-506
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,800	1,500	-1,300
1 Peace and Security	2,800	1,500	-1,300
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,299	1,000	-299
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,501	500	-1,001
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,059	5,865	-194
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,107	990	-117
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,952	4,875	-77
Greece	93	100	7
International Military Education and Training	93	100	7
1 Peace and Security	93	100	7
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	93	100	7

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Hungary	1,898	1,000	-898
Foreign Military Financing	854	-	-854
1 Peace and Security	854	-	-854
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	854	-	-854
International Military Education and Training	1,044	1,000	-44
1 Peace and Security	1,044	1,000	-44
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,044	1,000	-44
Kosovo	62,419	48,120	-14,299
Economic Support Fund	46,151	35,450	-10,701
1 Peace and Security	3,400	3,800	400
1.5 Transnational Crime	700	-	-700
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,700	3,800	1,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	21,680	14,500	-7,180
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,612	7,100	-1,512
2.2 Good Governance	6,692	4,600	-2,092
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,900	-	-3,900
2.4 Civil Society	2,476	2,800	324
3 Investing in People	2,680	3,000	320
3.2 Education	2,680	3,000	320
4 Economic Growth	18,391	14,150	-4,241
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,340	1,500	160
4.2 Trade and Investment	120	150	30
4.3 Financial Sector	3,781	800	-2,981
4.4 Infrastructure	-	2,700	2,700
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,750	9,000	-1,750
4.8 Environment	2,400	-	-2,400
Foreign Military Financing	2,848	4,400	1,552
1 Peace and Security	2,848	4,400	1,552
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,848	4,400	1,552
International Military Education and Training	819	750	-69
1 Peace and Security	819	750	-69
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	819	750	-69
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	11,751	6,800	-4,951
1 Peace and Security	8,339	3,500	-4,839
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,339	3,500	-4,839
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,412	3,300	-112
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,412	3,300	-112
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	720	-130
1 Peace and Security	850	720	-130
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	750	720	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	100	-	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,584	6,912	328
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,026	1,495	469
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,558	5,417	-141
Latvia	3,285	2,700	-585

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	2,134	1,500	-634
1 Peace and Security	2,134	1,500	-634
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,134	1,500	-634
International Military Education and Training	1,151	1,200	49
1 Peace and Security	1,151	1,200	49
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,151	1,200	49
Lithuania	3,560	2,700	-860
Foreign Military Financing	2,420	1,500	-920
1 Peace and Security	2,420	1,500	-920
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,420	1,500	-920
International Military Education and Training	1,140	1,200	60
1 Peace and Security	1,140	1,200	60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,140	1,200	60
Macedonia	16,970	12,818	-4,152
Economic Support Fund	10,187	5,628	-4,559
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,134	5,628	-506
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,405	920	-485
2.2 Good Governance	195	195	-
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	683	-	-683
2.4 Civil Society	3,851	4,513	662
4 Economic Growth	4,053	-	-4,053
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,053	-	-4,053
Foreign Military Financing	3,418	4,000	582
1 Peace and Security	3,418	4,000	582
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,418	4,000	582
International Military Education and Training	1,002	1,100	98
1 Peace and Security	1,002	1,100	98
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,002	1,100	98
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,893	1,600	-293
1 Peace and Security	733	863	130
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	733	863	130
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,160	737	-423
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,160	737	-423
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	470	490	20
1 Peace and Security	470	490	20
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	470	490	20
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,591	1,704	-887
6.1 Program Design and Learning	270	123	-147
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,321	1,581	-740
Malta	152	100	-52
International Military Education and Training	152	100	-52
1 Peace and Security	152	100	-52
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	152	100	-52
Moldova	21,855	20,230	-1,625
Economic Support Fund	16,481	15,050	-1,431

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	350	-	-350
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	-	-250
1.5 Transnational Crime	100	-	-100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,461	7,668	-1,793
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,277	2,159	-1,118
2.2 Good Governance	2,550	1,586	-964
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,252	1,147	-105
2.4 Civil Society	2,382	2,776	394
4 Economic Growth	6,462	7,382	920
4.2 Trade and Investment	120	120	-
4.3 Financial Sector	200	200	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,603	7,062	2,459
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,539	-	-1,539
5 Humanitarian Assistance	208	-	-208
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	208	-	-208
Foreign Military Financing	1,187	1,250	63
1 Peace and Security	1,187	1,250	63
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,187	1,250	63
International Military Education and Training	725	750	25
1 Peace and Security	725	750	25
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	725	750	25
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,062	2,800	-262
1 Peace and Security	2,000	1,750	-250
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700	1,400	-300
1.5 Transnational Crime	300	350	50
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,062	1,050	-12
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,062	1,050	-12
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	2,326	2,341	15
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500	471	-29
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,826	1,870	44
Montenegro	4,862	3,990	-872
Economic Support Fund	823	200	-623
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	823	200	-623
2.4 Civil Society	823	200	-623
Foreign Military Financing	1,139	1,200	61
1 Peace and Security	1,139	1,200	61
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,139	1,200	61
International Military Education and Training	569	600	31
1 Peace and Security	569	600	31
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	569	600	31
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,831	1,500	-331
1 Peace and Security	602	670	68

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	602	670	68
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,229	830	-399
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,229	830	-399
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	490	-10
1 Peace and Security	500	490	-10
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	490	-10
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	414	463	49
6.2 Administration and Oversight	414	463	49
Poland	26,777	11,000	-15,777
Economic Support Fund	5,893	-	-5,893
1 Peace and Security	5,893	-	-5,893
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,893	-	-5,893
Foreign Military Financing	18,989	9,000	-9,989
1 Peace and Security	18,989	9,000	-9,989
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	18,989	9,000	-9,989
International Military Education and Training	1,895	2,000	105
1 Peace and Security	1,895	2,000	105
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,895	2,000	105
Portugal	93	100	7
International Military Education and Training	93	100	7
1 Peace and Security	93	100	7
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	93	100	7
Romania	13,005	7,100	-5,905
Foreign Military Financing	11,391	5,400	-5,991
1 Peace and Security	11,391	5,400	-5,991
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,391	5,400	-5,991
International Military Education and Training	1,614	1,700	86
1 Peace and Security	1,614	1,700	86
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,614	1,700	86
Serbia	31,022	16,460	-14,562
Economic Support Fund	22,271	9,250	-13,021
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,482	7,431	-5,051
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,002	3,771	-231
2.2 Good Governance	583	1,346	763
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,255	-	-1,255
2.4 Civil Society	6,642	2,314	-4,328
4 Economic Growth	9,789	1,819	-7,970
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,789	1,819	-7,970
Foreign Military Financing	1,709	1,800	91
1 Peace and Security	1,709	1,800	91
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,709	1,800	91
International Military Education and Training	875	1,050	175
1 Peace and Security	875	1,050	175
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	875	1,050	175
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,517	2,250	-1,267

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	1,332	1,125	-207
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,332	1,125	-207
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,185	1,125	-1,060
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,185	1,125	-1,060
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,650	2,110	-540
1 Peace and Security	2,650	2,110	-540
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	650	610	-40
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,500	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,310	2,261	-1,049
6.1 Program Design and Learning	312	-	-312
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,998	2,261	-737
Slovakia	1,895	900	-995
Foreign Military Financing	949	-	-949
1 Peace and Security	949	-	-949
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	949	-	-949
International Military Education and Training	946	900	-46
1 Peace and Security	946	900	-46
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	946	900	-46
Slovenia	1,039	650	-389
Foreign Military Financing	427	-	-427
1 Peace and Security	427	-	-427
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	427	-	-427
International Military Education and Training	612	650	38
1 Peace and Security	612	650	38
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	612	650	38
Turkey	4,265	4,834	569
International Military Education and Training	3,415	3,300	-115
1 Peace and Security	3,415	3,300	-115
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,415	3,300	-115
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	1,534	684
1 Peace and Security	850	1,534	684
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	784	784
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	850	750	-100
Ukraine	92,391	94,283	1,892
Economic Support Fund	56,939	56,958	19
1 Peace and Security	20,329	20,588	259
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	19,675	19,934	259
1.5 Transnational Crime	654	654	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	22,817	24,078	1,261
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,380	4,248	-132
2.2 Good Governance	6,620	6,560	-60
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,840	2,130	290
2.4 Civil Society	9,977	11,140	1,163
4 Economic Growth	12,785	12,292	-493
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,530	1,612	82

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.3 Financial Sector	1,140	912	-228
4.4 Infrastructure	5,000	5,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,855	4,768	-87
4.7 Economic Opportunity	260	-	-260
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,008	-	-1,008
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,008	-	-1,008
Foreign Military Financing	6,646	2,000	-4,646
1 Peace and Security	6,646	2,000	-4,646
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,646	2,000	-4,646
Global Health Programs - State	11,863	22,015	10,152
3 Investing in People	11,863	22,015	10,152
3.1 Health	11,863	22,015	10,152
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,724	6,500	-1,224
3 Investing in People	7,724	6,500	-1,224
3.1 Health	7,724	6,500	-1,224
International Military Education and Training	1,811	1,900	89
1 Peace and Security	1,811	1,900	89
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,811	1,900	89
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,408	2,500	-1,908
1 Peace and Security	2,567	990	-1,577
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,167	690	-1,477
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	-	150	150
1.5 Transnational Crime	400	150	-250
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,841	1,510	-331
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,841	1,510	-331
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,000	2,410	-590
1 Peace and Security	3,000	2,410	-590
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	970	-30
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,440	-560
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,728	7,355	2,627
6.1 Program Design and Learning	793	1,640	847
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,935	5,715	1,780
Europe and Eurasia Regional	66,208	69,450	3,242
Economic Support Fund	58,029	61,800	3,771
1 Peace and Security	4,447	1,581	-2,866
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,216	-	-2,216
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	1,500	-500
1.5 Transnational Crime	150	-	-150
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	81	81	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	40,104	41,941	1,837
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,102	4,420	3,318
2.2 Good Governance	130	900	770
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,160	1,160
2.4 Civil Society	38,872	35,461	-3,411
3 Investing in People	1,029	-	-1,029

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,029	-	-1,029
4 Economic Growth	12,449	18,278	5,829
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,200	-	-3,200
4.3 Financial Sector	994	4,668	3,674
4.4 Infrastructure	762	989	227
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	935	7,259	6,324
4.8 Environment	6,558	5,362	-1,196
Foreign Military Financing	-	5,000	5,000
1 Peace and Security	-	5,000	5,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	5,000	5,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	618	1,000	382
3 Investing in People	618	1,000	382
3.1 Health	618	1,000	382
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,425	800	-4,625
1 Peace and Security	4,191	600	-3,591
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	679	-	-679
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,460	-	-1,460
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,052	600	-1,452
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,234	200	-1,034
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,134	200	-934
2.2 Good Governance	100	-	-100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,136	850	-1,286
1 Peace and Security	2,136	850	-1,286
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	807	-	-807
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,299	850	-449
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30	-	-30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,521	9,857	2,336
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,177	1,639	462
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,344	8,218	1,874
International Fund for Ireland	2,090	-	-2,090
Economic Support Fund	2,090	-	-2,090
1 Peace and Security	2,090	-	-2,090
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,090	-	-2,090
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	16,445	24,000	7,555
Economic Support Fund	16,445	24,000	7,555
1 Peace and Security	16,445	24,000	7,555
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	16,445	24,000	7,555
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-

Near East	7,178,270	6,985,955	-192,315
Algeria	9,107	2,600	-6,507
P.L. 480 Title II	6,598	-	-6,598
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,598	-	-6,598

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,598	-	-6,598
International Military Education and Training	1,259	1,100	-159
1 Peace and Security	1,259	1,100	-159
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,259	1,100	-159
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,250	1,500	250
1 Peace and Security	1,250	1,500	250
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	950	1,000	50
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	500	200
Bahrain	13,489	8,751	-4,738
Foreign Military Financing	12,575	7,500	-5,075
1 Peace and Security	12,575	7,500	-5,075
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	12,575	7,500	-5,075
International Military Education and Training	487	801	314
1 Peace and Security	487	801	314
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	487	801	314
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	427	450	23
1 Peace and Security	427	450	23
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	427	450	23
Egypt	1,484,215	1,506,300	22,085
Economic Support Fund	241,032	200,000	-41,032
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	18,884	20,500	1,616
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,149	9,880	2,731
2.2 Good Governance	7,235	3,500	-3,735
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	2,400	-600
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	4,720	3,220
3 Investing in People	135,354	56,500	-78,854
3.1 Health	2,893	15,000	12,107
3.2 Education	132,461	41,500	-90,961
4 Economic Growth	84,794	123,000	38,206
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	8,780	8,780
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	4,800	4,800
4.3 Financial Sector	60,000	64,270	4,270
4.5 Agriculture	9,644	5,000	-4,644
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,944	32,375	25,431
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,000	7,775	5,775
4.8 Environment	6,206	-	-6,206
Foreign Military Financing	1,234,259	1,300,000	65,741
1 Peace and Security	1,234,259	1,300,000	65,741
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,234,259	1,300,000	65,741
International Military Education and Training	474	1,700	1,226
1 Peace and Security	474	1,700	1,226
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	474	1,700	1,226
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,001	1,000	-4,001

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	4,001	600	-3,401
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,001	600	-3,401
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,000	400	-600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	400	-600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,449	3,600	151
1 Peace and Security	3,449	3,600	151
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,469	2,600	131
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	980	1,000	20
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	325	12,592	12,267
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	8,650	8,650
6.2 Administration and Oversight	325	3,942	3,617
Iraq	589,379	308,760	-280,619
Economic Support Fund	72,333	22,500	-49,833
1 Peace and Security	11,310	3,000	-8,310
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	11,310	3,000	-8,310
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	34,365	18,000	-16,365
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	15,453	6,500	-8,953
2.2 Good Governance	4,539	4,500	-39
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,253	4,500	1,247
2.4 Civil Society	11,120	2,500	-8,620
3 Investing in People	6,200	-	-6,200
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,200	-	-6,200
4 Economic Growth	20,458	1,500	-18,958
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	1,500	1,500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	16,010	-	-16,010
4.7 Economic Opportunity	4,448	-	-4,448
Foreign Military Financing	471,320	250,000	-221,320
1 Peace and Security	471,320	250,000	-221,320
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	471,320	250,000	-221,320
International Military Education and Training	1,116	1,400	284
1 Peace and Security	1,116	1,400	284
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,116	1,400	284
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	13,499	11,000	-2,499
1 Peace and Security	1,635	450	-1,185
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	470	450	-20
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,165	-	-1,165
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,864	10,550	-1,314
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	11,864	10,550	-1,314
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	31,111	23,860	-7,251
1 Peace and Security	31,111	23,860	-7,251
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	6,411	5,000	-1,411
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	950	860	-90
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	23,750	18,000	-5,750
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	17,209	5,156	-12,053

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	11,018	-	-11,018
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,191	5,156	-1,035
Israel	2,943,234	3,100,000	156,766
Foreign Military Financing	2,943,234	3,100,000	156,766
1 Peace and Security	2,943,234	3,100,000	156,766
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,943,234	3,100,000	156,766
Jordan	861,357	671,000	-190,357
Economic Support Fund	564,404	360,000	-204,404
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	25,000	28,000	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,000	8,000	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	6,000	6,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,547	5,000	-547
2.4 Civil Society	13,453	9,000	-4,453
3 Investing in People	98,000	94,000	-4,000
3.1 Health	49,000	38,000	-11,000
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	441,404	238,000	-203,404
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	398,491	190,000	-208,491
4.2 Trade and Investment	887	3,000	2,113
4.4 Infrastructure	10,000	5,000	-5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	26,026	31,000	4,974
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,000	1,500	-1,500
4.8 Environment	3,000	7,500	4,500
P.L. 480 Title II	516	-	-516
5 Humanitarian Assistance	516	-	-516
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	516	-	-516
Foreign Military Financing	284,829	300,000	15,171
1 Peace and Security	284,829	300,000	15,171
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	284,829	300,000	15,171
International Military Education and Training	3,608	3,800	192
1 Peace and Security	3,608	3,800	192
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,608	3,800	192
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,000	7,200	-800
1 Peace and Security	8,000	7,200	-800
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	5,000	5,000	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,800	1,700	-100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200	500	-700
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,464	-	-8,464
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,234	-	-5,234
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,230	-	-3,230
Lebanon	176,014	155,210	-20,804
Economic Support Fund	81,203	58,000	-23,203
1 Peace and Security	10,000	2,000	-8,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	10,000	2,000	-8,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,750	11,270	1,520
2.2 Good Governance	5,025	6,492	1,467
2.4 Civil Society	4,725	4,778	53
3 Investing in People	46,243	33,428	-12,815
3.1 Health	11,993	11,636	-357
3.2 Education	34,250	21,792	-12,458
4 Economic Growth	15,210	11,302	-3,908
4.5 Agriculture	3,858	-	-3,858
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	2,425	2,425
4.7 Economic Opportunity	10,435	8,877	-1,558
4.8 Environment	917	-	-917
Foreign Military Financing	71,207	80,000	8,793
1 Peace and Security	71,207	80,000	8,793
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	71,207	80,000	8,793
International Military Education and Training	2,849	2,250	-599
1 Peace and Security	2,849	2,250	-599
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,849	2,250	-599
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	15,460	10,000	-5,460
1 Peace and Security	15,460	9,800	-5,660
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,460	9,800	-5,660
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	200	200
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	200	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,295	4,960	-335
1 Peace and Security	5,295	4,960	-335
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,995	2,000	5
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	960	160
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,500	2,000	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,306	4,442	-864
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,965	2,200	235
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,341	2,242	-1,099
Libya	22,528	6,250	-16,278
Complex Crises Fund	15,000	-	-15,000
1 Peace and Security	6,000	-	-6,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,000	-	-6,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,000	-	-9,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	9,000	-	-9,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-5,000
4 Economic Growth	5,000	-	-5,000
4.3 Financial Sector	5,000	-	-5,000
Foreign Military Financing	949	-	-949
1 Peace and Security	949	-	-949
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	949	-	-949
International Military Education and Training	142	1,750	1,608
1 Peace and Security	142	1,750	1,608

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	142	1,750	1,608
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,000	1,000
1 Peace and Security	-	650	650
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	650	650
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	350	350
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	350	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,437	3,500	2,063
1 Peace and Security	1,437	3,500	2,063
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,187	1,000	-187
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	1,000	750
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,500	1,500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	16	16
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	16	16
Morocco	31,105	30,900	-205
Development Assistance	16,720	-	-16,720
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,171	-	-7,171
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,176	-	-2,176
2.4 Civil Society	4,995	-	-4,995
3 Investing in People	6,210	-	-6,210
3.2 Education	6,210	-	-6,210
4 Economic Growth	3,339	-	-3,339
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,339	-	-3,339
Economic Support Fund	1,929	20,000	18,071
1 Peace and Security	910	-	-910
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	910	-	-910
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	7,176	7,176
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,000	2,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	5,176	5,176
3 Investing in People	-	6,411	6,411
3.2 Education	-	6,411	6,411
4 Economic Growth	1,019	6,413	5,394
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,019	6,413	5,394
Foreign Military Financing	7,595	5,000	-2,595
1 Peace and Security	7,595	5,000	-2,595
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,595	5,000	-2,595
International Military Education and Training	1,677	1,650	-27
1 Peace and Security	1,677	1,650	-27
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,677	1,650	-27
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	3,000	1,500
1 Peace and Security	1,200	3,000	1,800
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200	3,000	1,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	300	-	-300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	-	-300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,684	1,250	-434
1 Peace and Security	1,684	1,250	-434

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	684	250	-434
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	1,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,044	2,786	742
6.1 Program Design and Learning	444	675	231
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,600	2,111	511
Oman	11,005	7,400	-3,605
Foreign Military Financing	7,595	4,000	-3,595
1 Peace and Security	7,595	4,000	-3,595
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,595	4,000	-3,595
International Military Education and Training	1,935	1,900	-35
1 Peace and Security	1,935	1,900	-35
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,935	1,900	-35
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,475	1,500	25
1 Peace and Security	1,475	1,500	25
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	475	500	25
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	77,738	155,000	77,262
Economic Support Fund	20,780	125,000	104,220
1 Peace and Security	4,900	30,000	25,100
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,900	10,000	5,100
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	20,000	20,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	15,880	80,000	64,120
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,380	5,000	-380
2.2 Good Governance	-	40,000	40,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	20,000	20,000
2.4 Civil Society	10,500	15,000	4,500
4 Economic Growth	-	15,000	15,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	7,000	7,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	8,000	8,000
P.L. 480 Title II	18,338	-	-18,338
5 Humanitarian Assistance	18,338	-	-18,338
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,338	-	-18,338
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	10,000	10,000
1 Peace and Security	-	6,000	6,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	6,000	6,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	4,000	4,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	4,000	4,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	20,000	20,000
1 Peace and Security	-	20,000	20,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	8,000	8,000
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	4,000	4,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	8,000	8,000
Peacekeeping Operations	38,620	-	-38,620
1 Peace and Security	38,620	-	-38,620
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	38,620	-	-38,620
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	585	585
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	585	585
Tunisia	47,199	65,980	18,781
Economic Support Fund	14,467	30,000	15,533
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	2,400	2,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	500	500
2.2 Good Governance	-	700	700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	700	700
2.4 Civil Society	-	500	500
3 Investing in People	10,000	1,400	-8,600
3.2 Education	10,000	1,400	-8,600
4 Economic Growth	4,467	26,200	21,733
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,467	25,600	21,133
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	600	600
Foreign Military Financing	20,554	25,000	4,446
1 Peace and Security	20,554	25,000	4,446
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,554	25,000	4,446
International Military Education and Training	2,155	2,000	-155
1 Peace and Security	2,155	2,000	-155
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,155	2,000	-155
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,999	7,000	-999
1 Peace and Security	5,000	6,500	1,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000	6,500	1,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,999	500	-2,499
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,999	500	-2,499
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,024	1,980	-44
1 Peace and Security	2,024	1,980	-44
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,724	1,500	-224
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	480	180
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,865	1,305	-1,560
6.1 Program Design and Learning	255	35	-220
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,610	1,270	-1,340
West Bank and Gaza	437,227	441,000	3,773
Economic Support Fund	366,727	370,000	3,273
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	16,700	16,700
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	4,000	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	10,800	10,800
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,900	1,900
3 Investing in People	366,727	287,050	-79,677
3.1 Health	1,929	47,000	45,071
3.2 Education	675	14,000	13,325

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	364,123	226,050	-138,073
4 Economic Growth	-	55,700	55,700
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	3,950	3,950
4.4 Infrastructure	-	33,450	33,450
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	13,300	13,300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	5,000	5,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	10,550	10,550
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	10,550	10,550
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	70,000	70,000	-
1 Peace and Security	48,800	50,900	2,100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	48,800	50,900	2,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	21,200	19,100	-2,100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	18,300	15,100	-3,200
2.2 Good Governance	2,900	4,000	1,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	1,000	500
1 Peace and Security	500	1,000	500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	1,000	500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	18,241	16,494	-1,747
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500	1,000	500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	17,741	15,494	-2,247
Yemen	114,764	106,450	-8,314
Development Assistance	8,312	-	-8,312
3 Investing in People	3,344	-	-3,344
3.1 Health	3,344	-	-3,344
4 Economic Growth	4,968	-	-4,968
4.5 Agriculture	4,357	-	-4,357
4.7 Economic Opportunity	611	-	-611
Economic Support Fund	16,881	64,500	47,619
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,000	39,500	27,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	500	2,500	2,000
2.2 Good Governance	5,000	26,000	21,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,000	5,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	1,500	6,000	4,500
3 Investing in People	4,881	8,000	3,119
3.1 Health	-	3,000	3,000
3.2 Education	4,881	5,000	119
4 Economic Growth	-	15,700	15,700
4.5 Agriculture	-	4,300	4,300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	5,000	5,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	6,400	6,400
5 Humanitarian Assistance	-	1,300	1,300
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	1,300	1,300
P.L. 480 Title II	50,208	-	-50,208
3 Investing in People	3,825	-	-3,825

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	3,825	-	-3,825
5 Humanitarian Assistance	46,383	-	-46,383
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	46,383	-	-46,383
Foreign Military Financing	18,989	25,000	6,011
1 Peace and Security	18,989	25,000	6,011
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	18,989	25,000	6,011
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,345	9,500	1,155
3 Investing in People	8,345	9,500	1,155
3.1 Health	8,345	9,500	1,155
International Military Education and Training	930	1,200	270
1 Peace and Security	930	1,200	270
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	930	1,200	270
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,001	1,000	-4,001
1 Peace and Security	3,000	1,000	-2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,000	1,000	-2,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,001	-	-2,001
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,001	-	-2,001
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,098	5,250	-848
1 Peace and Security	6,098	5,250	-848
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,098	2,250	-1,848
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	1,000	1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	2,000	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,974	8,400	4,426
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,294	3,700	2,406
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,680	4,700	2,020
Egypt Economic Initiative	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund			
MENA Initiative	202,531	245,000	42,469
Economic Support Fund	202,531	225,000	22,469
1 Peace and Security	-	5,000	5,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	5,000	5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	50,000	50,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	5,000	5,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	15,000	15,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	10,000	10,000
2.4 Civil Society	-	20,000	20,000
4 Economic Growth	202,531	170,000	-32,531
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	25,000	25,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	15,000	15,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	50,000	50,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	30,000	30,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	202,531	50,000	-152,531
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	20,000	20,000
1 Peace and Security	-	13,500	13,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	7,500	7,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	6,000	6,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	6,500	6,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	4,000	4,000
2.2 Good Governance	-	2,500	2,500
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	993	1,200	207
Economic Support Fund	993	1,200	207
1 Peace and Security	993	1,200	207
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	993	1,200	207
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	155	-	-155
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	155	-	-155
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	67,510	70,000	2,490
Economic Support Fund	67,510	70,000	2,490
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	49,396	50,000	604
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,755	6,000	1,245
2.2 Good Governance	5,825	5,000	-825
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	11,650	13,000	1,350
2.4 Civil Society	27,166	26,000	-1,166
3 Investing in People	9,644	-	-9,644
3.2 Education	9,644	-	-9,644
4 Economic Growth	8,470	20,000	11,530
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,175	10,000	6,825
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,295	10,000	4,705
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,700	-	-2,700
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,700	-	-2,700
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	4,820	5,000	180
Economic Support Fund	4,820	5,000	180
1 Peace and Security	4,820	5,000	180
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,820	5,000	180
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	920	-	-920
6.1 Program Design and Learning	200	-	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	720	-	-720
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,593	28,000	1,407
Peacekeeping Operations	26,593	28,000	1,407
1 Peace and Security	26,593	28,000	1,407
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	26,593	28,000	1,407
Near East Regional	1,700	-	-1,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,700	-	-1,700
1 Peace and Security	1,700	-	-1,700
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,700	-	-1,700
Near East Regional Democracy	30,862	30,000	-862
Economic Support Fund	30,862	30,000	-862
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	30,862	30,000	-862
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,230	5,000	-230
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,138	3,000	-138

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	22,494	22,000	-494
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,461	-	-1,461
6.1 Program Design and Learning	362	-	-362
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,099	-	-1,099
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	7,176	11,144	3,968
Economic Support Fund	1,447	6,644	5,197
1 Peace and Security	1,447	6,644	5,197
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,447	6,644	5,197
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,844	2,000	-1,844
1 Peace and Security	3,844	2,000	-1,844
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,844	2,000	-1,844
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,885	2,500	615
1 Peace and Security	1,885	2,500	615
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,885	2,500	615
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	570	100	-470
6.2 Administration and Oversight	570	100	-470
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	17,715	30,000	12,285
Economic Support Fund	17,715	30,000	12,285
1 Peace and Security	1,000	200	-800
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	200	200
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	-	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,220	11,700	8,480
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,350	1,500	150
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	4,700	3,700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	870	4,500	3,630
3 Investing in People	1,960	8,400	6,440
3.1 Health	1,960	7,500	5,540
3.2 Education	-	900	900
4 Economic Growth	11,535	9,700	-1,835
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,165	4,100	2,935
4.3 Financial Sector	10,000	800	-9,200
4.5 Agriculture	-	300	300
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	370	2,100	1,730
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	-	900	900
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,590	-	-1,590
6.1 Program Design and Learning	220	-	-220
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,370	-	-1,370

South and Central Asia	3,982,250	2,959,152	-1,023,098
Afghanistan	2,292,159	1,594,850	-697,309
Economic Support Fund	1,623,145	1,225,000	-398,145
1 Peace and Security	156,522	35,000	-121,522
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	53,666	20,000	-33,666

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,000	5,000	3,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	100,856	10,000	-90,856
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	683,017	612,000	-71,017
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	29,000	22,500	-6,500
2.2 Good Governance	542,517	508,000	-34,517
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	51,300	25,500	-25,800
2.4 Civil Society	60,200	56,000	-4,200
3 Investing in People	328,396	279,000	-49,396
3.1 Health	180,377	142,000	-38,377
3.2 Education	115,083	132,000	16,917
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	32,936	5,000	-27,936
4 Economic Growth	455,210	299,000	-156,210
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	14,250	6,480	-7,770
4.2 Trade and Investment	54,195	16,380	-37,815
4.3 Financial Sector	4,692	6,890	2,198
4.4 Infrastructure	223,572	69,000	-154,572
4.5 Agriculture	90,974	97,000	6,026
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	51,630	87,450	35,820
4.7 Economic Opportunity	15,897	15,800	-97
P.L. 480 Title II	46,155	-	-46,155
3 Investing in People	5,118	-	-5,118
3.1 Health	5,118	-	-5,118
5 Humanitarian Assistance	41,037	-	-41,037
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	41,037	-	-41,037
International Military Education and Training	1,424	1,400	-24
1 Peace and Security	1,424	1,400	-24
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,424	1,400	-24
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	568,806	325,000	-243,806
1 Peace and Security	146,106	150,250	4,144
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	146,106	150,250	4,144
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	422,700	174,750	-247,950
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	422,700	174,750	-247,950
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	52,629	43,450	-9,179
1 Peace and Security	52,629	43,450	-9,179
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	21,529	19,650	-1,879
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,100	1,100	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30,000	22,700	-7,300
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	236,540	115,000	-121,540
6.1 Program Design and Learning	52,606	30,000	-22,606
6.2 Administration and Oversight	183,934	85,000	-98,934
Bangladesh	202,402	168,700	-33,702
Development Assistance	79,301	82,400	3,099
1 Peace and Security	1,051	1,000	-51
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,051	1,000	-51

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,609	9,000	2,391
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,200	2,000	-200
2.2 Good Governance	2,501	-	-2,501
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,000	-
2.4 Civil Society	908	6,000	5,092
3 Investing in People	4,300	3,000	-1,300
3.1 Health	478	-	-478
3.2 Education	3,822	3,000	-822
4 Economic Growth	66,969	68,000	1,031
4.5 Agriculture	47,772	50,000	2,228
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	2,500	500
4.8 Environment	17,197	15,500	-1,697
5 Humanitarian Assistance	372	1,400	1,028
5.2 Disaster Readiness	372	1,400	1,028
P.L. 480 Title II	39,967	-	-39,967
3 Investing in People	30,642	-	-30,642
3.1 Health	30,642	-	-30,642
4 Economic Growth	5,599	-	-5,599
4.5 Agriculture	5,599	-	-5,599
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,726	-	-3,726
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,863	-	-1,863
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,863	-	-1,863
Foreign Military Financing	2,848	2,000	-848
1 Peace and Security	2,848	2,000	-848
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,848	2,000	-848
Global Health Programs - USAID	74,005	78,200	4,195
3 Investing in People	74,005	78,200	4,195
3.1 Health	74,005	78,200	4,195
International Military Education and Training	1,067	1,500	433
1 Peace and Security	1,067	1,500	433
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,067	1,500	433
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	1,250	-750
1 Peace and Security	1,326	900	-426
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,326	900	-426
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	674	350	-324
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	674	350	-324
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,214	3,350	136
1 Peace and Security	3,214	3,350	136
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,940	3,090	150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	274	260	-14
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,270	12,076	3,806
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,190	3,564	2,374
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,080	8,512	1,432
India	79,718	88,439	8,721
Development Assistance	15,287	18,229	2,942

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	3,822	-	-3,822
3.2 Education	3,822	-	-3,822
4 Economic Growth	11,465	18,229	6,764
4.5 Agriculture	3,822	-	-3,822
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,229	3,229
4.8 Environment	7,643	15,000	7,357
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	7,407	26,000	18,593
3 Investing in People	7,407	26,000	18,593
3.1 Health	7,407	26,000	18,593
Global Health Programs - USAID	50,910	36,000	-14,910
3 Investing in People	50,910	36,000	-14,910
3.1 Health	50,910	36,000	-14,910
International Military Education and Training	1,267	1,260	-7
1 Peace and Security	1,267	1,260	-7
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,267	1,260	-7
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,847	3,950	-897
1 Peace and Security	4,847	3,950	-897
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,847	3,000	-847
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,000	950	-50
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,364	8,447	1,083
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,810	1,414	-2,396
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,554	7,033	3,479
Kazakhstan	14,033	9,737	-4,296
Economic Support Fund	6,892	6,200	-692
1 Peace and Security	565	250	-315
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	60	-	-60
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	255	-	-255
1.5 Transnational Crime	250	250	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,800	2,700	-100
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,100	700	-400
2.4 Civil Society	1,700	2,000	300
4 Economic Growth	3,527	3,250	-277
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	314	175	-139
4.2 Trade and Investment	428	340	-88
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	285	235	-50
4.8 Environment	2,500	2,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	855	800	-55
1 Peace and Security	855	800	-55
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	855	800	-55
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,234	-	-2,234
3 Investing in People	2,234	-	-2,234
3.1 Health	2,234	-	-2,234

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	744	707	-37
1 Peace and Security	744	707	-37
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	744	707	-37
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,801	600	-1,201
1 Peace and Security	1,801	600	-1,201
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	528	178	-350
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	799	244	-555
1.5 Transnational Crime	474	178	-296
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,507	1,430	-77
1 Peace and Security	1,507	1,430	-77
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	427	350	-77
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,080	1,080	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,032	1,376	-1,656
6.1 Program Design and Learning	100	90	-10
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,932	1,286	-1,646
Kyrgyz Republic	49,137	41,700	-7,437
Economic Support Fund	35,731	33,100	-2,631
1 Peace and Security	350	350	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	350	350	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	13,163	14,800	1,637
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,467	3,350	883
2.2 Good Governance	4,941	4,250	-691
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,112	1,500	388
2.4 Civil Society	4,643	5,700	1,057
3 Investing in People	4,136	3,500	-636
3.2 Education	4,136	3,500	-636
4 Economic Growth	16,882	14,450	-2,432
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,251	990	-261
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,899	340	-1,559
4.3 Financial Sector	850	-	-850
4.4 Infrastructure	2,010	2,000	-10
4.5 Agriculture	7,716	-	-7,716
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,156	10,220	7,064
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	900	900
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,200	-	-1,200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,200	-	-1,200
Foreign Military Financing	655	-	-655
1 Peace and Security	655	-	-655
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	655	-	-655
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,282	3,750	-532
3 Investing in People	4,282	3,750	-532
3.1 Health	4,282	3,750	-532
International Military Education and Training	906	800	-106
1 Peace and Security	906	800	-106
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	906	800	-106

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,536	2,400	-3,136
1 Peace and Security	4,133	1,300	-2,833
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,912	1,300	-2,612
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	221	-	-221
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,403	1,100	-303
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,203	1,100	-103
2.2 Good Governance	200	-	-200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,027	1,650	-377
1 Peace and Security	2,027	1,650	-377
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	427	450	23
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	800	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	800	400	-400
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,446	4,638	-808
6.1 Program Design and Learning	350	70	-280
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,096	4,568	-528
Maldives	3,889	4,006	117
Development Assistance	2,866	2,000	-866
3 Investing in People	955	-	-955
3.1 Health	955	-	-955
4 Economic Growth	1,911	2,000	89
4.8 Environment	1,911	2,000	89
Foreign Military Financing	380	400	20
1 Peace and Security	380	400	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	380	400	20
International Military Education and Training	216	326	110
1 Peace and Security	216	326	110
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	216	326	110
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	640	640
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	640	640
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	640	640
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	427	640	213
1 Peace and Security	427	640	213
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	427	450	23
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	190	190
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	344	145	-199
6.1 Program Design and Learning	57	-	-57
6.2 Administration and Oversight	287	145	-142
Nepal	90,048	77,475	-12,573
Development Assistance	21,020	19,500	-1,520
1 Peace and Security	-	3,300	3,300
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	1,500	1,500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	1,800	1,800
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,350	13,040	11,690
2.2 Good Governance	50	5,940	5,890
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	3,600	3,600

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.4 Civil Society	1,300	3,500	2,200
3 Investing in People	10,987	1,000	-9,987
3.1 Health	1,433	-	-1,433
3.2 Education	9,554	1,000	-8,554
4 Economic Growth	8,683	2,160	-6,523
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	390	390
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	395	395
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,375	1,375
4.8 Environment	8,683	-	-8,683
Economic Support Fund	19,830	12,500	-7,330
1 Peace and Security	2,629	-	-2,629
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,629	-	-1,629
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	-	-1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,557	-	-6,557
2.2 Good Governance	3,057	-	-3,057
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,500	-	-3,500
4 Economic Growth	10,644	12,500	1,856
4.2 Trade and Investment	500	-	-500
4.5 Agriculture	9,644	8,000	-1,644
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	500	-	-500
4.8 Environment	-	4,500	4,500
P.L. 480 Title II	2,093	-	-2,093
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,093	-	-2,093
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,093	-	-2,093
Foreign Military Financing	2,274	1,300	-974
1 Peace and Security	2,274	1,300	-974
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,274	1,300	-974
Global Health Programs - USAID	39,056	40,200	1,144
3 Investing in People	39,056	40,200	1,144
3.1 Health	39,056	40,200	1,144
International Military Education and Training	977	900	-77
1 Peace and Security	977	900	-77
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	977	900	-77
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,000	2,230	-1,770
1 Peace and Security	2,340	1,330	-1,010
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,340	1,330	-1,010
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,660	900	-760
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,660	900	-760
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	798	845	47
1 Peace and Security	798	845	47
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	798	575	-223
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	270	270
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,418	8,954	7,536
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,398	5,051	3,653
6.2 Administration and Oversight	20	3,903	3,883

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Pakistan	1,146,363	881,800	-264,563
Economic Support Fund	723,327	546,000	-177,327
1 Peace and Security	-	68,900	68,900
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	68,900	68,900
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	80,482	71,100	-9,382
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,744	18,600	14,856
2.2 Good Governance	34,615	30,500	-4,115
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,652	22,000	14,348
2.4 Civil Society	34,471	-	-34,471
3 Investing in People	155,720	130,000	-25,720
3.1 Health	33,655	80,000	46,345
3.2 Education	114,065	50,000	-64,065
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	8,000	-	-8,000
4 Economic Growth	466,125	276,000	-190,125
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	2,100	2,100
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,599	8,500	1,901
4.3 Financial Sector	3,719	11,500	7,781
4.4 Infrastructure	330,758	190,000	-140,758
4.5 Agriculture	63,867	34,100	-29,767
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	51,547	17,000	-34,547
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,635	12,800	3,165
5 Humanitarian Assistance	21,000	-	-21,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	21,000	-	-21,000
P.L. 480 Title II	69,868	-	-69,868
3 Investing in People	7,645	-	-7,645
3.1 Health	7,645	-	-7,645
5 Humanitarian Assistance	62,223	-	-62,223
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	62,223	-	-62,223
Foreign Military Financing	280,171	280,000	-171
1 Peace and Security	280,171	280,000	-171
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	280,171	280,000	-171
International Military Education and Training	5,000	4,800	-200
1 Peace and Security	5,000	4,800	-200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,000	4,800	-200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	57,400	41,000	-16,400
1 Peace and Security	52,855	35,500	-17,355
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	40,491	24,000	-16,491
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,364	11,500	-864
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,545	5,500	955
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,545	5,500	955
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	10,597	10,000	-597
1 Peace and Security	10,597	10,000	-597
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,497	9,200	-297
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,100	800	-300

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	91,823	87,900	-3,923
6.1 Program Design and Learning	26,835	43,680	16,845
6.2 Administration and Oversight	64,988	44,220	-20,768
Sri Lanka	12,714	6,609	-6,105
Development Assistance	5,733	3,229	-2,504
1 Peace and Security	770	500	-270
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	770	500	-270
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,506	1,629	-877
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,782	500	-1,282
2.4 Civil Society	724	1,129	405
4 Economic Growth	2,457	1,100	-1,357
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,400	-	-1,400
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,057	1,100	43
P.L. 480 Title II	1,542	-	-1,542
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,542	-	-1,542
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,542	-	-1,542
Foreign Military Financing	424	-	-424
1 Peace and Security	424	-	-424
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	424	-	-424
International Military Education and Training	591	500	-91
1 Peace and Security	591	500	-91
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	591	500	-91
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	3,704	2,880	-824
1 Peace and Security	3,704	2,880	-824
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	404	380	-24
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,300	2,500	-800
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,163	574	-589
6.1 Program Design and Learning	173	-	-173
6.2 Administration and Oversight	990	574	-416
Tajikistan	40,621	29,875	-10,746
Economic Support Fund	21,365	15,900	-5,465
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,579	3,780	-799
2.2 Good Governance	2,245	1,800	-445
2.4 Civil Society	2,334	1,980	-354
3 Investing in People	3,980	3,980	-
3.2 Education	3,980	3,980	-
4 Economic Growth	11,651	8,140	-3,511
4.2 Trade and Investment	400	200	-200
4.4 Infrastructure	1,151	-	-1,151
4.5 Agriculture	9,644	5,000	-4,644
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	456	2,940	2,484
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,155	-	-1,155

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,155	-	-1,155
Foreign Military Financing	854	700	-154
1 Peace and Security	854	700	-154
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	854	700	-154
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,500	5,750	-1,750
3 Investing in People	7,500	5,750	-1,750
3.1 Health	7,500	5,750	-1,750
International Military Education and Training	499	540	41
1 Peace and Security	499	540	41
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	499	540	41
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,252	4,000	-3,252
1 Peace and Security	6,602	3,650	-2,952
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,287	3,300	-2,987
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	80	170	90
1.5 Transnational Crime	235	180	-55
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	650	350	-300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	650	350	-300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,151	2,985	-166
1 Peace and Security	3,151	2,985	-166
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	641	675	34
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	810	810	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,700	1,500	-200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,687	3,829	-858
6.1 Program Design and Learning	180	130	-50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,507	3,699	-808
Turkmenistan	5,968	5,100	-868
Economic Support Fund	4,640	4,100	-540
1 Peace and Security	-	110	110
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	110	110
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,142	1,490	-652
2.2 Good Governance	637	425	-212
2.4 Civil Society	1,505	1,065	-440
3 Investing in People	675	563	-112
3.2 Education	675	563	-112
4 Economic Growth	1,823	1,937	114
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	450	-	-450
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	600	600
4.3 Financial Sector	350	337	-13
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,023	1,000	-23
Foreign Military Financing	-	100	100
1 Peace and Security	-	100	100
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	100	100
International Military Education and Training	278	150	-128
1 Peace and Security	278	150	-128
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	278	150	-128

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	550	500	-50
1 Peace and Security	550	500	-50
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	126	120	-6
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	298	260	-38
1.5 Transnational Crime	126	120	-6
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	250	-250
1 Peace and Security	500	250	-250
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	250	-250
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,088	802	-286
6.1 Program Design and Learning	180	40	-140
6.2 Administration and Oversight	908	762	-146
Uzbekistan	11,917	10,330	-1,587
Economic Support Fund	5,366	4,900	-466
1 Peace and Security	475	400	-75
1.5 Transnational Crime	475	400	-75
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,958	1,650	-308
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	552	600	48
2.4 Civil Society	1,406	1,050	-356
4 Economic Growth	2,733	2,850	117
4.2 Trade and Investment	50	50	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	2,683	2,800	117
5 Humanitarian Assistance	200	-	-200
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	200	-	-200
Foreign Military Financing	1,624	700	-924
1 Peace and Security	1,624	700	-924
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,624	700	-924
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,045	3,000	-45
3 Investing in People	3,045	3,000	-45
3.1 Health	3,045	3,000	-45
International Military Education and Training	299	450	151
1 Peace and Security	299	450	151
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	299	450	151
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,044	740	-304
1 Peace and Security	388	285	-103
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	118	129	11
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	152	-	-152
1.5 Transnational Crime	118	156	38
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	656	455	-201
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	455	155
2.2 Good Governance	356	-	-356
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	539	540	1
1 Peace and Security	539	540	1
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	539	540	1
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,571	119	-1,452
6.1 Program Design and Learning	343	-	-343

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,228	119	-1,109
Central Asia Regional	28,520	36,294	7,774
Economic Support Fund	8,061	16,900	8,839
1 Peace and Security	528	200	-328
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	528	-	-528
1.5 Transnational Crime	-	200	200
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,308	1,050	-258
2.4 Civil Society	1,308	1,050	-258
3 Investing in People	550	550	-
3.2 Education	550	550	-
4 Economic Growth	5,675	15,100	9,425
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,072	3,600	1,528
4.4 Infrastructure	1,503	8,000	6,497
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,550	3,500	1,950
4.8 Environment	550	-	-550
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,900	1,900
1 Peace and Security	-	1,900	1,900
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	1,900	1,900
Global Health Programs - State	10,215	12,494	2,279
3 Investing in People	10,215	12,494	2,279
3.1 Health	10,215	12,494	2,279
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	8,044	4,000	-4,044
1 Peace and Security	8,044	4,000	-4,044
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	8,044	4,000	-4,044
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,200	-	-1,200
1 Peace and Security	1,200	-	-1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,200	-	-1,200
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,852	4,858	3,006
6.1 Program Design and Learning	330	313	-17
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,522	4,545	3,023
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	3,806	3,430	-376
Economic Support Fund	2,893	3,000	107
4 Economic Growth	2,493	3,000	507
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	1,500	-500
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	493	-	-493
5 Humanitarian Assistance	400	-	-400
5.2 Disaster Readiness	400	-	-400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	913	430	-483
1 Peace and Security	913	430	-483
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	463	-	-463
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	430	-20

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID South Asia Regional	955	807	-148
Development Assistance	955	807	-148
4 Economic Growth	955	807	-148
4.4 Infrastructure	955	807	-148
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	55	75	20
6.2 Administration and Oversight	55	75	20

Western Hemisphere	1,684,470	1,326,684	-357,786
Argentina	765	590	-175
International Military Education and Training	495	350	-145
1 Peace and Security	495	350	-145
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	495	350	-145
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	270	240	-30
1 Peace and Security	270	240	-30
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	270	240	-30
Belize	1,012	1,005	-7
Foreign Military Financing	807	800	-7
1 Peace and Security	807	800	-7
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	807	800	-7
International Military Education and Training	205	205	-
1 Peace and Security	205	205	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	205	205	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
Bolivia	5,171	-	-5,171
Development Assistance			
International Military Education and Training	175	-	-175
1 Peace and Security	175	-	-175
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	175	-	-175
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,996	-	-4,996
1 Peace and Security	4,996	-	-4,996
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	4,996	-	-4,996
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,500	-	-3,500
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,500	-	-3,500
Brazil	15,185	3,365	-11,820
Development Assistance	11,462	2,000	-9,462
4 Economic Growth	11,462	2,000	-9,462
4.5 Agriculture	1,911	2,000	89
4.8 Environment	9,551	-	-9,551
Global Health Programs - State	881	500	-381
3 Investing in People	881	500	-381
3.1 Health	881	500	-381
International Military Education and Training	572	625	53
1 Peace and Security	572	625	53
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	572	625	53

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,000	-	-2,000
1 Peace and Security	2,000	-	-2,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,915	-	-1,915
1.5 Transnational Crime	85	-	-85
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	270	240	-30
1 Peace and Security	270	240	-30
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	270	240	-30
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,710	580	-2,130
6.1 Program Design and Learning	500	300	-200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,210	280	-1,930
Chile	1,038	1,050	12
International Military Education and Training	768	760	-8
1 Peace and Security	768	760	-8
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	768	760	-8
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	270	290	20
1 Peace and Security	270	290	20
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	270	290	20
Colombia	359,754	280,626	-79,128
Economic Support Fund	165,883	132,876	-33,007
1 Peace and Security	98,779	79,976	-18,803
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,105	14,105	-2,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	82,674	65,871	-16,803
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,429	18,429	-2,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,646	8,000	-4,646
2.2 Good Governance	4,864	7,200	2,336
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,946	1,000	-946
2.4 Civil Society	973	2,229	1,256
3 Investing in People	26,133	21,421	-4,712
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	26,133	21,421	-4,712
4 Economic Growth	20,542	13,050	-7,492
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,000	-	-2,000
4.8 Environment	18,542	13,050	-5,492
P.L. 480 Title II	6,152	-	-6,152
5 Humanitarian Assistance	6,152	-	-6,152
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	6,152	-	-6,152
Foreign Military Financing	28,862	25,000	-3,862
1 Peace and Security	28,862	25,000	-3,862
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	28,862	25,000	-3,862
International Military Education and Training	1,485	1,450	-35
1 Peace and Security	1,485	1,450	-35
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,485	1,450	-35
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	152,322	117,000	-35,322
1 Peace and Security	131,522	102,500	-29,022
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,750	1,650	-1,100

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	127,272	99,350	-27,922
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,500	1,500	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	20,800	14,500	-6,300
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	20,800	14,500	-6,300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,050	4,300	-750
1 Peace and Security	5,050	4,300	-750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	950	800	-150
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,100	3,500	-600
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	22,922	20,180	-2,742
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,650	4,200	-450
6.2 Administration and Oversight	18,272	15,980	-2,292
Costa Rica	1,624	1,600	-24
Foreign Military Financing	1,331	1,200	-131
1 Peace and Security	1,331	1,200	-131
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,331	1,200	-131
International Military Education and Training	293	400	107
1 Peace and Security	293	400	107
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	293	400	107
Cuba	19,283	20,000	717
Economic Support Fund	19,283	20,000	717
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,283	20,000	717
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,820	5,000	180
2.4 Civil Society	14,463	15,000	537
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,000	-	-2,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,000	-	-2,000
Dominican Republic	26,407	25,708	-699
Development Assistance	11,864	10,830	-1,034
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,832	2,830	998
2.2 Good Governance	1,832	2,830	998
3 Investing in People	5,255	5,000	-255
3.2 Education	5,255	4,000	-1,255
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	1,000	1,000
4 Economic Growth	4,777	3,000	-1,777
4.5 Agriculture	1,911	-	-1,911
4.8 Environment	2,866	3,000	134
Global Health Programs - State	7,122	8,363	1,241
3 Investing in People	7,122	8,363	1,241
3.1 Health	7,122	8,363	1,241
Global Health Programs - USAID	6,702	5,750	-952
3 Investing in People	6,702	5,750	-952
3.1 Health	6,702	5,750	-952
International Military Education and Training	719	765	46
1 Peace and Security	719	765	46

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	719	765	46
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,414	3,399	985
6.1 Program Design and Learning	418	258	-160
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,996	3,141	1,145
Ecuador	18,846	360	-18,486
Development Assistance	13,376	-	-13,376
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,822	-	-3,822
2.2 Good Governance	1,929	-	-1,929
2.4 Civil Society	1,893	-	-1,893
4 Economic Growth	9,554	-	-9,554
4.8 Environment	9,554	-	-9,554
Foreign Military Financing	427	-	-427
1 Peace and Security	427	-	-427
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	427	-	-427
International Military Education and Training	340	360	20
1 Peace and Security	340	360	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	340	360	20
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,503	-	-4,503
1 Peace and Security	3,703	-	-3,703
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,703	-	-3,703
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	800	-	-800
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	800	-	-800
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	4,237	-	-4,237
6.1 Program Design and Learning	287	-	-287
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,950	-	-3,950
El Salvador	27,566	27,600	34
Development Assistance	21,426	25,000	3,574
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,646	5,000	3,354
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	646	1,850	1,204
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	3,150	2,150
3 Investing in People	8,599	8,818	219
3.2 Education	8,599	8,818	219
4 Economic Growth	11,181	11,182	1
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,540	1,540	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,000	5,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	4,641	4,642	1
Economic Support Fund	3,354	-	-3,354
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,354	-	-3,354
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,204	-	-1,204
2.2 Good Governance	2,150	-	-2,150
Foreign Military Financing	1,709	1,600	-109
1 Peace and Security	1,709	1,600	-109

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,709	1,600	-109
International Military Education and Training	1,077	1,000	-77
1 Peace and Security	1,077	1,000	-77
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,077	1,000	-77
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,785	3,460	1,675
6.1 Program Design and Learning	385	950	565
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,400	2,510	1,110
Guatemala	80,779	77,107	-3,672
Development Assistance	45,861	57,387	11,526
1 Peace and Security	500	1,500	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	500	1,500	1,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	8,536	18,387	9,851
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,825	11,952	8,127
2.2 Good Governance	2,880	6,435	3,555
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	-	-500
2.4 Civil Society	1,331	-	-1,331
3 Investing in People	8,599	9,000	401
3.2 Education	8,599	9,000	401
4 Economic Growth	28,226	28,500	274
4.5 Agriculture	14,141	17,000	2,859
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,001	1,000	-2,001
4.8 Environment	11,084	10,500	-584
P.L. 480 Title II	11,876	5,000	-6,876
3 Investing in People	10,807	3,000	-7,807
3.1 Health	10,807	3,000	-7,807
4 Economic Growth	238	2,000	1,762
4.5 Agriculture	-	2,000	2,000
4.8 Environment	238	-	-238
5 Humanitarian Assistance	831	-	-831
5.2 Disaster Readiness	831	-	-831
Foreign Military Financing	712	1,000	288
1 Peace and Security	712	1,000	288
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	712	1,000	288
Global Health Programs - USAID	16,796	13,000	-3,796
3 Investing in People	16,796	13,000	-3,796
3.1 Health	16,796	13,000	-3,796
International Military Education and Training	688	720	32
1 Peace and Security	688	720	32
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	688	720	32
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,846	-	-4,846
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,846	-	-4,846
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,846	-	-4,846
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	6,735	7,335	600
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,280	1,835	555
6.2 Administration and Oversight	5,455	5,500	45

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Guyana	9,150	6,936	-2,214
Global Health Programs - State	8,866	6,636	-2,230
3 Investing in People	8,866	6,636	-2,230
3.1 Health	8,866	6,636	-2,230
International Military Education and Training	284	300	16
1 Peace and Security	284	300	16
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	284	300	16
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	981	981
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	155	155
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	826	826
Haiti	332,540	274,313	-58,227
Economic Support Fund	135,985	110,000	-25,985
1 Peace and Security	5,000	-	-5,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	5,000	-	-5,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	19,356	26,050	6,694
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,712	6,750	38
2.2 Good Governance	9,644	16,000	6,356
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	3,300	300
3 Investing in People	11,785	15,700	3,915
3.2 Education	11,785	15,700	3,915
4 Economic Growth	98,397	62,400	-35,997
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	5,000	5,000
4.3 Financial Sector	1,418	3,250	1,832
4.4 Infrastructure	38,655	15,250	-23,405
4.5 Agriculture	28,933	15,000	-13,933
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	12,996	6,700	-6,296
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,893	3,200	307
4.8 Environment	13,502	14,000	498
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,447	5,850	4,403
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	4,350	4,350
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,447	1,500	53
P.L. 480 Title II	22,498	8,000	-14,498
3 Investing in People	10,727	8,000	-2,727
3.1 Health	10,727	8,000	-2,727
5 Humanitarian Assistance	11,771	-	-11,771
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,771	-	-11,771
Foreign Military Financing	1,519	800	-719
1 Peace and Security	1,519	800	-719
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,519	800	-719
Global Health Programs - State	129,865	124,013	-5,852
3 Investing in People	129,865	124,013	-5,852
3.1 Health	129,865	124,013	-5,852
Global Health Programs - USAID	25,017	25,200	183
3 Investing in People	25,017	25,200	183
3.1 Health	25,017	25,200	183

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	208	300	92
1 Peace and Security	208	300	92
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	208	300	92
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	17,448	6,000	-11,448
1 Peace and Security	15,698	6,000	-9,698
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,398	6,000	-8,398
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,300	-	-1,300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,750	-	-1,750
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,750	-	-1,750
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	14,532	28,771	14,239
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,718	9,607	7,889
6.2 Administration and Oversight	12,814	19,164	6,350
Honduras	51,980	48,176	-3,804
Development Assistance	44,428	44,326	-102
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	11,083	15,626	4,543
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,798	3,859	2,061
2.2 Good Governance	5,721	8,767	3,046
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,500	-	-1,500
2.4 Civil Society	2,064	3,000	936
3 Investing in People	13,090	10,700	-2,390
3.2 Education	13,090	10,700	-2,390
4 Economic Growth	20,255	18,000	-2,255
4.5 Agriculture	15,000	15,000	-
4.8 Environment	5,255	3,000	-2,255
Foreign Military Financing	2,848	3,100	252
1 Peace and Security	2,848	3,100	252
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,848	3,100	252
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,578	-	-3,578
3 Investing in People	3,578	-	-3,578
3.1 Health	3,578	-	-3,578
International Military Education and Training	626	750	124
1 Peace and Security	626	750	124
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	626	750	124
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	-	-500
1 Peace and Security	500	-	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	-	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,450	5,438	988
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,050	1,685	635
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,400	3,753	353
Jamaica	7,061	6,100	-961
Development Assistance	6,688	5,500	-1,188
3 Investing in People	1,911	-	-1,911
3.2 Education	1,911	-	-1,911
4 Economic Growth	4,777	5,500	723
4.8 Environment	4,777	5,500	723

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	373	600	227
1 Peace and Security	373	600	227
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	373	600	227
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	689	536	-153
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	200	200
6.2 Administration and Oversight	689	336	-353
Mexico	265,064	136,910	-128,154
Development Assistance	26,224	12,500	-13,724
3 Investing in People	2,866	-	-2,866
3.2 Education	2,866	-	-2,866
4 Economic Growth	23,358	12,500	-10,858
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	10,510	-	-10,510
4.8 Environment	12,848	12,500	-348
Economic Support Fund	32,067	35,000	2,933
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	32,067	35,000	2,933
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	20,854	19,000	-1,854
2.2 Good Governance	4,556	12,000	7,444
2.4 Civil Society	6,657	4,000	-2,657
Foreign Military Financing	6,646	5,000	-1,646
1 Peace and Security	6,646	5,000	-1,646
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,646	5,000	-1,646
International Military Education and Training	1,239	1,500	261
1 Peace and Security	1,239	1,500	261
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,239	1,500	261
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	195,077	80,000	-115,077
1 Peace and Security	46,532	37,575	-8,957
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	43,208	33,938	-9,270
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,324	3,637	313
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	148,545	42,425	-106,120
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	123,063	31,515	-91,548
2.2 Good Governance	25,482	10,910	-14,572
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,811	2,910	-901
1 Peace and Security	3,811	2,910	-901
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	2,612	1,750	-862
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,199	1,160	-39
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	21,969	17,925	-4,044
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,050	1,425	375
6.2 Administration and Oversight	20,919	16,500	-4,419
Nicaragua	8,599	8,200	-399
Development Assistance	8,599	8,000	-599
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,417	6,000	1,583
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,487	1,500	13
2.4 Civil Society	2,930	4,500	1,570
3 Investing in People	2,867	2,000	-867
3.2 Education	2,867	2,000	-867

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
4 Economic Growth	1,315	-	-1,315
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,315	-	-1,315
International Military Education and Training	-	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	850	1,100	250
6.1 Program Design and Learning	150	300	150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	700	800	100
Panama	3,449	4,015	566
Foreign Military Financing	2,659	1,800	-859
1 Peace and Security	2,659	1,800	-859
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,659	1,800	-859
International Military Education and Training	655	720	65
1 Peace and Security	655	720	65
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	655	720	65
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	135	1,495	1,360
1 Peace and Security	135	1,495	1,360
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	995	995
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	135	500	365
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	835	835
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	835	835
Paraguay	6,041	8,433	2,392
Development Assistance	4,777	8,073	3,296
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,344	6,000	2,656
2.2 Good Governance	3,344	6,000	2,656
4 Economic Growth	1,433	2,073	640
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,433	2,073	640
Foreign Military Financing	332	-	-332
1 Peace and Security	332	-	-332
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	332	-	-332
International Military Education and Training	432	360	-72
1 Peace and Security	432	360	-72
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	432	360	-72
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	-	-500
1 Peace and Security	500	-	-500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	500	-	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,188	925	-263
6.1 Program Design and Learning	150	200	50
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,038	725	-313
Peru	98,634	93,555	-5,079
Development Assistance	49,140	54,000	4,860
1 Peace and Security	25,256	37,000	11,744
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	25,256	37,000	11,744
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,820	5,500	1,680
2.2 Good Governance	3,820	5,500	1,680

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	6,688	1,500	-5,188
3.2 Education	6,688	1,500	-5,188
4 Economic Growth	13,376	10,000	-3,376
4.8 Environment	13,376	10,000	-3,376
Economic Support Fund	2,834	-	-2,834
1 Peace and Security	2,834	-	-2,834
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	2,834	-	-2,834
Foreign Military Financing	1,880	1,800	-80
1 Peace and Security	1,880	1,800	-80
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,880	1,800	-80
International Military Education and Training	530	605	75
1 Peace and Security	530	605	75
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	530	605	75
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	44,250	37,000	-7,250
1 Peace and Security	44,250	37,000	-7,250
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	43,200	35,600	-7,600
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,050	1,400	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	150	150
1 Peace and Security	-	150	150
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	150	150
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	12,559	12,953	394
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,559	1,620	61
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,000	11,333	333
Suriname	213	200	-13
International Military Education and Training	213	200	-13
1 Peace and Security	213	200	-13
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	213	200	-13
The Bahamas	164	200	36
International Military Education and Training	164	200	36
1 Peace and Security	164	200	36
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	164	200	36
Trinidad and Tobago	167	200	33
International Military Education and Training	167	200	33
1 Peace and Security	167	200	33
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	167	200	33
Uruguay	427	500	73
International Military Education and Training	427	500	73
1 Peace and Security	427	500	73
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	427	500	73
Venezuela	5,786	5,000	-786
Economic Support Fund	5,786	5,000	-786
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,786	5,000	-786
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	856	900	44
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,100	900	-200
2.4 Civil Society	3,830	3,200	-630

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,075	850	-225
6.1 Program Design and Learning	125	700	575
6.2 Administration and Oversight	950	150	-800
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	32,248	32,981	733
Development Assistance	10,032	10,000	-32
3 Investing in People	1,911	3,500	1,589
3.2 Education	1,911	2,000	89
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	1,500	1,500
4 Economic Growth	8,121	6,500	-1,621
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,866	-	-1,866
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,000	1,000	-
4.8 Environment	5,255	5,500	245
Global Health Programs - State	14,509	15,331	822
3 Investing in People	14,509	15,331	822
3.1 Health	14,509	15,331	822
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	757	700	-57
1 Peace and Security	757	700	-57
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	757	700	-57
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	440	2,732	2,292
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	467	467
6.2 Administration and Oversight	440	2,265	1,825
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	221,291	189,938	-31,353
Economic Support Fund	82,311	90,000	7,689
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	59,108	74,351	15,243
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	9,745	12,300	2,555
2.2 Good Governance	49,363	60,551	11,188
2.4 Civil Society	-	1,500	1,500
3 Investing in People	4,526	3,900	-626
3.2 Education	750	-	-750
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	3,776	3,900	124
4 Economic Growth	18,677	11,749	-6,928
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,000	1,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	12,181	9,849	-2,332
4.7 Economic Opportunity	936	900	-36
4.8 Environment	5,560	-	-5,560
Foreign Military Financing	9,494	5,000	-4,494
1 Peace and Security	9,494	5,000	-4,494
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,494	5,000	-4,494
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	125,000	92,000	-33,000
1 Peace and Security	94,670	64,900	-29,770
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	23,785	11,290	-12,495

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	44,340	28,310	-16,030
1.5 Transnational Crime	26,545	25,300	-1,245
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	30,330	27,100	-3,230
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	30,330	27,100	-3,230
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,486	2,938	-1,548
1 Peace and Security	4,486	2,938	-1,548
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,737	2,518	-1,219
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	749	420	-329
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	41,922	19,142	-22,780
6.1 Program Design and Learning	4,580	550	-4,030
6.2 Administration and Oversight	37,342	18,592	-18,750
USAID Central America Regional	33,065	31,992	-1,073
Development Assistance	12,421	11,000	-1,421
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	50	50	-
2.2 Good Governance	50	50	-
4 Economic Growth	12,371	10,950	-1,421
4.2 Trade and Investment	906	1,450	544
4.5 Agriculture	1,433	1,500	67
4.8 Environment	10,032	8,000	-2,032
Global Health Programs - State	12,253	12,601	348
3 Investing in People	12,253	12,601	348
3.1 Health	12,253	12,601	348
Global Health Programs - USAID	8,391	8,391	-
3 Investing in People	8,391	8,391	-
3.1 Health	8,391	8,391	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,610	3,434	824
6.1 Program Design and Learning	450	252	-198
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,160	3,182	1,022
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	38,089	34,524	-3,565
Development Assistance	30,096	31,774	1,678
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,867	5,900	3,033
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,147	1,200	53
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,700	1,700
2.4 Civil Society	1,720	3,000	1,280
3 Investing in People	12,662	11,000	-1,662
3.2 Education	12,662	11,000	-1,662
4 Economic Growth	14,567	14,874	307
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,625	3,500	875
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,911	2,874	963
4.5 Agriculture	954	1,000	46
4.8 Environment	9,077	7,500	-1,577
Global Health Programs - USAID	7,993	2,750	-5,243
3 Investing in People	7,993	2,750	-5,243
3.1 Health	7,993	2,750	-5,243
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	5,617	2,977	-2,640

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,404	650	-754
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,213	2,327	-1,886
USAID South America Regional	13,072	5,500	-7,572
Development Assistance	9,551	2,000	-7,551
4 Economic Growth	9,551	2,000	-7,551
4.8 Environment	9,551	2,000	-7,551
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,521	3,500	-21
3 Investing in People	3,521	3,500	-21
3.1 Health	3,521	3,500	-21
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,645	760	-885
6.1 Program Design and Learning	393	160	-233
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,252	600	-652
Asia Middle East Regional	19,136	-	-19,136
Asia Middle East Regional	19,136	-	-19,136
Development Assistance	14,331	-	-14,331
1 Peace and Security	400	-	-400
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	400	-	-400
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,003	-	-1,003
2.2 Good Governance	553	-	-553
2.4 Civil Society	450	-	-450
3 Investing in People	4,696	-	-4,696
3.1 Health	1,911	-	-1,911
3.2 Education	2,785	-	-2,785
4 Economic Growth	8,232	-	-8,232
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,500	-	-1,500
4.4 Infrastructure	400	-	-400
4.5 Agriculture	955	-	-955
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	600	-	-600
4.8 Environment	4,777	-	-4,777
Global Health Programs - USAID	4,805	-	-4,805
3 Investing in People	4,805	-	-4,805
3.1 Health	4,805	-	-4,805
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	8,344	-	-8,344
6.1 Program Design and Learning	440	-	-440
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,904	-	-7,904
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	38,452	30,400	-8,052
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	38,452	30,400	-8,052
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	38,452	30,400	-8,052
1 Peace and Security	38,452	30,400	-8,052
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	38,452	30,400	-8,052
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	316,559	348,900	32,341

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
BFS - Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	382	400	18
Development Assistance	382	400	18
4 Economic Growth	382	400	18
4.5 Agriculture	382	400	18
BFS - Community Development	58,664	80,000	21,336
Development Assistance	58,664	80,000	21,336
4 Economic Growth	58,664	80,000	21,336
4.5 Agriculture	58,664	80,000	21,336
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	4,777	5,000	223
Development Assistance	4,777	5,000	223
4 Economic Growth	4,777	5,000	223
4.5 Agriculture	4,777	5,000	223
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	15,000	20,000	5,000
Development Assistance	15,000	20,000	5,000
4 Economic Growth	15,000	20,000	5,000
4.5 Agriculture	15,000	20,000	5,000
BFS - Markets, Partnerships and Innovation	45,861	45,000	-861
Development Assistance	45,861	45,000	-861
4 Economic Growth	45,861	45,000	-861
4.5 Agriculture	45,861	45,000	-861
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	926	-	-926
6.1 Program Design and Learning	360	-	-360
6.2 Administration and Oversight	566	-	-566
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	13,000	19,000	6,000
Development Assistance	13,000	19,000	6,000
4 Economic Growth	13,000	19,000	6,000
4.5 Agriculture	13,000	19,000	6,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	2,967	-	-2,967
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,093	-	-2,093
6.2 Administration and Oversight	874	-	-874
BFS - Research and Development	150,212	150,500	288
Development Assistance	150,212	150,500	288
4 Economic Growth	150,212	150,500	288
4.5 Agriculture	150,212	150,500	288
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	16,576	-	-16,576
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,060	-	-3,060
6.2 Administration and Oversight	13,516	-	-13,516
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	-	-	-

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Country Support (BFS)	28,663	29,000	337
Development Assistance	28,663	29,000	337
4 Economic Growth	28,663	29,000	337
4.5 Agriculture	28,663	29,000	337
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,499	-	-7,499
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,125	-	-1,125
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,374	-	-6,374

CT - Counterterrorism	132,444	104,302	-28,142
CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	18,578	17,575	-1,003
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	18,578	17,575	-1,003
1 Peace and Security	18,578	17,575	-1,003
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	18,578	17,575	-1,003
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	320	700	380
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	350	350
6.2 Administration and Oversight	320	350	30
State Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT)	113,866	86,727	-27,139
Economic Support Fund	3,858	10,000	6,142
1 Peace and Security	3,858	10,000	6,142
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	3,858	10,000	6,142
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	110,008	76,727	-33,281
1 Peace and Security	110,008	76,727	-33,281
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	110,008	76,727	-33,281
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	44,487	40,037	-4,450
6.1 Program Design and Learning	10,033	8,524	-1,509
6.2 Administration and Oversight	34,454	31,513	-2,941

DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,878,114	2,675,761	797,647
Complex Crises Fund	37,994	30,000	-7,994
Complex Crises Fund	37,994	30,000	-7,994
1 Peace and Security	37,994	30,000	-7,994
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	37,994	30,000	-7,994
DCHA - FEWSNet	12,421	11,994	-427
Development Assistance	12,421	11,994	-427
5 Humanitarian Assistance	12,421	11,994	-427
5.2 Disaster Readiness	12,421	11,994	-427
DCHA/ASHA	21,968	8,073	-13,895
Development Assistance	21,968	8,073	-13,895
3 Investing in People	21,968	8,073	-13,895
3.1 Health	10,984	4,036	-6,948
3.2 Education	10,984	4,037	-6,947
DCHA/CMM	3,344	3,230	-114
Development Assistance	3,344	3,230	-114
1 Peace and Security	3,344	3,230	-114
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,344	3,230	-114

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	737	737
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	737	737
DCHA/CMM - Reconciliation Programs	24,923	-	-24,923
Development Assistance	15,282	-	-15,282
1 Peace and Security	15,282	-	-15,282
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	15,282	-	-15,282
Economic Support Fund	9,641	-	-9,641
1 Peace and Security	9,641	-	-9,641
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	9,641	-	-9,641
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,000	-	-1,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,000	-	-1,000
DCHA/DRG - Core	35,794	29,549	-6,245
Democracy Fund	9,494	-	-9,494
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,494	-	-9,494
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,000	-	-8,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,494	-	-1,494
Development Assistance	23,408	29,549	6,141
1 Peace and Security	1,433	1,500	67
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,433	1,500	67
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	21,975	28,049	6,074
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,000	12,625	5,625
2.2 Good Governance	5,500	7,119	1,619
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,975	6,216	3,241
2.4 Civil Society	6,500	2,089	-4,411
Economic Support Fund	2,892	-	-2,892
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,892	-	-2,892
2.2 Good Governance	2,892	-	-2,892
DCHA/DRG - Elections and Political Process Fund	27,788	14,047	-13,741
Democracy Fund	27,788	-	-27,788
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	27,788	-	-27,788
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	27,788	-	-27,788
Development Assistance	-	14,047	14,047
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	14,047	14,047
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	14,047	14,047
DCHA/DRG - Global Labor Program	7,120	5,586	-1,534
Democracy Fund	7,120	-	-7,120
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	7,120	-	-7,120
2.4 Civil Society	7,120	-	-7,120
Development Assistance	-	5,586	5,586
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	5,586	5,586
2.4 Civil Society	-	5,586	5,586
DCHA/DRG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	45,878	17,880	-27,998
Development Assistance	21,968	4,880	-17,088
3 Investing in People	21,968	4,880	-17,088

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	21,968	4,880	-17,088
Economic Support Fund	9,641	-	-9,641
3 Investing in People	9,641	-	-9,641
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	9,641	-	-9,641
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,269	13,000	-1,269
3 Investing in People	14,269	13,000	-1,269
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	14,269	13,000	-1,269
DCHA/FFP - Contingency	553,190	1,635,500	1,082,310
P.L. 480 Title II	17,490	1,169,500	1,152,010
5 Humanitarian Assistance	17,490	1,169,500	1,152,010
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	17,490	1,169,500	1,152,010
International Disaster Assistance	535,700	466,000	-69,700
5 Humanitarian Assistance	535,700	466,000	-69,700
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	535,700	466,000	-69,700
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,000	-	-3,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	3,000	-	-3,000
DCHA/FFP - Non-Contingency	7,830	7,700	-130
Development Assistance	7,830	7,700	-130
5 Humanitarian Assistance	7,830	7,700	-130
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,830	7,700	-130
Economic Support Fund			
DCHA/OFDA	1,014,695	834,000	-180,695
International Disaster Assistance	1,014,695	834,000	-180,695
5 Humanitarian Assistance	1,014,695	834,000	-180,695
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	905,880	733,000	-172,880
5.2 Disaster Readiness	108,815	101,000	-7,815
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	51,988	-	-51,988
6.1 Program Design and Learning	49,488	-	-49,488
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,500	-	-2,500
DCHA/OTI	68,828	67,600	-1,228
Transition Initiatives	68,828	67,600	-1,228
1 Peace and Security	56,383	53,404	-2,979
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	56,383	53,404	-2,979
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	12,445	14,196	1,751
2.2 Good Governance	390	4,056	3,666
2.4 Civil Society	12,055	10,140	-1,915
DCHA/PPM	16,341	9,633	-6,708
Development Assistance	16,341	9,633	-6,708
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,731	3,633	-2,098
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,731	3,633	-2,098
4 Economic Growth	10,510	6,000	-4,510
4.8 Environment	10,510	6,000	-4,510
5 Humanitarian Assistance	100	-	-100

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	100	-	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	400	400
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	400	400
Office of Civilian Response	-	969	969
Development Assistance	-	969	969
1 Peace and Security	-	321	321
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	321	321
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	648	648
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	9	9
2.2 Good Governance	-	327	327
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	167	167
2.4 Civil Society	-	145	145
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	969	969
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	969	969
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	-	-	-
Complex Crises Fund			
Democracy Fund			
Development Assistance			
Economic Support Fund			
P.L. 480 Title II			
Global Health Programs - USAID			
International Disaster Assistance			
Transition Initiatives			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	66,004	60,000	-6,004
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	66,004	60,000	-6,004
Democracy Fund	64,558	-	-64,558
1 Peace and Security	400	-	-400
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	250	-	-250
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	150	-	-150
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	64,158	-	-64,158
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	33,928	-	-33,928
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	-	-1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	975	-	-975
2.4 Civil Society	28,255	-	-28,255
Economic Support Fund	1,446	60,000	58,554
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,446	60,000	58,554
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	963	26,160	25,197
2.2 Good Governance	-	1,880	1,880
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,880	1,880
2.4 Civil Society	483	30,080	29,597
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,000	-	-4,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,000	-	-4,000
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	193,730	182,547	-11,183
USAID Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3)	193,730	182,547	-11,183
Development Assistance	187,959	170,547	-17,412
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	14,272	18,924	4,652
2.2 Good Governance	900	300	-600
2.4 Civil Society	13,372	18,624	5,252
3 Investing in People	50,255	50,300	45
3.1 Health	7,643	11,700	4,057
3.2 Education	41,609	36,275	-5,334
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,003	2,325	1,322
4 Economic Growth	123,432	101,323	-22,109
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,282	4,820	-462
4.2 Trade and Investment	7,900	8,900	1,000
4.3 Financial Sector	4,463	3,827	-636
4.4 Infrastructure	5,624	4,900	-724
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,657	2,275	-1,382
4.7 Economic Opportunity	9,817	4,501	-5,316
4.8 Environment	86,689	72,100	-14,589
Economic Support Fund	5,771	12,000	6,229
4 Economic Growth	5,771	12,000	6,229
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,771	5,000	-771
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	5,000	5,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	2,000	2,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	44,687	-	-44,687
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12,361	-	-12,361
6.2 Administration and Oversight	32,326	-	-32,326
ECA - Educational and Cultural Affairs	8,822	-	-8,822
State Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA)	8,822	-	-8,822
Economic Support Fund	8,822	-	-8,822
3 Investing in People	8,822	-	-8,822
3.2 Education	8,822	-	-8,822
ENR - Energy Resources	9,620	11,800	2,180
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	9,620	11,800	2,180
Economic Support Fund	9,620	11,800	2,180
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	3,500	5,900	2,400
2.2 Good Governance	3,500	5,900	2,400
4 Economic Growth	6,120	5,900	-220
4.4 Infrastructure	6,120	5,900	-220
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	57	-	-57
6.2 Administration and Oversight	57	-	-57

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
GH - Global Health	370,331	373,244	2,913
Global Health - Core	370,331	373,244	2,913
Global Health Programs - USAID	370,331	373,244	2,913
3 Investing in People	370,331	373,244	2,913
3.1 Health	370,331	373,244	2,913
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	392,017	453,345	61,328
GH/IP - Blind Children	2,378	-	-2,378
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,378	-	-2,378
3 Investing in People	2,378	-	-2,378
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,378	-	-2,378
GH/IP - Children in Adversity	-	1,500	1,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	1,500	1,500
3 Investing in People	-	1,500	1,500
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	1,500	1,500
GH/IP - Commodity Fund	19,350	20,335	985
Global Health Programs - USAID	19,350	20,335	985
3 Investing in People	19,350	20,335	985
3.1 Health	19,350	20,335	985
GH/IP - Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	137,979	200,000	62,021
Global Health Programs - USAID	137,979	200,000	62,021
3 Investing in People	137,979	200,000	62,021
3.1 Health	137,979	200,000	62,021
GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	27,320	28,710	1,390
Global Health Programs - USAID	27,320	28,710	1,390
3 Investing in People	27,320	28,710	1,390
3.1 Health	27,320	28,710	1,390
GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	1,902	2,000	98
Global Health Programs - USAID	1,902	2,000	98
3 Investing in People	1,902	2,000	98
3.1 Health	1,902	2,000	98
GH/IP - Microbicides	42,807	45,000	2,193
Global Health Programs - USAID	42,807	45,000	2,193
3 Investing in People	42,807	45,000	2,193
3.1 Health	42,807	45,000	2,193
GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	85,371	86,500	1,129
Global Health Programs - USAID	85,371	86,500	1,129
3 Investing in People	85,371	86,500	1,129

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	85,371	86,500	1,129
GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	54,931	50,000	-4,931
Global Health Programs - USAID	54,931	50,000	-4,931
3 Investing in People	54,931	50,000	-4,931
3.1 Health	54,931	50,000	-4,931
GH/IP - TB Drug Facility	14,269	13,500	-769
Global Health Programs - USAID	14,269	13,500	-769
3 Investing in People	14,269	13,500	-769
3.1 Health	14,269	13,500	-769
GH/IP – MDR Financing	2,855	3,000	145
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,855	3,000	145
3 Investing in People	2,855	3,000	145
3.1 Health	2,855	3,000	145
GH/IP – New Partners Fund	2,855	2,800	-55
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,855	2,800	-55
3 Investing in People	2,855	2,800	-55
3.1 Health	2,855	2,800	-55
IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	103,737	-	-103,737
IDEA - Development Innovation Ventures	26,911	-	-26,911
Development Assistance	23,105	-	-23,105
3 Investing in People	1,911	-	-1,911
3.1 Health	1,911	-	-1,911
4 Economic Growth	21,194	-	-21,194
4.7 Economic Opportunity	21,194	-	-21,194
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,806	-	-3,806
3 Investing in People	3,806	-	-3,806
3.1 Health	3,806	-	-3,806
IDEA - Global Partnerships	17,198	-	-17,198
Development Assistance	17,198	-	-17,198
3 Investing in People	1,579	-	-1,579
3.2 Education	1,579	-	-1,579
4 Economic Growth	15,619	-	-15,619
4.7 Economic Opportunity	15,619	-	-15,619
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,600	-	-1,600
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,600	-	-1,600
IDEA - Local Sustainability	45,656	-	-45,656
Development Assistance	45,656	-	-45,656
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	34,469	-	-34,469
2.4 Civil Society	34,469	-	-34,469
3 Investing in People	2,467	-	-2,467
3.1 Health	799	-	-799
3.2 Education	1,668	-	-1,668
4 Economic Growth	8,720	-	-8,720
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,199	-	-1,199

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
4.3 Financial Sector	1,250	-	-1,250
4.4 Infrastructure	1,480	-	-1,480
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,739	-	-1,739
4.7 Economic Opportunity	3,052	-	-3,052
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	9,195	-	-9,195
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,397	-	-5,397
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,798	-	-3,798
IDEA - Mobile Solutions	12,898	-	-12,898
Development Assistance	12,898	-	-12,898
4 Economic Growth	12,898	-	-12,898
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,061	-	-6,061
4.7 Economic Opportunity	6,837	-	-6,837
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	3,080	-	-3,080
6.1 Program Design and Learning	700	-	-700
6.2 Administration and Oversight	2,380	-	-2,380
IDEA - Program and Strategic Planning	1,074	-	-1,074
Development Assistance	1,074	-	-1,074
6 Program Support	1,074	-	-1,074
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,074	-	-1,074
USAID Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)	-	-	-
Development Assistance			
Global Health Programs - USAID			
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	177,025	130,478	-46,547
INL - Alien Smuggling/Border Security	1,000	500	-500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	500	-500
1 Peace and Security	1,000	500	-500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,000	500	-500
INL - Anti-Money Laundering Programs	4,148	2,500	-1,648
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,148	2,500	-1,648
1 Peace and Security	4,148	2,500	-1,648
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,148	2,500	-1,648
INL - CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	12,385	7,000	-5,385
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,385	7,000	-5,385
1 Peace and Security	12,385	7,000	-5,385
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,200	1,000	-3,200
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	8,185	6,000	-2,185
INL - Criminal Justice Assistance and Partnership	4,200	3,000	-1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,200	3,000	-1,200
1 Peace and Security	4,200	3,000	-1,200
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,200	3,000	-1,200
INL - Criminal Youth Gangs	3,000	-	-3,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	-	-3,000
1 Peace and Security	3,000	-	-3,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	3,000	-	-3,000
INL - Cyber Crime and IPR	4,739	2,000	-2,739
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,739	2,000	-2,739
1 Peace and Security	4,739	2,000	-2,739
1.5 Transnational Crime	4,739	2,000	-2,739
INL - Demand Reduction	12,499	12,500	1
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	12,499	12,500	1
1 Peace and Security	12,499	12,500	1
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	12,499	12,500	1
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	450	450
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	450	450
INL - Fighting Corruption	5,001	3,500	-1,501
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,001	3,500	-1,501
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,001	3,500	-1,501
2.2 Good Governance	5,001	3,500	-1,501
INL - ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	27,000	24,000	-3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	27,000	24,000	-3,000
1 Peace and Security	27,000	24,000	-3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	27,000	24,000	-3,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	175	175
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	175	175
INL - Inter-regional Aviation Support	46,329	38,478	-7,851
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	46,329	38,478	-7,851
1 Peace and Security	46,329	38,478	-7,851
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,271	3,592	-679
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	41,958	34,886	-7,072
1.5 Transnational Crime	100	-	-100
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	949	949
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	949	949
INL - International Organizations	5,000	4,000	-1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	4,000	-1,000
1 Peace and Security	5,000	4,000	-1,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	3,900	3,400	-500
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,100	600	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	50	50
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	50	50
INL - International Organized Crime	5,000	1,000	-4,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,000	1,000	-4,000
1 Peace and Security	5,000	1,000	-4,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	5,000	1,000	-4,000
INL - IPPOS, International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support	7,500	2,000	-5,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,500	2,000	-5,500

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	7,500	2,000	-5,500
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,500	2,000	-5,500
INL - Program Development and Support	39,224	30,000	-9,224
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	39,224	30,000	-9,224
1 Peace and Security	30,198	19,724	-10,474
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,892	9,473	-5,419
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	13,736	8,944	-4,792
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,570	1,307	-263
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	9,026	10,276	1,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,241	9,920	1,679
2.2 Good Governance	785	356	-429
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	39,224	30,000	-9,224
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,850	-	-1,850
6.2 Administration and Oversight	37,374	30,000	-7,374
State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	326,651	303,439	-23,212
International Organizations (IO)	-	-	-
International Organizations and Programs			
IO - ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization	940	800	-140
International Organizations and Programs	940	800	-140
1 Peace and Security	940	800	-140
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	940	800	-140
IO - IDLO International Development Law Organization	590	600	10
International Organizations and Programs	590	600	10
4 Economic Growth	590	600	10
4.2 Trade and Investment	590	600	10
IO - IMO International Maritime Organization	390	360	-30
International Organizations and Programs	390	360	-30
1 Peace and Security	390	360	-30
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	390	360	-30
IO - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	9,500	11,700	2,200
International Organizations and Programs	9,500	11,700	2,200
4 Economic Growth	9,500	11,700	2,200
4.8 Environment	9,500	11,700	2,200
IO - International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,470	3,610	140
International Organizations and Programs	3,470	3,610	140
4 Economic Growth	3,470	3,610	140
4.8 Environment	3,470	3,610	140
IO - International Conservation Programs	7,750	7,000	-750

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Organizations and Programs	7,750	7,000	-750
4 Economic Growth	7,750	7,000	-750
4.8 Environment	7,750	7,000	-750
IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,650	25,500	-150
International Organizations and Programs	25,650	25,500	-150
4 Economic Growth	25,650	25,500	-150
4.8 Environment	25,650	25,500	-150
IO - Multilateral Action Initiatives	999	-	-999
International Organizations and Programs	999	-	-999
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	999	-	-999
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	999	-	-999
IO - OAS Development Assistance	3,325	3,400	75
International Organizations and Programs	3,325	3,400	75
4 Economic Growth	3,325	3,400	75
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,325	3,400	75
IO - OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	4,275	2,700	-1,575
International Organizations and Programs	4,275	2,700	-1,575
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,275	2,700	-1,575
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,275	2,700	-1,575
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 - UN OCHA UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	2,800	2,800	-
International Organizations and Programs	2,800	2,800	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,800	2,800	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,800	2,800	-
IO - UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,200	1,200	-
International Organizations and Programs	1,200	1,200	-
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,200	1,200	-
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200	1,200	-
IO - UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	7,200	7,500	300
International Organizations and Programs	7,200	7,500	300
4 Economic Growth	7,200	7,500	300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	7,200	7,500	300
IO - UN-HABITAT UN Human Settlements Program	700	1,400	700
International Organizations and Programs	700	1,400	700
4 Economic Growth	700	1,400	700
4.8 Environment	700	1,400	700
IO - UNCDF UN Capital Development Fund	870	595	-275
International Organizations and Programs	870	595	-275
4 Economic Growth	870	595	-275
4.3 Financial Sector	870	595	-275

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
IO - UNDF UN Democracy Fund	4,581	4,200	-381
International Organizations and Programs	4,581	4,200	-381
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,581	4,200	-381
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,581	4,200	-381
IO - UNDP UN Development Program	78,000	62,200	-15,800
International Organizations and Programs	78,000	62,200	-15,800
4 Economic Growth	78,000	62,200	-15,800
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	78,000	62,200	-15,800
IO - UNEP UN Environment Program	7,315	7,550	235
International Organizations and Programs	7,315	7,550	235
4 Economic Growth	7,315	7,550	235
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,315	7,550	235
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	28,850	35,300	6,450
International Organizations and Programs	28,850	35,300	6,450
3 Investing in People	28,850	35,300	6,450
3.1 Health	28,850	35,300	6,450
IO - UNHCHR UN High Commissioner for Human Rights	4,500	2,000	-2,500
International Organizations and Programs	4,500	2,000	-2,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,500	2,000	-2,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,500	2,000	-2,500
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	125,168	116,594	-8,574
International Organizations and Programs	125,168	116,594	-8,574
3 Investing in People	125,168	116,594	-8,574
3.1 Health	125,168	116,594	-8,574
IO - UNVFVT UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	5,500	3,000	-2,500
International Organizations and Programs	5,500	3,000	-2,500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	5,500	3,000	-2,500
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,500	3,000	-2,500
IO - WMO World Meteorological Organization	1,986	1,500	-486
International Organizations and Programs	1,986	1,500	-486
4 Economic Growth	1,986	1,500	-486
4.8 Environment	1,986	1,500	-486
IO - WTO Technical Assistance	1,092	1,000	-92
International Organizations and Programs	1,092	1,000	-92
4 Economic Growth	1,092	1,000	-92
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,092	1,000	-92

ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	206,932	196,490	-10,442
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	206,932	196,490	-10,442
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	206,932	196,490	-10,442

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
1 Peace and Security	206,932	196,490	-10,442
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	206,932	196,490	-10,442
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	4,680	4,507	-173
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	4,680	4,507	-173
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	20,723	-
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)	20,723	20,723	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,723	20,723	-
1 Peace and Security	20,723	20,723	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	20,723	20,723	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,897	1,897	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,897	1,897	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	-	151,300	151,300
LAB - Data, Analysis, and Research Center (DAR)	-	16,660	16,660
Development Assistance	-	13,660	13,660
3 Investing in People	-	8,160	8,160
3.2 Education	-	8,160	8,160
4 Economic Growth	-	5,500	5,500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	5,500	5,500
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	3,000	3,000
3 Investing in People	-	3,000	3,000
3.1 Health	-	3,000	3,000
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	3,142	3,142
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	410	410
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,732	2,732
LAB - Development Innovation Center (DI)	-	81,008	81,008
Development Assistance	-	79,008	79,008
3 Investing in People	-	31,000	31,000
3.2 Education	-	31,000	31,000
4 Economic Growth	-	48,008	48,008
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,008	1,008
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	47,000	47,000
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	-	14,580	14,580
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,270	2,270
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	12,310	12,310
LAB - Evaluation and Impact Assessment (EIA)	-	3,600	3,600
Development Assistance	-	3,600	3,600
4 Economic Growth	-	3,600	3,600
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,600	3,600

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	3,600	3,600
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	3,600	3,600
LAB - Global Solutions Center (GS)	-	16,000	16,000
Development Assistance	-	16,000	16,000
4 Economic Growth	-	16,000	16,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	6,734	6,734
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	9,266	9,266
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	5,941	5,941
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,320	2,320
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	3,621	3,621
LAB - Mission Engagement & Operations Center (MEO)	-	11,525	11,525
Development Assistance	-	11,525	11,525
3 Investing in People	-	8,000	8,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	-	8,000	8,000
4 Economic Growth	-	3,525	3,525
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	3,525	3,525
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	10,200	10,200
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	9,100	9,100
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,100	1,100
LAB - Transformational Partnerships Center (TP)	-	22,507	22,507
Development Assistance	-	22,507	22,507
3 Investing in People	-	1,850	1,850
3.2 Education	-	1,850	1,850
4 Economic Growth	-	20,657	20,657
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	7,260	7,260
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	13,397	13,397
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	4,390	4,390
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	1,800	1,800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	2,590	2,590

OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	115,771	149,000	33,229
OES/CC Climate Change	88,094	120,600	32,506
Economic Support Fund	88,094	120,600	32,506
4 Economic Growth	88,094	120,600	32,506
4.8 Environment	88,094	120,600	32,506
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	250,000	-	-250,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	250,000	-	-250,000
OES/FTA-E FTA Environment	1,881	1,850	-31
Economic Support Fund	1,881	1,850	-31
4 Economic Growth	1,881	1,850	-31
4.8 Environment	1,881	1,850	-31
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	350	-	-350
6.2 Administration and Oversight	350	-	-350
OES/M Mercury	888	850	-38

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	888	850	-38
4 Economic Growth	888	850	-38
4.8 Environment	888	850	-38
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	188	-	-188
6.2 Administration and Oversight	188	-	-188
OES/OESP OES Partnerships	2,066	1,000	-1,066
Economic Support Fund	2,066	1,000	-1,066
3 Investing in People	295	550	255
3.1 Health	125	150	25
3.2 Education	170	400	230
4 Economic Growth	1,771	450	-1,321
4.2 Trade and Investment	225	-	-225
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	30	100	70
4.8 Environment	1,516	350	-1,166
OES/OP Other Programs	1,391	2,850	1,459
Economic Support Fund	1,391	2,850	1,459
3 Investing in People	600	1,200	600
3.2 Education	600	1,200	600
4 Economic Growth	791	1,650	859
4.7 Economic Opportunity	791	1,650	859
OES/SPFF South Pacific Forum Fisheries	20,549	21,000	451
Economic Support Fund	20,549	21,000	451
4 Economic Growth	20,549	21,000	451
4.2 Trade and Investment	10,274	10,500	226
4.8 Environment	10,275	10,500	225
OES/W Water	902	850	-52
Economic Support Fund	902	850	-52
4 Economic Growth	902	850	-52
4.8 Environment	902	850	-52
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	189	-	-189
6.2 Administration and Oversight	189	-	-189
State Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	986	-	-986
6.2 Administration and Oversight	986	-	-986

Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	497	2,500	2,003
Foreign Assistance Dashboard	-	2,500	2,500
Economic Support Fund	-	2,500	2,500
6 Program Support	-	2,500	2,500
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	2,500	2,500
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	497	-	-497
Economic Support Fund	497	-	-497
6 Program Support	497	-	-497

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
6.2 Administration and Oversight	497	-	-497
OST - Office of Science and Technology	44,573	-	-44,573
OST - Office of Science and Technology	44,573	-	-44,573
Development Assistance	40,767	-	-40,767
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,854	-	-2,854
2.2 Good Governance	2,854	-	-2,854
3 Investing in People	31,547	-	-31,547
3.1 Health	955	-	-955
3.2 Education	24,069	-	-24,069
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	6,523	-	-6,523
4 Economic Growth	5,959	-	-5,959
4.3 Financial Sector	612	-	-612
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	3,193	-	-3,193
4.7 Economic Opportunity	2,154	-	-2,154
5 Humanitarian Assistance	407	-	-407
5.2 Disaster Readiness	407	-	-407
Global Health Programs - USAID	3,806	-	-3,806
3 Investing in People	3,806	-	-3,806
3.1 Health	3,806	-	-3,806
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	7,728	-	-7,728
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,221	-	-1,221
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,507	-	-6,507
Other Funding	607,813	-	-607,813
To Be Programmed	524,146	-	-524,146
Development Assistance	11,320	-	-11,320
4 Economic Growth	11,320	-	-11,320
4.7 Economic Opportunity	11,320	-	-11,320
Economic Support Fund	10,485	-	-10,485
4 Economic Growth	10,485	-	-10,485
4.7 Economic Opportunity	10,485	-	-10,485
Foreign Military Financing	6,600	-	-6,600
1 Peace and Security	6,600	-	-6,600
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,600	-	-6,600
International Military Education and Training	1,235	-	-1,235
1 Peace and Security	1,235	-	-1,235
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,235	-	-1,235
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	163,538	-	-163,538
1 Peace and Security	163,538	-	-163,538
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	163,538	-	-163,538
Migration and Refugee Assistance	326,825	-	-326,825
5 Humanitarian Assistance	326,825	-	-326,825
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	326,825	-	-326,825

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,143	-	-4,143
1 Peace and Security	4,143	-	-4,143
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	4,143	-	-4,143
Treasury GCC Transfer	83,667	-	-83,667
Economic Support Fund	83,667	-	-83,667
4 Economic Growth	83,667	-	-83,667
4.8 Environment	83,667	-	-83,667

PM - Political-Military Affairs	185,411	184,815	-596
PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction	16,425	18,250	1,825
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	16,425	18,250	1,825
1 Peace and Security	16,425	18,250	1,825
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,425	18,250	1,825
PM - FMF Administrative Expenses	72,386	70,945	-1,441
Foreign Military Financing	72,386	70,945	-1,441
1 Peace and Security	72,386	70,945	-1,441
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	72,386	70,945	-1,441
PM - IMET Administrative Expenses	5,500	5,520	20
International Military Education and Training	5,500	5,520	20
1 Peace and Security	5,500	5,520	20
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,500	5,520	20
PM - TSCTP, Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	16,100	19,100	3,000
Peacekeeping Operations	16,100	19,100	3,000
1 Peace and Security	16,100	19,100	3,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,100	19,100	3,000
PM – GPOI	75,000	71,000	-4,000
Peacekeeping Operations	75,000	71,000	-4,000
1 Peace and Security	75,000	71,000	-4,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	75,000	71,000	-4,000
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	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-

PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	21,975	20,500	-1,475
PPL - Donor Engagement	1,061	1,000	-61
Development Assistance	1,061	1,000	-61
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,061	1,000	-61
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,061	1,000	-61
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
PPL - Learning, Evaluation and Research	19,510	18,500	-1,010

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	19,510	18,500	-1,010
1 Peace and Security	258	389	131
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	258	389	131
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	4,549	3,960	-589
2.2 Good Governance	2,123	1,980	-143
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	301	-	-301
2.4 Civil Society	2,125	1,980	-145
3 Investing in People	6,523	5,902	-621
3.1 Health	955	-	-955
3.2 Education	1,317	-	-1,317
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	4,251	5,902	1,651
4 Economic Growth	4,250	4,289	39
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,060	1,073	13
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,060	1,070	10
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,060	1,073	13
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,070	1,073	3
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,930	3,960	30
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,930	-	-3,930
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	3,960	3,960
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	19,510	18,500	-1,010
6.1 Program Design and Learning	18,483	18,500	17
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,027	-	-1,027
PPL - Policy	1,404	1,000	-404
Development Assistance	1,404	1,000	-404
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	468	-	-468
2.2 Good Governance	468	-	-468
3 Investing in People	467	350	-117
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	467	350	-117
4 Economic Growth	469	650	181
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	469	650	181
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,404	-	-1,404
6.1 Program Design and Learning	904	-	-904
6.2 Administration and Oversight	500	-	-500
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	-	-	-
Development Assistance			
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	1,527	-	-1,527
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,527	-	-1,527

PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,367,663	2,097,374	-270,289
PRM, Administrative Expenses	34,000	35,000	1,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	34,000	35,000	1,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	34,000	35,000	1,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	33,100	34,500	1,400

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.3 Migration Management	900	500	-400
PRM, Emergency Funds	25,823	50,000	24,177
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	25,823	50,000	24,177
5 Humanitarian Assistance	25,823	50,000	24,177
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	25,823	50,000	24,177
PRM, Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	19,320	10,000	-9,320
Migration and Refugee Assistance	19,320	10,000	-9,320
5 Humanitarian Assistance	19,320	10,000	-9,320
5.3 Migration Management	19,320	10,000	-9,320
PRM, OA - Africa	414,675	418,000	3,325
Migration and Refugee Assistance	414,675	418,000	3,325
5 Humanitarian Assistance	414,675	418,000	3,325
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	414,675	418,000	3,325
PRM, OA - East Asia	65,650	54,600	-11,050
Migration and Refugee Assistance	65,650	54,600	-11,050
5 Humanitarian Assistance	65,650	54,600	-11,050
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	65,650	54,600	-11,050
PRM, OA - Europe	44,700	31,000	-13,700
Migration and Refugee Assistance	44,700	31,000	-13,700
5 Humanitarian Assistance	44,700	31,000	-13,700
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	44,700	31,000	-13,700
PRM, OA - Migration	21,550	20,000	-1,550
Migration and Refugee Assistance	21,550	20,000	-1,550
5 Humanitarian Assistance	21,550	20,000	-1,550
5.3 Migration Management	21,550	20,000	-1,550
PRM, OA - Near East	351,407	362,400	10,993
Migration and Refugee Assistance	351,407	362,400	10,993
5 Humanitarian Assistance	351,407	362,400	10,993
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	351,407	362,400	10,993
PRM, OA - Protection Priorities	220,252	140,200	-80,052
Migration and Refugee Assistance	220,252	140,200	-80,052
5 Humanitarian Assistance	220,252	140,200	-80,052
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	220,252	140,200	-80,052
PRM, OA - South Asia	55,355	105,800	50,445
Migration and Refugee Assistance	55,355	105,800	50,445
5 Humanitarian Assistance	55,355	105,800	50,445
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	55,355	105,800	50,445
PRM, OA - Western Hemisphere	53,237	45,374	-7,863
Migration and Refugee Assistance	53,237	45,374	-7,863
5 Humanitarian Assistance	53,237	45,374	-7,863
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	53,237	45,374	-7,863
PRM, Refugee Admissions	310,000	360,000	50,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	310,000	360,000	50,000
5 Humanitarian Assistance	310,000	360,000	50,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	310,000	360,000	50,000

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	751,694	465,000	-286,694
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance			
Migration and Refugee Assistance	751,694	465,000	-286,694
5 Humanitarian Assistance	751,694	465,000	-286,694
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	751,694	465,000	-286,694

Reserve	-	-	-
Unallocated Earmarks	-	-	-
Development Assistance			
Economic Support Fund			
Foreign Military Financing			
International Disaster Assistance			
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement			
Migration and Refugee Assistance			
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs			

S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,975,669	1,725,734	-249,935
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	93,137	115,565	22,428
Global Health Programs - State	93,137	115,565	22,428
3 Investing in People	93,137	115,565	22,428
3.1 Health	93,137	115,565	22,428
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	5,778	5,778
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	5,778	5,778
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,611,837	1,395,000	-216,837
Global Health Programs - State	1,611,837	1,395,000	-216,837
3 Investing in People	1,611,837	1,395,000	-216,837
3.1 Health	1,611,837	1,395,000	-216,837
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	159,138	135,169	-23,969
Global Health Programs - State	159,138	135,169	-23,969
3 Investing in People	159,138	135,169	-23,969
3.1 Health	159,138	135,169	-23,969
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	135,169	135,169
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	135,169	135,169
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	111,557	80,000	-31,557
Global Health Programs - State	111,557	80,000	-31,557
3 Investing in People	111,557	80,000	-31,557
3.1 Health	111,557	80,000	-31,557
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	19,188	19,188
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	19,188	19,188

Special Representatives	11,515	14,100	2,585
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	1,447	400	-1,047
Economic Support Fund	1,447	400	-1,047
1 Peace and Security	1,447	400	-1,047
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,447	400	-1,047

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	909	1,000	91
Economic Support Fund	909	1,000	91
4 Economic Growth	909	1,000	91
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	409	500	91
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	500	-
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	8,195	12,000	3,805
Economic Support Fund	8,195	12,000	3,805
1 Peace and Security	1,000	-	-1,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	-	-500
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	-	-500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	6,695	10,000	3,305
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,195	1,000	-3,195
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,500	8,000	5,500
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	500	-	-500
4.7 Economic Opportunity	500	-	-500
Total all accounts of which: Objective 6	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	482	400	-82
Economic Support Fund	482	400	-82
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	482	400	-82
2.4 Civil Society	482	400	-82
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	482	300	-182
Economic Support Fund	482	300	-182
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	482	300	-182
2.4 Civil Society	482	300	-182

The Institute	-	-	-
The Institute	-	-	-
Development Assistance			

USAID Asia Regional	-	12,546	12,546
USAID Asia Regional	-	12,546	12,546
Development Assistance	-	9,296	9,296
1 Peace and Security	-	300	300
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	300	300
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	-	1,600	1,600
2.2 Good Governance	-	800	800
2.4 Civil Society	-	800	800

Operating Unit by Account, Objective, Program Area: FY 2013 - FY 2015

	FY 13 Actual	FY 15 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	-	2,896	2,896
3.2 Education	-	2,896	2,896
4 Economic Growth	-	4,500	4,500
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	900	900
4.5 Agriculture	-	900	900
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	700	700
4.8 Environment	-	2,000	2,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	-	3,250	3,250
3 Investing in People	-	3,250	3,250
3.1 Health	-	3,250	3,250

USAID Management	1,458,686	1,577,116	118,430
USAID Capital Investment Fund	123,134	130,815	7,681
USAID Administrative Expense	123,134	130,815	7,681
6 Program Support	123,134	130,815	7,681
6.2 Administration and Oversight	123,134	130,815	7,681
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	7,880	8,200	320
USAID Administrative Expense	7,880	8,200	320
6 Program Support	7,880	8,200	320
6.2 Administration and Oversight	7,880	8,200	320
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	48,421	54,285	5,864
USAID Administrative Expense	48,421	54,285	5,864
6 Program Support	48,421	54,285	5,864
6.2 Administration and Oversight	48,421	54,285	5,864
USAID Operating Expense	1,279,251	1,383,816	104,565
USAID Administrative Expense	1,279,251	1,383,816	104,565
6 Program Support	1,279,251	1,383,816	104,565
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,279,251	1,383,816	104,565

USAID Program Management Initiatives	573	1,139	566
USAID Program Management Initiatives	573	1,139	566
Development Assistance	573	1,139	566
4 Economic Growth	-	1,139	1,139
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	1,139	1,139
6 Program Support	573	-	-573
6.1 Program Design and Learning	573	-	-573

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2013 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
TOTAL	35,170,285	2,717,671	2,626,059	5,439,829	5,867,473	1,858,678	674,862	100,432	5,667,331	490,197	326,651	1,359,358	1,550,395	6,491,349
Africa	7,826,150	1,170,113	1,419,284	3,173,623	501,442	88,240	46,598	13,602	15,775	333,884	-	1,063,589	-	-
Angola	53,676	-	38,266	7,291	-	-	6,000	488	-	-	-	1,631	-	-
Benin	23,707	-	23,466	-	-	-	-	241	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	55,002	-	-	54,269	-	-	-	543	190	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	16,016	-	9,421	-	-	-	-	223	-	-	-	6,372	-	-
Burundi	53,260	-	17,740	15,360	-	-	-	357	500	-	-	19,303	-	-
Cabo Verde	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	25,562	-	1,500	23,825	-	-	-	237	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	32,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,400	-	8,832	-	-
Chad	58,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	57,726	-	-
Comoros	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	156,781	-	-	134,769	9,748	-	-	244	109	500	-	11,411	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	322,925	7,930	114,616	34,754	64,341	5,996	1,000	324	-	12,000	-	81,964	-	-
Djibouti	8,753	1,911	-	1,800	-	-	-	470	949	-	-	3,623	-	-
Ethiopia	619,606	94,490	131,546	156,792	-	-	-	541	799	-	-	235,438	-	-
Gabon	341	-	-	-	-	-	-	341	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	154,629	85,309	61,567	6,670	-	-	100	651	332	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	20,352	2,003	17,880	-	-	-	-	279	190	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	557,498	97,211	78,324	269,585	5,844	4,996	6,467	721	1,041	-	-	93,309	-	-
Lesotho	33,165	-	6,400	26,765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	190,055	50,078	33,112	800	65,191	16,250	-	487	4,421	2,000	-	17,716	-	-
Madagascar	58,039	-	48,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,399	-	-
Malawi	203,482	49,747	69,493	58,013	-	-	-	266	-	-	-	25,963	-	-
Mali	132,056	39,173	56,679	1,352	-	-	-	-	-	19,908	-	14,944	-	-
Mauritania	8,757	1,907	-	-	-	-	-	309	-	-	-	6,541	-	-
Mauritius	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	381,753	56,667	63,965	257,100	-	598	3,000	423	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	32,239	-	-	32,126	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	32,100	955	-	-	-	-	-	273	-	-	-	30,872	-	-
Nigeria	699,778	76,920	165,451	455,746	-	-	-	712	949	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	203,583	61,912	42,397	92,100	-	-	-	282	-	-	-	6,892	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	105,061	47,756	54,757	1,538	-	-	-	717	293	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	13,297	-	-	500	2,981	-	-	343	-	-	-	9,473	-	-
Somalia	319,576	4,777	-	-	14,277	2,095	4,800	-	-	228,876	-	64,751	-	-
South Africa	513,552	16,475	12,009	477,335	-	6,155	300	613	665	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	556,862	-	38,541	13,689	284,761	28,882	3,000	759	-	25,200	-	162,030	-	-
Sudan	153,178	-	-	-	10,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,470	-	-
Swaziland	26,144	-	6,900	19,154	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	565,858	122,550	96,084	340,670	-	448	200	356	-	-	-	5,550	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2013 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
The Gambia	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	487,249	67,512	84,955	316,140	-	598	-	536	190	-	-	17,318	-	-
Zambia	395,373	36,784	56,969	301,225	-	-	-	395	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	161,909	-	42,550	71,855	16,943	-	500	-	-	-	-	30,061	-	-
African Union	733	-	-	-	733	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	90,693	-	-	-	20,093	22,222	21,231	-	5,147	22,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	101,826	86,026	15,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	30,679	30,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	56,958	40,971	9,365	800	5,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	7,576	5,064	2,512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	26,118	22,518	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	79,167	62,788	16,379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	741,127	275,442	134,024	87,556	114,466	25,050	40,283	8,522	53,316	-	-	2,468	-	-
Burma	61,885	-	11,848	9,000	41,037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	77,355	27,087	32,214	4,745	6,751	-	5,700	383	475	-	-	-	-	-
China	13,924	-	-	2,977	10,124	823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	166,955	89,046	41,264	250	5,883	10,049	5,511	1,660	13,292	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	11,290	1,290	-	-	-	1,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	3,227	-	-	-	-	800	1,460	967	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	483	470	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	470	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	9,212	5,159	-	-	-	-	250	755	3,048	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	4,853	-	2,500	2,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	175,571	85,755	32,810	-	15,500	2,996	8,945	1,614	25,483	-	-	2,468	-	-
Samoa	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	10,461	4,826	-	-	-	1,740	1,152	1,319	1,424	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	13,324	10,032	2,013	-	-	800	-	379	100	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	113,281	17,198	-	65,676	14,462	450	5,100	901	9,494	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	23,761	-	-	-	13,960	6,392	2,915	494	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	54,788	34,109	11,375	2,555	6,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	600,182	-	14,392	11,863	368,552	53,703	26,063	28,772	96,837	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	21,578	-	-	-	10,378	4,445	2,924	983	2,848	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	37,129	-	2,386	-	27,026	3,009	1,464	680	2,564	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	16,206	-	-	-	11,029	1,262	775	576	2,564	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,001	-	-	-	11,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	46,690	-	-	-	28,416	7,535	5,595	872	4,272	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	9,652	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,996	7,406	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,797	-	-	-	-	-	1,399	1,024	2,374	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	2,925	-	-	-	2,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	6,499	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,752	4,747	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,134	2,279	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2013 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Georgia	69,968	-	3,664	-	42,468	5,565	2,800	1,799	13,672	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,044	854	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	62,419	-	-	-	46,151	11,751	850	819	2,848	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,151	2,134	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140	2,420	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	16,970	-	-	-	10,187	1,893	470	1,002	3,418	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	21,855	-	-	-	16,481	3,062	400	725	1,187	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	4,862	-	-	-	823	1,831	500	569	1,139	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	26,777	-	-	-	5,893	-	-	1,895	18,989	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	13,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,614	11,391	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	31,022	-	-	-	22,271	3,517	2,650	875	1,709	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	1,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	946	949	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	612	427	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,265	-	-	-	-	-	850	3,415	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	92,391	-	7,724	11,863	56,939	4,408	3,000	1,811	6,646	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	66,208	-	618	-	58,029	5,425	2,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,090	-	-	-	2,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	16,445	-	-	-	16,445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	7,178,270	25,032	8,345	-	1,710,634	122,304	66,335	16,641	5,073,106	65,213	-	75,660	-	15,000
Algeria	9,107	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	1,259	-	-	-	6,598	-	-
Bahrain	13,489	-	-	-	-	-	427	487	12,575	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,484,215	-	-	-	241,032	5,001	3,449	474	1,234,259	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	589,379	-	-	-	72,333	13,499	31,111	1,116	471,320	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,943,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,943,234	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	861,357	-	-	-	564,404	-	8,000	3,608	284,829	-	-	516	-	-
Lebanon	176,014	-	-	-	81,203	15,460	5,295	2,849	71,207	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	22,528	-	-	-	5,000	-	1,437	142	949	-	-	-	-	15,000
Morocco	31,105	16,720	-	-	1,929	1,500	1,684	1,677	7,595	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	11,005	-	-	-	-	-	1,475	1,935	7,595	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	77,738	-	-	-	20,780	-	-	-	-	38,620	-	18,338	-	-
Tunisia	47,199	-	-	-	14,467	7,999	2,024	2,155	20,554	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	437,227	-	-	-	366,727	70,000	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	114,764	8,312	8,345	-	16,881	5,001	6,098	930	18,989	-	-	50,208	-	-
MENA Initiative	202,531	-	-	-	202,531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	993	-	-	-	993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	67,510	-	-	-	67,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	4,820	-	-	-	4,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,593	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2013 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Near East Regional Democracy	30,862	-	-	-	30,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	7,176	-	-	-	1,447	3,844	1,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	17,715	-	-	-	17,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	3,982,250	125,162	182,032	17,622	2,451,250	657,153	86,053	13,268	290,085	-	-	159,625	-	-
Afghanistan	2,292,159	-	-	-	1,623,145	568,806	52,629	1,424	-	-	-	46,155	-	-
Bangladesh	202,402	79,301	74,005	-	-	2,000	3,214	1,067	2,848	-	-	39,967	-	-
India	79,718	15,287	50,910	7,407	-	-	4,847	1,267	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	14,033	-	2,234	-	6,892	1,801	1,507	744	855	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	49,137	-	4,282	-	35,731	5,536	2,027	906	655	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	3,889	2,866	-	-	-	-	427	216	380	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	90,048	21,020	39,056	-	19,830	4,000	798	977	2,274	-	-	2,093	-	-
Pakistan	1,146,363	-	-	-	723,327	57,400	10,597	5,000	280,171	-	-	69,868	-	-
Sri Lanka	12,714	5,733	-	-	-	720	3,704	591	424	-	-	1,542	-	-
Tajikistan	40,621	-	7,500	-	21,365	7,252	3,151	499	854	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	5,968	-	-	-	4,640	550	500	278	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	11,917	-	3,045	-	5,366	1,044	539	299	1,624	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	28,520	-	1,000	10,215	8,061	8,044	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	3,806	-	-	-	2,893	-	913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	955	955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,684,470	305,945	78,948	173,496	447,503	550,942	14,992	12,892	59,226	-	-	40,526	-	-
Argentina	765	-	-	-	-	-	270	495	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	807	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	5,171	-	-	-	-	4,996	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	15,185	11,462	-	881	-	2,000	270	572	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,038	-	-	-	-	-	270	768	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	359,754	-	-	-	165,883	152,322	5,050	1,485	28,862	-	-	6,152	-	-
Costa Rica	1,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	293	1,331	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	19,283	-	-	-	19,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	26,407	11,864	6,702	7,122	-	-	-	719	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	18,846	13,376	-	-	-	4,503	200	340	427	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	27,566	21,426	-	-	3,354	-	-	1,077	1,709	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	80,779	45,861	16,796	-	-	4,846	-	688	712	-	-	11,876	-	-
Guyana	9,150	-	-	8,866	-	-	-	284	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	332,540	-	25,017	129,865	135,985	17,448	-	208	1,519	-	-	22,498	-	-
Honduras	51,980	44,428	3,578	-	-	-	500	626	2,848	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	7,061	6,688	-	-	-	-	-	373	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	265,064	26,224	-	-	32,067	195,077	3,811	1,239	6,646	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	8,599	8,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,449	-	-	-	-	-	135	655	2,659	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	6,041	4,777	-	-	-	500	-	432	332	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	98,634	49,140	-	-	2,834	44,250	-	530	1,880	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2013 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Trinidad and Tobago	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	427	-	-	-	-	-	-	427	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,786	-	-	-	5,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	32,248	10,032	6,950	14,509	-	-	-	757	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	221,291	-	-	-	82,311	125,000	4,486	-	9,494	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	33,065	12,421	8,391	12,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	38,089	30,096	7,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	13,072	9,551	3,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	19,136	14,331	4,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	38,452	-	-	-	-	-	38,452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	316,559	316,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	132,444	-	-	-	3,858	-	128,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,878,114	122,562	14,269	-	22,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,490	1,550,395	151,224
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	66,004	-	-	-	1,446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,558
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	193,730	187,959	-	-	5,771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECA - Educational and Cultural Affairs	8,822	-	-	-	8,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	9,620	-	-	-	9,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	370,331	-	370,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	392,017	-	392,017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDEA - Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	103,737	99,931	3,806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	177,025	-	-	-	-	177,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	326,651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326,651	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	206,932	-	-	-	-	-	206,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	-	-	20,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	115,771	-	-	-	115,771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	497	-	-	-	497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OST - Office of Science and Technology	44,573	40,767	3,806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Funding	607,813	11,320	-	-	94,152	163,538	4,143	1,235	6,600	-	-	-	-	326,825
To Be Programmed	524,146	11,320	-	-	10,485	163,538	4,143	1,235	6,600	-	-	-	-	326,825
Treasury GCC Transfer	83,667	-	-	-	83,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	185,411	-	-	-	-	-	16,425	5,500	72,386	91,100	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	21,975	21,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,367,663	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,367,663
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,975,669	-	-	1,975,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	93,137	-	-	93,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,611,837	-	-	1,611,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2013 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	159,138	-	-	159,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	111,557	-	-	111,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	11,515	-	-	-	11,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	1,447	-	-	-	1,447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	909	-	-	-	909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	8,195	-	-	-	8,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	482	-	-	-	482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	482	-	-	-	482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,458,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,458,686
USAID Capital Investment Fund	123,134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,134
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	7,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,880
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	48,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,421
USAID Operating Expense	1,279,251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,279,251
USAID Program Management Initiatives	573	573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	-41,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-41,160
Peace Corps	356,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	356,015
Millennium Challenge	852,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	852,728
Inter-American Foundation	21,361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,361
U.S. African Development Foundation	28,481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,481
International Affairs Technical Assistance	25,634	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,634
Debt Restructuring	11,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,392
Export-Import Bank	-1,053,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1,053,137
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-331,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-331,103
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	47,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,469
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,548,553	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,548,553
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	180,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,993
International Development Association (IDA)	1,351,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,351,018
African Development Bank	30,717	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,717
African Development Fund (AfDF)	163,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163,449
Asian Development Bank	101,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,190
Asian Development Fund	94,937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,937
Inter-American Development Bank	107,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,110
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	14,995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,995
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initaitive	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	124,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,840
Clean Technology Fund	175,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175,283
Strategic Climate Fund	47,374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,374
International Fund for Agricultural Development	28,481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,481

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2013 Actual

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	128,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,165
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Monetary Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescissions Foreign Operations	-400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-400,000

*Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

**Other Accounts includes Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund USAID Administative Expenses Accounts, Independent Agencies, and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Estimate

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
TOTAL	35,337,901	2,507,001	2,769,450	5,670,000	4,589,182	1,350,000	700,000	105,573	5,919,280	435,600	344,020	1,466,000	1,801,000	7,680,795
Africa	7,038,270	1,139,240	1,463,710	3,357,686	424,509	66,169	40,605	13,530	15,321	292,500	-	225,000	-	-
Angola	54,659	-	38,400	9,899	-	-	6,000	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,310	-	23,100	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	58,564	-	-	57,804	-	-	-	560	200	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	14,750	-	9,500	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
Burundi	41,185	-	18,000	15,360	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	7,500	-	-
Cabo Verde	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	35,975	-	1,500	34,175	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	12,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Chad	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	119,885	-	-	118,405	-	-	-	280	200	1,000	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	272,135	-	126,650	51,975	51,385	3,250	500	375	-	10,000	-	28,000	-	-
Djibouti	8,135	-	-	1,800	5,000	-	-	335	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	477,991	100,000	138,365	132,213	-	-	-	570	843	-	-	106,000	-	-
Gabon	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	154,617	85,100	61,500	6,797	-	-	200	670	350	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	18,330	-	17,850	-	-	-	-	280	200	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	560,118	95,000	83,000	371,680	-	2,000	6,500	760	1,178	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	33,788	-	6,400	27,288	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	155,758	-	32,700	800	89,138	11,700	-	420	4,000	2,000	-	15,000	-	-
Madagascar	60,500	-	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,500	-	-
Malawi	193,928	50,500	71,200	67,988	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	4,000	-	-
Mali	115,510	53,210	57,650	1,500	-	-	-	150	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	405,601	60,500	68,700	274,001	-	500	1,525	375	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	58,633	-	-	58,513	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	7,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	7,000	-	-
Nigeria	702,982	71,000	173,500	456,652	-	-	100	730	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	197,059	65,000	43,500	88,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	116,251	55,621	57,000	1,535	-	-	1,000	770	325	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	14,410	-	-	500	1,600	-	-	310	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
Somalia	235,317	-	-	-	21,067	1,700	-	200	-	212,350	-	-	-	-
South Africa	490,200	19,000	12,000	455,550	-	2,000	300	650	700	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	287,075	-	35,510	11,790	183,241	20,599	2,135	800	-	33,000	-	-	-	-
Sudan	9,197	-	-	-	9,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	43,413	-	6,900	36,413	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	587,700	115,734	98,335	372,381	-	450	200	400	200	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Estimate

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Uganda	488,866	68,270	90,500	320,176	-	-	200	520	200	-	-	9,000	-	-
Zambia	405,902	42,500	58,800	304,282	-	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	159,325	-	42,500	77,250	19,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
African Union	774	-	-	-	774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	93,522	-	-	-	21,532	23,970	21,945	-	4,925	21,150	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	102,850	88,750	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	39,400	39,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	70,611	41,161	8,650	800	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	18,400	15,600	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	25,511	21,911	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	65,083	50,983	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	796,282	254,825	141,750	88,627	139,465	32,232	51,605	9,290	78,488	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	92,200	-	22,000	9,000	61,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	74,118	26,456	32,500	5,122	5,000	-	4,090	450	500	-	-	-	-	-
China	25,200	-	-	1,500	22,900	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	142,736	69,920	41,250	250	-	10,066	5,550	1,700	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	14,988	1,300	-	-	-	1,000	12,000	400	288	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,970	-	-	-	-	800	1,270	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	550	500	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	8,490	5,000	-	-	-	-	240	850	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,450	-	2,500	3,700	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	188,982	87,682	32,500	-	-	8,000	9,100	1,700	50,000	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	240	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	9,086	4,000	-	-	-	1,466	1,320	1,300	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	9,860	6,500	2,000	-	-	660	-	400	300	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	121,107	20,445	-	63,142	22,000	450	4,070	1,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	45,063	-	-	-	22,348	8,990	13,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	53,452	32,522	9,000	5,913	6,017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	524,745	-	9,000	12,015	324,567	43,798	19,215	29,550	86,600	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	16,420	-	-	-	6,000	4,450	2,370	1,000	2,600	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	26,864	-	-	-	20,000	2,824	740	600	2,700	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	14,281	-	-	-	9,000	1,226	755	600	2,700	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	12,700	-	-	-	12,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	38,455	-	-	-	22,000	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	57,997	-	-	-	39,000	3,947	1,250	1,800	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	450	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Estimate

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
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	11,976	-	-	-	5,000	1,786	490	1,100	3,600	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	20,660	-	-	-	15,050	3,230	380	750	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	4,316	-	-	-	200	1,826	490	600	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	86,125	-	7,500	12,015	54,000	4,100	2,410	1,900	4,200	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	64,510	-	1,500	-	59,000	-	1,010	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	23,000	-	-	-	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,872,729	-	9,000	-	1,485,238	127,446	54,550	20,495	5,140,000	36,000	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	11,175	-	-	-	-	-	450	725	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,507,720	-	-	-	200,000	3,000	2,920	1,800	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	373,162	-	-	-	22,500	23,052	25,610	2,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,010,500	-	-	-	700,000	-	6,700	3,800	300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	155,904	-	-	-	60,000	13,894	4,760	2,250	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	5,940	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,940	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	34,076	-	-	-	20,896	3,000	1,470	1,710	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	2,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	62,780	-	-	-	30,000	9,000	1,480	2,300	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	334,042	-	-	-	264,042	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	82,020	-	9,000	-	45,000	3,000	3,920	1,100	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	32,000	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,500	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,603,622	111,857	184,700	38,494	1,545,617	312,660	74,100	13,309	290,885	-	-	32,000	-	-
Afghanistan	1,123,150	-	-	-	852,000	225,000	44,650	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	202,528	81,578	79,500	-	-	2,600	3,350	1,000	2,500	-	-	32,000	-	-
India	99,260	19,000	48,000	26,000	-	-	5,000	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Estimate

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Kazakhstan	11,191	-	-	-	6,354	1,200	1,430	707	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	46,537	-	4,300	-	32,937	6,000	1,250	1,000	1,050	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	4,416	2,000	-	-	-	1,200	640	176	400	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	81,178	7,279	40,900	-	26,654	3,300	845	900	1,300	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	933,470	-	-	-	580,000	57,400	11,070	5,000	280,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	6,876	2,000	-	-	-	720	3,080	626	450	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	35,964	-	7,000	-	18,439	7,000	1,485	540	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	5,803	-	-	-	3,988	500	330	300	685	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	11,818	-	4,000	-	4,738	740	540	300	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	38,422	-	1,000	12,494	17,928	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	3,009	-	-	-	2,579	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,475,640	219,520	68,791	162,443	456,159	467,131	14,485	13,896	60,215	-	-	13,000	-	-
Argentina	590	-	-	-	-	-	240	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	13,865	12,500	-	500	-	-	240	625	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	290	810	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	324,817	-	-	-	141,500	149,000	4,300	1,517	28,500	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	25,178	10,300	5,750	8,363	-	-	-	765	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	450	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	22,281	19,281	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,900	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	65,249	42,789	15,000	-	-	-	-	720	1,740	-	-	5,000	-	-
Guyana	6,936	-	-	6,636	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	290,510	-	25,200	124,013	119,477	12,000	-	220	1,600	-	-	8,000	-	-
Honduras	41,850	36,700	-	-	-	-	-	650	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	6,700	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	206,590	-	-	-	46,100	148,131	3,910	1,449	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	7,600	7,400	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,035	-	-	-	-	-	190	720	2,125	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	6,460	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	460	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	74,735	18,500	-	-	20,000	33,000	150	585	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	4,298	-	-	-	4,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	25,581	7,500	6,950	10,331	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	242,449	-	-	-	104,784	125,000	5,165	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	32,491	11,500	8,391	12,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	32,050	28,050	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	16,500	13,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	11,930	7,180	4,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Estimate

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	328,535	328,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	107,356	-	-	-	-	-	107,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,288,030	120,530	13,000	-	19,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,196,000	1,801,000	137,600
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	70,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,500
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	201,520	191,520	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	11,800	-	-	-	11,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	399,054	-	399,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	468,695	-	468,695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	169,585	-	-	-	-	169,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	344,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	344,020	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	229,109	-	-	-	-	-	229,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	24,041	-	-	-	-	24,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	112,000	105,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	115,807	-	-	-	115,807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	84,300	-	-	-	4,300	10,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Other Funding	277,478	5,794	-	-	29,475	96,938	18,500	-	126,771	-	-	-	-	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
OPIC/State Regional Economic Partnership	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
To Be Programmed	248,478	5,794	-	-	25,475	96,938	18,500	-	101,771	-	-	-	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	242,078	-	-	-	-	-	58,475	5,503	71,000	107,100	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	3,109,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,109,000
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,010,735	-	-	2,010,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	100,566	-	-	100,566	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,695,000	-	-	1,695,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	135,169	-	-	135,169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	22,345	-	-	-	22,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	480	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	480	-	-	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	385	-	-	-	385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*
FY 2014 Estimate

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
USAID Management	1,321,248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,321,248
USAID Capital Investment Fund	117,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,940
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,041
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	55,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,038
USAID Operating Expense	1,140,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140,229
USAID Program Management Initiatives	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	355,718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	355,718
Peace Corps	379,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379,000
Millennium Challenge	898,200													898,200
Inter-American Foundation	22,500													22,500
U.S. African Development Foundation	30,000													30,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500													23,500
Debt Restructuring	-													-
Export-Import Bank	-841,500													-841,500
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-211,055													-211,055
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	55,073													55,073
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,666,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,666,729
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,957
International Development Association (IDA)	1,355,000													1,355,000
African Development Bank	32,418													32,418
African Development Fund (AfDF)	176,336													176,336
Asian Development Bank	106,586													106,586
Asian Development Fund	109,854													109,854
Inter-American Development Bank	102,000													102,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	6,298													6,298
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initaitive	-													-
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initative	-													-
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	143,750													143,750
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	133,000													133,000
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds	50,000													50,000
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	-													-
International Monetary Fund	-													-

*Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

**Other Accounts includes Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund USAID Administative Expenses Accounts, Independent Agencies, and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2015 Request

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
TOTAL	33,212,691	2,619,984	2,680,000	5,370,000	5,077,094	1,117,911	605,400	107,474	5,647,645	336,150	303,439	1,400,000	1,300,000	6,647,594
Africa	6,934,820	1,073,448	1,451,270	3,332,686	521,100	54,650	41,876	13,290	10,950	218,050	-	217,500	-	-
Angola	57,259	-	38,700	12,899	-	-	5,300	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,700	-	23,500	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	58,329	-	-	57,804	-	-	-	525	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	14,250	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
Burundi	45,685	-	17,500	15,360	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	12,500	-	-
Cabo Verde	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	35,915	-	1,500	34,175	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	10,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Chad	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	145,645	-	-	138,405	7,000	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	302,465	-	127,200	59,975	71,440	2,000	500	350	-	11,000	-	30,000	-	-
Djibouti	12,835	10,000	-	1,800	-	-	-	335	700	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	482,451	89,838	137,200	147,213	-	-	-	500	700	-	-	107,000	-	-
Gabon	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	159,271	89,824	61,500	6,797	-	-	200	650	300	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	17,740	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	553,091	90,861	81,400	371,680	-	1,000	6,250	700	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	33,788	-	6,400	27,288	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	132,460	-	32,700	800	82,600	11,500	-	360	2,500	2,000	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	67,500	-	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,500	-	-
Malawi	186,128	38,000	72,400	67,988	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	7,500	-	-
Mali	121,719	42,644	56,850	1,500	-	-	-	280	-	20,445	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	1,915	1,615	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	389,717	46,276	68,100	274,001	-	-	1,000	340	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	43,623	-	-	43,513	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	7,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	7,000	-	-
Nigeria	720,892	89,440	173,500	456,652	-	-	-	700	600	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	171,018	48,109	44,000	78,559	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	98,815	39,880	56,000	1,535	-	-	400	700	300	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	780	-	-	500	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	200,417	-	-	-	79,217	1,700	4,300	200	-	115,000	-	-	-	-
South Africa	438,150	16,200	10,000	409,550	-	1,000	300	650	450	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	331,350	-	35,510	11,790	225,400	20,000	2,000	650	-	36,000	-	-	-	-
Sudan	9,500	-	-	-	9,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2015 Request

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Swaziland	43,403	-	6,900	36,413	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	589,886	118,145	98,335	372,381	-	450	200	375	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	474,784	55,658	88,200	320,176	-	-	-	550	200	-	-	10,000	-	-
Zambia	380,935	19,458	56,875	304,282	-	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	158,793	-	41,500	77,250	19,043	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
African Union	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	91,131	-	-	-	26,100	17,000	20,426	-	4,000	23,605	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	126,849	113,349	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	16,087	16,087	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	60,794	52,194	7,800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Sahel Regional Program	26,300	24,000	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	23,572	19,972	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	66,298	51,898	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	810,735	345,638	130,450	83,627	99,200	31,000	40,920	12,500	67,400	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	88,450	-	15,500	9,000	58,700	3,000	2,000	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	78,012	31,250	30,500	5,122	5,000	-	5,690	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	6,825	-	-	1,500	4,500	825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	176,475	104,500	39,750	250	-	10,025	5,550	2,400	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	14,700	4,000	-	-	-	1,000	9,000	500	200	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,320	-	-	-	-	-	1,270	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	600	500	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	9,400	6,000	-	-	-	-	250	1,150	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6,450	-	2,500	3,700	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	203,482	115,182	31,200	-	-	9,000	6,100	2,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	240	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11,220	5,000	-	-	-	1,900	1,320	2,100	900	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	13,700	10,200	2,000	-	-	800	-	400	300	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	112,962	37,800	-	58,142	-	450	5,070	1,500	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	34,430	-	-	-	26,000	4,000	4,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	50,619	30,706	9,000	5,913	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	492,288	-	7,500	22,015	316,074	30,700	19,649	29,500	66,850	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	14,992	-	-	-	6,872	2,650	2,070	1,000	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	25,740	-	-	-	20,700	1,700	1,040	600	1,700	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	13,435	-	-	-	9,600	800	735	600	1,700	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	36,320	-	-	-	23,300	3,800	4,220	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2015 Request

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Bulgaria	7,250	-	-	-	-	-	250	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,450	-	-	-	-	-	850	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	55,066	-	-	-	38,266	3,500	1,500	1,800	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	48,120	-	-	-	35,450	6,800	720	750	4,400	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	12,818	-	-	-	5,628	1,600	490	1,100	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	20,230	-	-	-	15,050	2,800	380	750	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	3,990	-	-	-	200	1,500	490	600	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	7,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	5,400	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	16,460	-	-	-	9,250	2,250	2,110	1,050	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,834	-	-	-	-	-	1,534	3,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	94,283	-	6,500	22,015	56,958	2,500	2,410	1,900	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia Regional	69,450	-	1,000	-	61,800	800	850	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	24,000	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	6,985,955	-	9,500	-	1,617,844	136,000	78,550	19,561	5,096,500	28,000	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	8,751	-	-	-	-	-	450	801	7,500	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,506,300	-	-	-	200,000	1,000	3,600	1,700	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	308,760	-	-	-	22,500	11,000	23,860	1,400	250,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	671,000	-	-	-	360,000	-	7,200	3,800	300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	155,210	-	-	-	58,000	10,000	4,960	2,250	80,000	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	6,250	-	-	-	-	1,000	3,500	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	30,900	-	-	-	20,000	3,000	1,250	1,650	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	7,400	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,900	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	155,000	-	-	-	125,000	10,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	65,980	-	-	-	30,000	7,000	1,980	2,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	441,000	-	-	-	370,000	70,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	106,450	-	9,500	-	64,500	1,000	5,250	1,200	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
MENA Initiative	245,000	-	-	-	225,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2015 Request

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	11,144	-	-	-	6,644	2,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (MER)	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,959,152	126,165	167,900	38,494	1,870,600	382,360	72,400	13,333	287,900	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	1,594,850	-	-	-	1,225,000	325,000	43,450	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	168,700	82,400	78,200	-	-	1,250	3,350	1,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
India	88,439	18,229	36,000	26,000	3,000	-	3,950	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	9,737	-	-	-	6,200	600	1,430	707	800	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	41,700	-	3,750	-	33,100	2,400	1,650	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	4,006	2,000	-	-	-	640	640	326	400	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	77,475	19,500	40,200	-	12,500	2,230	845	900	1,300	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	881,800	-	-	-	546,000	41,000	10,000	4,800	280,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	6,609	3,229	-	-	-	-	2,880	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	29,875	-	5,750	-	15,900	4,000	2,985	540	700	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	5,100	-	-	-	4,100	500	250	150	100	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	10,330	-	3,000	-	4,900	740	540	450	700	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	36,294	-	1,000	12,494	16,900	4,000	-	-	1,900	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	3,430	-	-	-	3,000	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	807	807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,326,684	282,390	65,541	167,444	392,876	332,000	12,563	13,770	47,100	-	-	13,000	-	-
Argentina	590	-	-	-	-	-	240	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	800	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	3,365	2,000	-	500	-	-	240	625	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	290	760	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	280,626	-	-	-	132,876	117,000	4,300	1,450	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	25,708	10,830	5,750	8,363	-	-	-	765	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	27,600	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	77,107	57,387	13,000	-	-	-	-	720	1,000	-	-	5,000	-	-
Guyana	6,936	-	-	6,636	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	274,313	-	25,200	124,013	110,000	6,000	-	300	800	-	-	8,000	-	-
Honduras	48,176	44,326	-	-	-	-	-	750	3,100	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	6,100	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	136,910	12,500	-	-	35,000	80,000	2,910	1,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	8,200	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2015 Request

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Panama	4,015	-	-	-	-	-	1,495	720	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	8,433	8,073	-	-	-	-	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	93,555	54,000	-	-	-	37,000	150	605	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	32,981	10,000	6,950	15,331	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	189,938	-	-	-	90,000	92,000	2,938	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	31,992	11,000	8,391	12,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	34,524	31,774	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	5,500	2,000	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Asia Regional	12,546	9,296	3,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	30,400	-	-	-	-	-	30,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BFS - Bureau for Food Security	348,900	348,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CT - Counterterrorism	104,302	-	-	-	10,000	-	94,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,675,761	95,661	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,169,500	1,300,000	97,600
DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E3 - Economic Growth, Education, and Environment	182,547	170,547	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENR - Energy Resources	11,800	-	-	-	11,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - Global Health	373,244	-	373,244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	453,345	-	453,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	130,478	-	-	-	-	130,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO - International Organizations	303,439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303,439	-	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	196,490	-	-	-	-	-	196,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	20,723	-	-	-	-	20,723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAB - Global Development Lab	151,300	146,300	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	149,000	-	-	-	149,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	184,815	-	-	-	-	-	18,250	5,520	70,945	90,100	-	-	-	-
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	20,500	20,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	2,097,374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,097,374
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,725,734	-	-	1,725,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs	115,565	-	-	115,565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2015 Request

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
S/GAC, International Partnerships	1,395,000	-	-	1,395,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Oversight/Management	135,169	-	-	135,169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	14,100	-	-	-	14,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/CCI - Office of the Coordinator for Cyber Issues	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GPI - Special Representative for Global Partnerships	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/GWI - Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SACSED - Senior Advisor for Civil Society and Emerging Democracies	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/SRMC - Special Representative to Muslim Communities	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Management	1,577,116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,577,116
USAID Capital Investment Fund	130,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,815
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	54,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,285
USAID Operating Expense	1,383,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,383,816
USAID Program Management Initiatives	1,139	1,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	289,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289,000
Peace Corps	380,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380,000
Millennium Challenge	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Inter-American Foundation	18,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,100
U.S. African Development Foundation	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
International Affairs Technical Assistance	23,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,500
Debt Restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export-Import Bank	-1,021,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1,021,200
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-203,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-203,100
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	67,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,700
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,586,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,586,504
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	192,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,921
International Development Association (IDA)	1,290,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,290,600
African Development Bank	34,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,119
African Development Fund (AfDF)	195,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,000
Asian Development Bank	112,194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,194
Asian Development Fund	115,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,250
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,020
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDA Multilateral Debt Relief Initaitive	78,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,900
AfDF Multilateral Debt Relief Initative	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	136,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,563

Country / Account Summary*

FY 2015 Request

$ in thousands for all items	All Accounts	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	P.L. 480	IDA	Other**
Clean Technology Fund	201,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,253
Strategic Climate Fund	63,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,184
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Multilateral Trust Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
International Monetary Fund	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000

*Includes Enduring and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

**Other Accounts includes Transition Initiatives, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund USAID Administative Expenses Accounts, Independent Agencies, and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).